

**COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

In the Matter of:

Electronic Application Of Kentucky Power Company)
For (1) A General Adjustment Of Its Rates For Electric)
Service; (2) Approval Of Tariffs And Riders; (3))
Approval Of Accounting Practices To Establish)
Regulatory Assets And Liabilities; (4) Approval Of A)
Certificate Of Public Convenience And Necessity;)
And (5) All Other Required Approvals And Relief)

Case No. 2020-00174

SECTION III

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
SCOTT, BISHOP, WHITNEY, KEATON,
COST, STEGALL, MESSNER, AND MCKENZIE
ON BEHALF OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY**

VOLUME 2 OF 2

June 29, 2020

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Case No. 2020-00174

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
LERAH M. SCOTT
ON BEHALF OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
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KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY**

CASE NO. 2020-00174

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EXHIBITS

<u>EXHIBIT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Exhibit LMS-1	Adjusted Environmental Base
Exhibit LMS-2	Proposed Environmental Surcharge Tariff (“Tariff E.S.”)
Exhibit LMS-3	Revised Monthly ES (Environmental Surcharge) Calculation Forms

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
LERAH M. SCOTT ON BEHALF OF
KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY**

CASE NO. 2020-00174

I. INTRODUCTION

1 **Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, POSITION AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**

2 A. My name is Lerah M. Scott. My business address is 1645 Winchester Avenue,
3 Ashland, Kentucky 41101. My position is Regulatory Consultant, Kentucky Power
4 Company (“Kentucky Power” or the “Company”).

II. BACKGROUND

5 **Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND**
6 **BUSINESS EXPERIENCES.**

7 A. In 2009, I earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in History from the University of Guelph
8 in Guelph, Ontario, Canada. Additionally, in 2010 I received a Paralegal diploma from
9 Algonquin Careers Academy in Mississauga, Ontario, Canada.

10 From 2013 through 2018 I worked at Sogefi Group Inc., a global supplier for
11 the automotive industry, as a material planner and accounting specialist. I accepted my
12 current position with Kentucky Power Company in July 2018.

13 **Q. WHAT ARE YOUR PRINCIPAL AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY WITH**
14 **KENTUCKY POWER?**

15 A. My primary responsibility is to support the Company’s regulatory activities. As part
16 of this responsibility, I supervise the day-to-day implementation of Kentucky Power’s

1 environmental surcharge and prepare the environmental surcharge filings with the
2 Commission. Additionally, I assist with the Company's other periodic regulatory
3 filings with the Public Service Commission of Kentucky ("Commission"), including
4 the Fuel Adjustment Clause.

5 **Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED IN ANY REGULATORY**
6 **PROCEEDINGS?**

7 A. Yes. I submitted testimony in connection with the Company's application (Case No.
8 2019-00389) for approval of its Amended Environmental Compliance Plan ("ECP")
9 and revised environmental surcharge.

III. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

10 **Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?**

11 A. The purpose of my testimony is to support an update to the Company's base revenue
12 requirement for its environmental surcharge. In addition, I support the following
13 adjustments to test year revenues and operating expenses:

- 14 • An adjustment to remove the capital cost of the Mitchell flue gas desulfurization
15 ("FGD") and FGD-associated consumable inventories from rate base;
- 16 • An adjustment to remove Mitchell FGD expenses from test year expenses;
- 17 • An adjustment to remove Mitchell FGD revenues and to synchronize other
18 environmental surcharge revenues and expenses during the test year;
- 19 • An adjustment to normalize major storm damage expense; and,
- 20 • An adjustment to eliminate advertising expense.

21 **Q. ARE YOU SPONSORING ANY EXHIBITS?**

22 A. Yes. I have prepared the following exhibits:

- 23 • Exhibit LMS-1 – Adjusted Environmental Base;

- 1 • Exhibit LMS-2 – Proposed Tariff E.S.; and,
- 2 • Exhibit LMS-3 – Revised Monthly ES Calculation Forms.

IV. BASE ENVIRONMENTAL REVENUE REQUIREMENT

3 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN GENERALLY HOW KENTUCKY POWER RECOVERS**
4 **ITS ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS.**

5 A. Kentucky Power recovers the costs of the authorized environmental projects included
6 in its ECP through a combination of base rates and the environmental surcharge. The
7 authorized projects included in the Company’s ECP, which was most recently updated
8 May 18, 2020, are those projects necessary for the Company to comply with the Federal
9 Clean Air Act and federal, state, and local requirements applicable to coal combustion
10 wastes and by-products from coal-fired generation facilities (“Environmental
11 Requirements”). Tariff E.S. identifies, for each month, the amount of environmental
12 costs included in base rates. Each month, the Company calculates the total costs
13 associated with the approved environmental projects in its ECP. The monthly total cost
14 currently includes expenses and credits related to the operation of approved projects, a
15 return on the environmental compliance rate base, emission allowance expenses, a
16 return on the Company’s emission allowance inventory, costs associated with the
17 consumption of consumables, depreciation, and property taxes for both the Rockport
18 Plant and the Mitchell Plant. The Company then compares the total monthly
19 environmental costs to the amount of environmental costs included in its base rates. If
20 the total monthly environmental costs exceed the monthly base rate amount, customers
21 are charged the difference through the environmental surcharge. If the total monthly

1 environmental costs are less than the monthly base rate amount, customers are credited
2 the difference through the environmental surcharge.

3 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW THE MONTHLY ENVIRONMENTAL**
4 **COMPLIANCE BASE REVENUE REQUIREMENT WAS CALCULATED.**

5 A. The process for identifying the monthly environmental base rate amount is described
6 below and reflected in Exhibit LMS-1. The test year monthly environmental
7 compliance base revenue requirement was calculated in a step-wise fashion. First, the
8 Company identified Kentucky Power's share of the costs associated with Mitchell Non-
9 FGD environmental projects in each month of the test year. Second, the Company
10 added Kentucky Power's share of the monthly test year costs associated with the
11 approved Rockport environmental projects. Finally, the Company included gains on
12 allowances in each month.

13 **Q. WERE THE COSTS FOR ALL OF THE COMPANY'S ENVIRONMENTAL**
14 **COMPLIANCE PLAN PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF**
15 **THE MONTHLY ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE BASE REVENUE**
16 **REQUIREMENT CALCULATION?**

17 A. No. To properly identify the base level of environmental project costs, only the costs
18 associated with projects that were in-service during the test year were included in the
19 base revenue requirement calculation. The selective catalytic reduction system
20 ("SCR") at Rockport Unit 2 was not in service during the test year ended March 31,
21 2020. The Commission approved the SCR at Rockport Unit 2, Project 21 for inclusion
22 in the Company's 2019 ECP, in Case No. 2019-00389 Order dated May 18, 2020. The
23 unit went into service early June 2020, after the close of the test year. As a result, the

1 costs associated with the Rockport Unit 2 SCR will be recovered exclusively through
2 Tariff E.S.

3 Additionally, and as explained in more detail below, the costs associated with
4 the Mitchell FGD were not included in the calculation of the environmental compliance
5 revenue requirement.

V. COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MITCHELL FGD

6 **Q. WHY ARE THE MITCHELL FGD COSTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE BASE**
7 **ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS?**

8 A. Paragraph 6 of the Commission-approved Stipulation and Settlement Agreement in
9 Case No. 2012-00578 requires that all costs associated with the Mitchell FGD system
10 be recovered solely through the environmental surcharge and excluded from base rates.

11 **Q. DID YOU PREPARE ANY RATE CASE ADJUSTMENTS TO REMOVE**
12 **KENTUCKY POWER'S SHARE OF THE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE**
13 **MITCHELL FGD FROM THE TEST YEAR DATA AND THE PROPOSED**
14 **ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE RATE BASE AMOUNTS?**

15 A. Yes. Please refer to Adjustments W03 and W04 within Section V, Exhibit 2. I prepared
16 Adjustment W03 to remove Mitchell FGD operating and maintenance expenses from
17 the calculation of the environmental base. The Mitchell FGD operating expense
18 adjustment also includes the costs associated with gypsum disposal, limestone, lime
19 hydrate, and polymer in addition to the depreciation, maintenance, and property tax
20 expenses. After allocating the FGD expenses to retail customers as described in the
21 Order dated March 31, 2003 in Case No. 2002-00169, this adjustment reduces test year
22 operating expenses by a total of \$13,231,810.

1 Additionally, I prepared Adjustment W04 to remove the rate base amount of
2 the Mitchell FGD. The rate base deduction was calculated by removing the
3 accumulated depreciation and accumulated deferred income tax amounts from the FGD
4 electric plant in service amount. This adjustment also removes the consumable
5 inventory of the limestone that is used in conjunction with the FGD. The production
6 demand allocation factor was then applied to the rate base amount and the production
7 demand energy allocation factor was applied to the consumable inventory. This
8 adjustment results in a reduction of test-year base rate amount of \$169,826,135.

9 **Q. WHAT DEPRECIATION RATE WAS USED TO CALCULATE THE**
10 **DEPRECIATION EXPENSE FOR THE MITCHELL FGD?**

11 A. The Company uses a 2.96% depreciation rate for projects within account 312 – Boiler
12 Plant Equipment. This is the depreciation rate utilized in developing the depreciation
13 expense for the Mitchell FGD and is the same depreciation rate approved by the
14 Commission in Case No. 2017-00179.

VI. WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF CAPITAL

15 **Q. WHAT WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF CAPITAL (“WACC”) DID**
16 **KENTUCKY POWER USE IN CALCULATING THE REVENUE**
17 **REQUIREMENT FOR THE NON-ROCKPORT ENVIRONMENTAL**
18 **PROJECTS, INCLUDING THE MITCHELL FGD?**

19 A. Kentucky Power used a 6.58% WACC. The WACC is calculated in Section V,
20 Schedule 2, Page 1, of the Application and described in the testimony of Company
21 Witness Messner. In calculating the WACC for the non-Rockport environmental
22 projects, Kentucky Power used the 10.00% rate of return on equity proposed by the

1 Company in this case. The basis for using a 10.00% rate of equity is included in the
2 testimony of Company Witnesses McKenzie and Mattison.

3 **Q. WHAT WACC DID KENTUCKY POWER USE IN CALCULATING THE**
4 **REVENUE REQUIREMENT FOR THE ROCKPORT ENVIRONMENTAL**
5 **PROJECTS?**

6 A. The Company calculated the Rockport average weighted cost of capital each month
7 using information included in the Unit Power Bill (“UPA”). In calculating the WACC
8 associated with the Rockport environmental projects, the Company utilizes a 12.16%
9 return on equity for environmental projects at the Rockport Plant, as established by the
10 FERC-approved Rockport UPA.

VII. GROSS REVENUE CONVERSION FACTOR

11 **Q. IS THE COMPANY PROPOSING ANY CHANGES TO ITS GROSS**
12 **REVENUE CONVERSION FACTOR (“GRCF”)?**

13 A. Yes. The revised factor can be found in Section V, Schedule 2, Page 2, of the
14 Application and shown on Form 3.15 of Exhibit LMS-3.

VIII. CHANGES TO TARIFF E.S.

15 **Q. HAS THE COMPANY REVISED TARIFF E.S. TO REFLECT THE CHANGES**
16 **PROPOSED ABOVE?**

17 A. Yes. A copy of the Company’s proposed Tariff E.S., with markups indicating changes
18 from the current Tariff E.S., is included as Exhibit LMS-2.

1 **Q. HAS THE COMPANY ALSO REVISED THE ENVIRONMENTAL**
2 **SURCHARGE FORMS USED FOR ITS MONTHLY FILING?**

3 A. Yes. A copy of the Company's revised environmental surcharge forms is included as
4 Exhibit LMS-3. The proposed changes will not result in changes to the surcharge
5 formulas but instead are limited to updated components used in the formulas. The only
6 forms affected by the above proposed changes are:

- 7 • Form 1.10 – updated base environmental revenue requirement;
- 8 • Form 3.13 – updated WACC (line 15) and gross-up factor (line 41);
- 9 • Form 3.15 – revised to align with Section V, Schedule 2, Page 1 of the
10 Application; and,
- 11 • Form 3.20 – updated gross-up factor (line 26).

IX. RATE CASE ADJUSTMENTS

12 **Q. DID YOU PREPARE ANY ADJUSTMENTS BESIDES THE**
13 **ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ADJUSTMENTS W03 AND W04**
14 **DESCRIBED ABOVE?**

15 A. Yes. I prepared adjustments to test year revenue amounts to remove FGD-related
16 revenues and deferrals, an adjustment for the normalization of major storm damage
17 expense and an adjustment to eliminate advertising expense.

Environmental Surcharge Revenue **(Section V, Exhibit 2, W05)**

18 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ENVIRONMENTAL SURCHARGE REVENUE**
19 **ADJUSTMENT.**

20 A. Because the costs associated with the Mitchell FGD have been removed from cost of
21 service, any associated revenues must also be removed. This adjustment is calculated

1 by first determining the total test year revenues associated with the Company's ECP;
2 this calculation is made by adding the total amount of environmental surcharge revenue
3 for the test year to the test year annual environmental compliance base revenue amount.
4 The Company next deducted the going-forward annual environmental compliance base
5 revenue amount as set forth in Exhibit LMS-1. This calculation results in a
6 \$28,786,651 reduction to base rates that simultaneously removes the FGD revenues
7 and synchronizes the environmental compliance costs and revenues.

8 In addition to the removal of the FGD revenues, adjustment W05 adds \$457,503
9 of deferred environmental surcharge amounts. Removing revenue or expense related to
10 over-/under-recovery ensures that rider-related amounts are not in the determination of
11 the Company's base rates. Company Witness Whitney discusses the basis for over-
12 /under-recovery accounting.

Major Storm Normalization
(Section V, Exhibit 2, W16)

13 **Q. HOW WAS THE MAJOR STORM NORMALIZATION ADJUSTMENT**
14 **CALCULATED?**

15 A. The Company adjusted its test year storm damage expense, less in-house labor, by
16 using its three-year average storm damage expense, less in-house labor, adjusted by the
17 Handy-Whitman Contract Labor Index. This is the same method used by the Company
18 in its last several rate cases. Using the three year average, and deducting the test year
19 level of storm damage expense, results in an increase of \$511,729 in jurisdictional
20 storm damage expenses.

Elimination of Advertising Expense
(Section V, Exhibit 2, W19)

1 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ADJUSTMENT TO ELIMINATE ADVERTISING**
2 **EXPENSE.**

3 A. Expenditures for political, promotional, and institutional advertising by electric or gas
4 utilities are disallowed for ratemaking purposes by 807 KAR 5:016 Section 4(1), a.
5 Following a review of the Company's advertising expenses recorded during the test
6 year, a total of \$104,982 is being eliminated from test year operating expenses.

7 **Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR PRE-FILED TESTIMONY?**

8 A. Yes, it does.

<u>Ln No.</u>	<u>Month / Year</u>	<u>Mitchell Non-FGD</u>	<u>KPCo Share of Rockport Environmental Costs</u>	<u>Gains on Sale of Allowances</u>	<u>Adjusted Environmental Base</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) =(3)+(4)-(5)
1	Apr-19	\$ 3,215,390	\$ 1,515,516	\$ -	\$ 4,730,906
2	May-19	\$ 3,199,021	\$ 1,358,604	\$ -	\$ 4,557,625
3	Jun-19	\$ 2,759,529	\$ 1,215,316	\$ -	\$ 3,974,845
4	Jul-19	\$ 2,739,079	\$ 1,527,229	\$ 56,580	\$ 4,209,729
5	Aug-19	\$ 2,735,743	\$ 1,274,155	\$ -	\$ 4,009,897
6	Sep-19	\$ 2,529,826	\$ 1,259,727	\$ 25,350	\$ 3,764,203
7	Oct-19	\$ 2,548,404	\$ 1,302,814	\$ -	\$ 3,851,218
8	Nov-19	\$ 2,617,197	\$ 1,279,641	\$ -	\$ 3,896,838
9	Dec-19	\$ 2,751,222	\$ 1,155,876	\$ 12,800	\$ 3,894,298
10	Jan-20	\$ 2,536,010	\$ 1,070,981	\$ 24,400	\$ 3,582,591
11	Feb-20	\$ 2,778,182	\$ 1,270,450	\$ 9,000	\$ 4,039,633
12	Mar-20	<u>\$ 2,615,812</u>	<u>\$ 1,158,007</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,773,820</u>
13	Total	\$ 33,025,416	\$ 15,388,316	\$ 128,130	\$ 48,285,602

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

P.S.C. KY. NO. ~~11-2ND REVISED~~ 12 ORIGINAL SHEET NO. 29-1
 CANCELLING P.S.C. KY. NO. 11-2ND REVISED ~~11-4ST REVISED~~ SHEET NO. 29-1

**TARIFF E.S.
 (Environmental Surcharge)**

APPLICABLE.

To Tariffs R.S., R.S.D., R.S.-L.M.-T.O.D., R.S.-T.O.D., Experimental R.S.-T.O.D. 2, G.S., S.G.S.-T.O.D., M.G.S.-T.O.D., L.G.S., L.G.S.-T.O.D., I.G.S., C.S.- I.R.P., C.S. Coal, M.W., O.L., and S.L.

RATE.

The environmental surcharge shall provide for monthly adjustments based on a percent of revenues, equal to the difference between the environmental compliance costs in the base period as provided in Paragraph 2 below and in the current period as provided in Paragraph 3 below.

The retail share of the revenue requirement will be allocated between residential and non-residential retail customers based upon their respective total revenues during the previous calendar year. The Environmental Surcharge will be implemented as a percentage of total revenues for the residential class and as a percentage of non-fuel revenues for all other customers.

The revenues to which the residential Environmental Surcharge factor are applied is the sum of the customer's Service Charge, Energy Charge(s), Fuel Adjustment Clause, System Sales Clause, Demand-Side Management Adjustment Clause, Federal Tax Cut, Residential Energy Assistance, Capacity Charge, ~~and~~ Purchase Power Adjustment, and Grid Modernization Rider.

The revenues to which the all other customer Environmental Surcharge factor are applied is the sum of the customer's Service Charge, Demand Charge, Energy Charge(s) less Base Fuel, Minimum Charge, Reactive Charge, System Sales Clause, Demand-Side Management Adjustment Clause, Federal Tax Cut, Kentucky Economic Development Surcharge, Capacity Charge, ~~and~~ Purchase Power Adjustment, and Grid Modernization Rider.

1. Monthly Environmental Surcharge Gross Revenue Requirement, E(m)

Where: E(m) = CRR - BRR
 CRR = Current Period Revenue Requirement for the Expense Month.
 BRR = Base Period Revenue Requirement.

(Continued on Sheet 29-2)

DATE OF ISSUE: June 29, 2020
 DATE EFFECTIVE: Service Rendered On And After December 30, 2020
 ISSUED BY: /s/ Brian K. West
 TITLE: Director, Regulatory Services
 By Authority Of an Order of the Public Service Commission
In Case No. 2020-00174 Dated XXXXXX

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

P.S.C. KY. NO. ~~11-12~~ ORIGINAL SHEET NO. 29-2
 CANCELLING P.S.C. KY. NO. ~~10-11~~ ORIGINAL SHEET NO. 29-2

TARIFF E.S. (Cont'd)
(Environmental Surcharge)

RATE (Cont'd)

2. Base Period Revenue Requirement, BRR

BRR = The Following Monthly Amounts:

<u>Billing Month</u>	<u>Base Net</u>	<u>Environmental Costs</u>
January	\$ 3,664,681	3,582,591
February	3,581,017	4,039,633
March	3,353,024	3,773,820
April	3,661,574	4,730,906
May	3,595,145	4,557,625
June	3,827,332	3,974,845
July	3,747,320	4,209,729
August	3,888,262	4,009,897
September	3,636,247	3,764,203
October	3,824,697	3,851,218
November	3,717,340	3,896,838
December	\$ 3,882,677	3,894,298
	\$ 44,379,316	48,285,602

In accordance with the Stipulation and Settlement Agreement approved by the Commission by its Order dated October 7, 2013 in Case No. 2012-00578, the Mitchell FGD and all related associated costs are not included in base rates or the Base Revenue Requirement but will be included in the Current Period Revenue Requirement. The Mitchell FGD will be excluded from Base Rates at least until June 30, 2020.

3. Current Period Revenue Requirement, CRR

$$CRR = [((RB_{KP(c)}) (ROR_{KP(c)}) / 12) + OE_{KP(c)} + (((RB_{IM(c)}) (ROR_{IM(c)}) / 12) + OE_{IM(c)}) (.15) - AS]$$

Where:

$RB_{KP(c)}$ = Environmental Compliance Rate Base for Mitchell.

$ROR_{KP(c)}$ = Annual Rate of Return on Mitchell Environmental Compliance Rate Base;
 Annual Rate divided by 12 to restate to a Monthly Rate of Return.

(Cont'd on Sheet 29-3)

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KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

P.S.C. KY. NO. ~~11-12~~ ORIGINAL SHEET NO. 29-3 T
CANCELLING P.S.C. KY. NO. ~~10-11~~ ORIGINAL SHEET NO. 29-3 T**TARIFF E.S. (Cont'd)**
(Environmental Surcharge)**RATE (Cont'd)**

$OE_{KP(C)}$	=	Monthly Pollution Control Operating Expenses for Mitchell.
$RB_{IM(C)}$	=	Environmental Compliance Rate Base for Rockport.
$ROR_{IM(C)}$	=	Annual Rate of Return on Rockport Rate Base; Annual Rate divided by 12 to restate to a Monthly Rate of Return.
$OE_{IM(C)}$	=	Monthly Pollution Control Operating Expenses for Rockport.
AS	=	Net proceeds from the sale of Title IV and CSAPR SO ₂ emission allowances, ERCs, and NOx emission allowances, reflected in the month of receipt.

"KP(C)" identifies components from Mitchell Units – Current Period, and "IM(C)" identifies components from the Indiana Michigan Power Company's Rockport Units – Current Period.

The Environmental Compliance Rate Base for both Kentucky Power and Rockport reflects the current cost associated with the 1997 Plan, the 2003 Plan, the 2005 Plan, the 2007 Plan, the 2015 Plan, ~~and the 2017 Plan,~~ and the 2019 Plan. The Environmental Compliance Rate Base for Kentucky Power should also include a cash working capital allowance based on the 1/8 formula approach, due to the inclusion of Kentucky Power's accounts receivable financing in the capital structure and weighted average cost of capital. The Operating Expenses for both Kentucky Power and Rockport reflects the current operating expenses associated with the 1997 Plan, the 2003 Plan, the 2005 Plan, the 2007 Plan, the 2015 Plan, ~~and the 2017 Plan,~~ and the 2019 Plan.

The Rate of Return for Kentucky Power is ~~10.009-70%~~ rate of return on equity as authorized by the Commission in its Order Dated ~~January-XXXX XX, 2020 in 18,~~ 2018 in Case No. 2020-0017417-00179.

The Rate of Return for Rockport should reflect the requirements of the Rockport Unit Power Agreement.

Net Proceeds from the sale of emission allowances and ERCs that reflect net gains will be a reduction to the Current Period Revenue Requirement, while net losses will be an increase.

The Current Period Revenue Requirement will reflect the balances and expenses as of the Expense Month of the filing.

(Cont'd on Sheet No. 29-4)

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TITLE: Director, Regulatory Services
By Authority Of an Order of the Public Service Commission
In Case No. 2020-00174 Dated XXXXXX

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

P.S.C. KY. NO. ~~11-12~~ ORIGINAL SHEET NO. 29-4 T
CANCELLING P.S.C. KY. NO. ~~11 ORIGINAL 10-1ST REVISED~~ SHEET NO. 29-4 T**TARIFF E.S. (Cont'd)**
(Environmental Surcharge)**RATE (Cont'd)**4. Revenue Allocation

$$\text{Residential Allocation RA(m)} = \frac{\text{KY Residential Retail Revenue RR(b)}}{\text{KY Retail Revenue R(b)}}$$

$$\text{All Other Allocation OA(m)} = \frac{\text{KY All Other Classes Retail Revenue OR(b)}}{\text{KY Retail Revenue R(b)}}$$

Where:

(m) = the expense month

(b) = most recent calendar year revenues

5. Environmental Surcharge Factor

$$\text{Residential Monthly Environmental Surcharge Factor} = \frac{\text{Net KY Retail E(m)} * \text{RA(m)}}{\text{KY RR(m)}}$$

$$\text{All Other Monthly Environmental Surcharge Factor} = \frac{\text{Net KY Retail E(m)} * \text{AO(m)}}{\text{KY OR(m)- KY OF(m)}}$$

Where:

Net KY Retail E(m) = Monthly E(m) allocated to Kentucky Retail Customers, net of Over/ (Under) Recovery Adjustment; Allocation based on Percentage of Kentucky Retail Revenues to Total Company Revenues in the Expense Month.

(For purposes of this formula, Total Company Revenues do not include Non -Physical Revenues.)

RR(m) = Average Kentucky Residential Retail Revenues for the Preceding Twelve Month Period

OR(m) = Average Kentucky All Other Classes Retail Revenues for the Preceding Twelve Month Period

OF(m) = Average Kentucky All Other Classes Fuel Revenues for the Preceding Twelve Month Period.

(Cont'd on Sheet No. 29-5)

DATE OF ISSUE: June 29, 2020DATE EFFECTIVE: Service Rendered On And After December 30, 2020ISSUED BY: /s/ Brian K. WestTITLE: Director, Regulatory ServicesBy Authority Of an Order of the Public Service CommissionIn Case No. 2020-00174 Dated XXXXXX

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

P.S.C. KY. NO. ~~11-12~~ ORIGINAL SHEET NO. 29-5 T
CANCELLING P.S.C. KY. NO. ~~10-11~~ ORIGINAL SHEET NO. 29-5 T**TARIFF E.S. (Cont'd)**
(Environmental Surcharge)**RATE (Cont'd)**

6. Environmental costs "E" shall be the Company's costs of compliance with the Clean Air Act and those environmental requirements that apply to coal combustion wastes and by-products, as follows:

Total Company:

- return on Title IV and ~~CS~~ASPR SO₂ allowance inventory T
- over/under recovery balances between the actual costs incurred less the amount collected through the environmental surcharge
- costs associated with any Commission's consultant approved by the Commission
- costs associated with the consumption of Title IV and CSAPR SO₂ allowances
- costs associated with the consumption of NO_x allowances
- return on NO_x allowance inventory
- costs associated with maintaining approved pollution control equipment including material and contract labor (excluding plant labor)
- Costs associated with consumables used in conjunction with approved environmental projects.
- Return on inventories of consumables used in conjunction with approved environmental projects.

(Cont'd on Sheet No. 29-6)

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ISSUED BY: /s/ Brian K. West

TITLE: Director, Regulatory Services

By Authority Of an Order of the Public Service Commission

In Case No. 2020-00174 Dated XXXXXX

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

P.S.C. KY. NO. ~~11-12~~ ORIGINAL SHEET NO. 29-6 T
CANCELLING P.S.C. KY. NO. ~~10-11~~ ORIGINAL SHEET NO. 29-6 T**TARIFF E.S. (Cont'd)**
(Environmental Surcharge)**RATE (Cont'd)**

The Company's share of costs associated with the following environmental equipment at the Rockport Plant:

- Continuous Emissions Monitors
- Air Emission Fees
- Costs Associated with the Rockport Unit Power Agreement
- Activated Carbon Injection
- Mercury Monitoring
- Precipitator Modifications
- Dry Sorbent Injection
- Coal Combustion Waste Landfill
- Low NOx burners, over Fire Air Landfill
- Selective Catalytic Reduction Technology at Unit 1

The Company's share of costs associated with the following environmental equipment at the Mitchell Plant:

- Mitchell Unit Nos 1 and 2 Water Injection, Low NO_x burners, Low NO_x burner Modification, SCR, FGD, Landfill, Coal Blending Facilities and SO₃ Mitigation
- Mitchell Plant Common CEMS, Replace Burner Barrier Valves and Gypsum Material Handling Facilities
- Air Emission Fees
- Precipitator Modifications and Upgrades
- Coal Combustion Waste Landfill
- Bottom Ash and Fly Ash Handling
- Mercury Monitoring (MATS)
- Dry Fly Ash Handling Conversion

(Cont'd on Sheet No. 29-7)

DATE OF ISSUE: June 29, 2020DATE EFFECTIVE: Service Rendered On And After December 30, 2020ISSUED BY: /s/ Brian K. WestTITLE: Director, Regulatory ServicesBy Authority Of an Order of the Public Service CommissionIn Case No. 2020-00174 Dated XXXXXX

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

P.S.C. KY. NO. ~~11-12~~ ORIGINAL SHEET NO. 29-7 T
CANCELLING P.S.C. KY. NO. ~~10-11~~ ORIGINAL SHEET NO. 29-7 T

TARIFF E.S. (Cont'd)
(Environmental Surcharge)

RATE (Cont'd)

7. The monthly environmental surcharge shall be filed with the Commission ten (10) days before it is scheduled to go into effect, along with all necessary supporting data to justify the amount of the adjustments which shall include data and information as may be required by the Commission.

DATE OF ISSUE: June 29, 2020
DATE EFFECTIVE: Service Rendered On And After December 30, 2020
ISSUED BY: /s/ Brian K. West
TITLE: Director, Regulatory Services
By Authority Of an Order of the Public Service Commission
In Case No. 2020-00174 Dated XXXXXX

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

Environmental Surcharge

Summary

Month Ended:

SAMPLE ONLY

Residential Environmental Surcharge Factor	=	$\frac{X}{X}$	=	X
All Other Classes Environmental Surcharge	=	$\frac{X}{X}$	=	X

Effective Date for Billing _____ X _____

Submitted by: _____
(Signature)

Title: _____ X _____

Date Submitted: _____ X _____

ES FORM 1.00

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY - ENVIRONMENTAL SURCHARGE REPORT
CALCULATION OF E(m) and SURCHARGE FACTOR
SAMPLE ONLY

<u>CALCULATION OF E(m)</u>			
E(m) = CRR - BRR			
LINE 1	CRR from ES FORM 3.00	X	
LINE 2	BRR from ES FORM 1.10	X	
LINE 3	Mitchell FGD Expenses (E.S. Form 3.13, Line 42)	X	
LINE 4	E(m) (LINE 1 - LINE 2 + LINE 3)	X	
LINE 5	Kentucky Retail Jurisdictional Allocation Factor, from ES FORM 3.30, Schedule of Revenues, LINE 1	X	
LINE 6	KY Retail E(m) (LINE 4 * LINE 5)	X	
LINE 7	Under/ (Over) Collection, ES Form 3.30	X	
LINE 8	Net KY Retail E(m) (Line 6 + Line 7)	X	
<u>SURCHARGE FACTORS</u>		<u>Residential</u>	<u>All Other Classifications</u>
LINE 9	Allocation Factors, % of revenue during previous Calendar Year	X	X
LINE 10	Current Month's Allocation E(m) (Line 8* Line 9)	X	X
LINE 11	Kentucky Residential Revenues/All Other Non-Fuel Revenues	X	X
LINE 12	Surcharge Factors (Line 10/Line 11)	X	X

ES FORM 1.10

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY - ENVIRONMENTAL SURCHARGE REPORT
BASE PERIOD REVENUE REQUIREMENT
SAMPLE ONLY

MONTHLY BASE PERIOD REVENUE REQUIREMENT

Billing Month	Base Net Environmental Costs
JANUARY	\$3,582,591
FEBRUARY	\$4,039,633
MARCH	\$3,773,820
APRIL	\$4,730,906
MAY	\$4,557,625
JUNE	\$3,974,845
JULY	\$4,209,729
AUGUST	\$4,009,897
SEPTEMBER	\$3,764,203
OCTOBER	\$3,851,218
NOVEMBER	\$3,896,838
DECEMBER	<u>\$3,894,298</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$48,285,602</u>

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY - ENVIRONMENTAL SURCHARGE REPORT
CURRENT PERIOD REVENUE REQUIREMENT
SO2 EMISSIONS ALLOWANCE INVENTORY

SAMPLE ONLY

	(1) Total Allowance Inventory (Quantity)	(2) Total Allowance Inventory (Dollar Value)	(3) Current Allowance Inventory (Quantity)	(4) Current Allowance Inventory (Dollar Value)	(5) Average Cost per Allowance (Current Allowances)	
MONTHLY BEGINNING INVENTORY	X	X	X	X	X	
Additions -						
EPA Allowances	X	X	X	X	X	
Gavin Reallocation	X	X	X	X	X	
P & E Transfers In	X	X	X	X	X	
Intercompany Purchases	X	X	X	X	X	
Other (List)	X	X	X	X	X	
SO2 Emissions Allowance Adjustment	X	X	X	X	X	
Withdrawals -						
P & E Transfers Out	X	X	X	X	X	
Intercompany Sales	X	X	X	X	X	
Off - System Sales	X	X	X	X	X	
Surrenders- Consent Decree	X	X	X	X	X	
Consumption Adjustment (RP & ML)	X	X	X	X	X	****
Consumption Adjustment (BS)	X	X	X	X	X	
SO2 Emissions Allowances Consumed By Kentucky Power - 1:1 (Year 2009 & Prior)	X	X	X	X	X	
SO2 Emissions Allowances Consumed By Mitchell and Rockport	X	X	X	X	X	*
SO2 Emissions Allowances Consumed By Big Sandy	X	X	X	X	X	**
ENDING INVENTORY - Record Balance on ES FORM 3.13	X	X	X	X	X	***

* Includes only Mitchell and Rockport allowance consumption.

** Big Sandy consumption is recovered through base and not included in E(m).

*** Inventory represents entire Kentucky Power SO2 emissions allowance inventory.

**** Prior Year Consumption Adjustments. Only adjustments related to Rockport and Mitchell are included.

ES FORM 3.11B

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY - ENVIRONMENTAL SURCHARGE REPORT
CURRENT PERIOD REVENUE REQUIREMENT
CSAPR SO2 EMISSIONS ALLOWANCE INVENTORY

SAMPLE ONLY

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Total Allowance Inventory (Quantity)	Total Allowance Inventory (Dollar Value)	Current Allowance Inventory (Quantity)	Current Allowance Inventory (Dollar Value)	Average Cost per Allowance (Current Allowances)
MONTHLY BEGINNING INVENTORY	X	X	X	X	X
Additions -					
EPA Allowances	X	X	X	X	X
Gavin Reallocation	X	X	X	X	X
P & E Transfers In	X	X	X	X	X
Intercompany Purchases	X	X	X	X	X
Other (List)	X	X	X	X	X
CSAPR SO2 Emissions Allowance Adjustment	X	X	X	X	X
Withdrawals -					
P & E Transfers Out	X	X	X	X	X
Intercompany Sales	X	X	X	X	X
Off - System Sales	X	X	X	X	X
Consumption Adjustment (RP & ML)	X	X	X	X	X
Consumption Adjustment (BS)	X	X	X	X	X
CSAPR SO2 Emissions Allowances Consumed in Current Month At Rockport and Mitchell Plants	X	X	X	X	X
CSAPR SO2 Emissions Allowances Consumed in Current Month at Big Sandy Plant	X	X	X	X	X
ENDING INVENTORY - Record Balance on ES FORM 3.13	X	X	X	X	X

* Includes only Mitchell and Rockport allowance consumption.

** Big Sandy consumption is recovered through base and not included in E(m).

*** Inventory represents entire Kentucky Power CSAPR SO2 emissions allowance inventory.

**** Prior Year Consumption Adjustments. Only adjustments related to Rockport and Mitchell are included.

ES FORM 3.12 A

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY - ENVIRONMENTAL SURCHARGE REPORT
CURRENT PERIOD REVENUE REQUIREMENT
CSAPR Annual NOx EMISSIONS ALLOWANCE INVENTORY
SAMPLE ONLY

	(1) Total Allowance Inventory (Quantity)	(2) Total Allowance Inventory (Dollar Value)	(3) Current Allowance Inventory (Quantity)	(4) Current Allowance Inventory (Dollar Value)	(5) Average Cost per Allowance (Current Allowances)
MONTHLY BEGINNING INVENTORY	X	X	X	X	X
Additions -					
EPA Allowances	X	X	X	X	X
P&E Transfers In	X	X	X	X	X
Intercompany Purchases	X	X	X	X	X
Other (List)	X	X	X	X	X
Withdrawals -					
P & E Transfers Out	X	X	X	X	X
Intercompany Sales	X	X	X	X	X
Off - System Sales	X	X	X	X	X
Prior Period Consumption Adjustment	X	X	X	X	X
CSAPR Annual NOx Emissions Allowances Consumed By Kentucky Power--Mitchell and Rockport Plants	X	X	X	X	X
CASPR Annual NOx Emissions Allowances Consumed By Kentucky Power--Big Sandy Plant	X	X	X	X	X
ENDING INVENTORY - Record Balance on ES FORM 3.13	X	X	X	X	X

* Includes only Mitchell and Rockport allowance consumption.

** Big Sandy consumption is recovered through base and not included in E(m).

*** Inventory represents entire Kentucky Power CSAPR ANNEX emissions allowance inventory.

ES FORM 3.12 B

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY - ENVIRONMENTAL SURCHARGE REPORT
CURRENT PERIOD REVENUE REQUIREMENT
CSAPR Seasonal NOx EMISSIONS ALLOWANCE INVENTORY
SAMPLE ONLY

	(1) Total Allowance Inventory (Quantity)	(2) Total Allowance Inventory (Dollar Value)	(3) Current Allowance Inventory (Quantity)	(4) Current Allowance Inventory (Dollar Value)	(5) Average Cost per Allowance (Current Allowances)
MONTHLY BEGINNING INVENTORY	X	X	X	X	X
Additions -					
EPA Allowances	X	X	X	X	X
P&E Transfers In	X	X	X	X	X
Intercompany Purchases	X	X	X	X	X
External Purchases	X	X	X	X	X
Other (List)	X	X	X	X	X
CSAPR Seasonal NOx Emissions Allowance Adjustment	X	X	X	X	X
Withdrawals -					
P & E Transfers Out	X	X	X	X	X
Intercompany Sales	X	X	X	X	X
External Sales	X	X	X	X	X
Consumption Adjustments	X	X	X	X	X
CSAPR Seasonal NOx Emissions Allowances Consumed By Kentucky Power --Rockport and Mitchell Plants only	X	X	X	X	X
CSAPR Seasonal NOx Emissions Allowances Consumed by Kentucky Power--Big Sandy Plant	X	X	X	X	X
ENDING INVENTORY - Record Balance on ES FORM 3.13	X	X	X	X	X

* Includes only Mitchell and Rockport allowance consumption.

** Big Sandy consumption is recovered through base and not included in E(m).

*** Inventory represents entire Kentucky Power CSAPR Seasonal NOx emissions allowance inventory.

Kentucky Power Company
Mitchell Environmental Costs
SAMPLE ONLY

Ln. No.	Cost Component	Non-FGD Costs	FGD Costs	Total Costs
1	Utility Plant at Original Cost	X	X	X
2	Less Accumulated Depreciation	X	X	X
3	Less Accumulated Deferred Income Tax	X	X	X
4	Net Utility Plant	X	X	X
5	*SO2 Emission Allowance Inventory	X	X	X
6	*CSAPR SO2 Emission Allowance Inventory	X	X	X
7	*CSAPR NOx Emission Allowance Inventory (Seasonal)	X	X	X
8	*CSAPR AN Emission Allowance Inventory (Annual)	X	X	X
9	Limestone Inventory (1540006)	X	X	X
10	Urea Inventory (1540012)	X	X	X
11	Limestone In-Transit Inventory (1540022)	X	X	X
12	Urea In-Transit Inventory (1540023)	X	X	X
13	Cash Working Capital Allowance	X	X	X
14	Total Rate Base	X	X	X
15	Weighted Average Cost of Capital			8.12%
16	Monthly Weighted Avg. Cost of Capital	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%
17	Monthly Return on Rate Base	X	X	X
18	Monthly Disposal (5010000)	X	X	X
19	Monthly Fly Ash Sales (5010012)***	X	X	X
20	Monthly Urea Expense (5020002)	X	X	X
21	Monthly Trona Expense (5020003)	X	X	X
22	Monthly Lime Stone Expense (5020004)	X	X	X
23	Monthly Polymer Expense (5020005)	X	X	X
24	Monthly Lime Hydrate Expense (5020007)	X	X	X
25	Monthly WV Air Emission Fee	X	X	X
26	SO2 Consumption **	X	X	X
27	CSAPR SO2 Consumption **	X	X	X
28	CSAPR Annual NOx Consumption	X	X	X
29	CSAPR Seasonal NOx consumption	X	X	X
30	Total Monthly Operation Costs	X	X	X
31	Monthly FGD Maintenance Expense	X	X	X
32	Monthly Non-FGD Maintenance Expense	X	X	X
33	Total Monthly Maintenance Expense	X	X	X
34	Monthly Depreciation Expense	X	X	X
35	Monthly Catalyst Amortization Expense	X	X	X
36	Monthly Property Tax	X	X	X
37	Total Monthly Other Expenses	X	X	X
38	Total Monthly Operation, Maintenance, and Other Expenses	X	X	X
39	O&M for corresponding month of test year	X	X	X
40	Difference in Test Year Month O&M & Current Month O&M	X	X	X
41	Gross-up for Uncollectible Expense & KPSC Maint Fee (Ln 40 * .006093)	X	X	X
42	Total Revenue Requirement	X	X	X

* Inventory Includes Total Kentucky Power allowances inventory.

** Includes Consumption for Rockport and Mitchell plants only.

ES FORM 3.15

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY - ENVIRONMENTAL SURCHARGE REPORT
CURRENT PERIOD REVENUE REQUIREMENT
MITCHELL PLANT COST OF CAPITAL

SAMPLE ONLY

LINE NO.	Component	Balances	Cap. Structure	Cost Rates	WACC (Net of Tax)	GRCF	WACC (PRE-TAX)
		As of 3/31/2020					
1	L/T DEBT	\$762,880,808	53.75%	4.030%	2.17%	1.006093	2.1832%
2	S/T DEBT	\$0	0.00%	2.230%	0.00%	1.006093	0.0000%
	ACCTS REC						
3	FINANCING	\$42,248,932	2.98%	2.802%	0.08%	1.006093	0.0805%
4	C EQUITY	\$614,167,162	43.27%	10.000%	4.33%	1.352731	5.8573%
5	TOTAL	\$1,419,296,902	100.00%				8.1210%

	<u>Debt</u>	<u>Equity</u>
6 Operating Revenues	100.0000	100.0000
7 Less Uncollectible Accounts Expense	0.4100	0.4100
8 KPSC Maintenance Assessment Fee	0.1956	0.1956
9 Income Before Income Taxes	99.3944	99.3944
10 Less State Income Taxes (Ln 4 x 5.8545)	5.8545%	5.8190
11 Income Before Federal Income Taxes		93.5754
12 Less Federal Income Taxes (Ln 13*21%)		19.6508
13 Operating Income Percentage		73.9245
14 Gross Up Factor (100.00/Ln 9)	1.006093	1.3527

E.S. 3.20

Kentucky Power Company
Rockport Environmental Costs
SAMPLE ONLY

Ln. No.	Cost Component		Total Costs
1a	Utility Plant at Original Cost Unit 1		X
1b	Utility Plant at Original Cost Unit 2		X
2	Less Accumulated Depreciation		X
3	Less Accumulated Deferred Income Tax		X
4	Net Utility Plant		X
5	Activated Carbon Inventory (1540025)		X
6	Anhydrous Ammonia Inventory (1540028)		X
7	Sodium Bicarbonate Inventory (1540029)		X
8	Cash Working Capital Allowance		X
9	Total Rate Base		X
10	Weighted Average Cost of Capital	X	
11	Monthly Weighted Avg. Cost of Capital		X
12	Monthly Return on Rate Base		X
13	Monthly Sodium Bicarbonate (5020028)		X
14	Monthly Brominated Activated Carbon (5020008)		X
15	Monthly Anhydrous Ammonia (5020013)		X
16	Monthly IN Air Emission Fee		X
17	Property Tax		X
18	Total Monthly Operation Costs		X
19	Monthly Maintenance Expense		X
20	Total Monthly Maintenance Expense		X
21a	Monthly Depreciation Expense Unit 1	2.95%	X
21b	Monthly Depreciation Expense Unit 2	28.48%	X
22	Total Monthly Other Expenses		X
23	Total Monthly Operation, Maintenance, and Other Expenses		X
24	O&M for corresponding month of test year		X
25	Difference in Base Level O&M & Current Month O&M		X
26	Gross-up for Uncollectible Expense & KPSC Maint Fee (Ln 25 * .006093)		X
27	Total Revenue Requirement		X
28	KPCo Share of Environmental Revenue Requirement	15%	X

* Indiana does not currently assess property taxes on environmental controls.

** In accordance with FERC Docket No. ER19-717-000 Order dated February 14, 2019.

ES FORM 3.21

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY - ENVIRONMENTAL SURCHARGE REPORT
CURRENT PERIOD REVENUE REQUIREMENT
ROCKPORT UNIT POWER AGREEMENT COST OF CAPITAL

SAMPLE ONLY

LINE NO.	Component	Balances As of xxxxxx	Cap. Structures	Cost Rates		WACC (NET OF TAX)	GRCF	WACC (PRE - TAX)
1	L/T DEBT	X	X	X		X		X
2	S/T DEBT	X	X	X		X		X
3	CAPITALIZATION OFFSETS	X	X	X		X		X
4	DEBT	X	X	X		X		X
5	C EQUITY	X	X	12.1600%	1/	X	X	2/ X
6	TOTAL	X ----- =====	X ----- =====			X ----- =====		X ----- =====
<p>WACC = Weighted Average Cost of Capital</p> <p>1/ Cost Rates per the Provisions of the Rockport Unit Power Agreement</p> <p>2/ Gross Revenue Conversion Factor (GRCF) Calculation:</p> <p>7 OPERATING REVENUE</p> <p>8 LESS: INDIANA ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME</p> <p>9 (LINE 1 X .0550)</p> <p>10 INCOME BEFORE FED INC TAX</p> <p>11 LESS: FEDERAL INCOME TAX</p> <p>12 (LINE 4 X .21)</p> <p>13 OPERATING INCOME PERCENTAGE</p> <p>14 GROSS REVENUE CONVERSION</p> <p>15 FACTOR (100% / LINE 13)</p>								

The WACC (PRE - TAX) value on Line 6 is to be recorded on ES FORM 3.20, Line 10.

ES Form 3.22

Kentucky Power Company
SAMPLE ONLY

Plant	Description	Total In Service Cost	Accumulated Depreciation
Mitchell	FGD	X	X
Mitchell	Mitchell Units 1 and 2 Water Injection	X	X
Mitchell	Low NOX Burners	X	X
Mitchell	Low NOX Burner Modification,	X	X
Mitchell	SCR	X	X
Mitchell	Landfill	X	X
Mitchell	Coal Blending Facilities	X	X
Mitchell	SO3 Mitigation	X	X
Mitchell	Mitchell Plant Common CEMS	X	X
Mitchell	Replace Burner Barrier Valves	X	X
Mitchell	Gypsum Material Handling Facilities	X	X
Mitchell	Precipitator Modifications - Mitchell Plant Units 1 and 2	X	X
Mitchell	Bottom Ash and Fly Ash Handling - Mitchell Plant Units 1 and 2	X	X
Mitchell	Mercury Monitoring (MATS) - Mitchell Plant Units 1 and 2	X	X
Mitchell	Dry Fly Ash Handling Conversion - Mitchell Plant Units 1 and 2	X	X
Mitchell	Coal Combustion Waste Landfill - Mitchell Plant Units 1 and 2	X	X
Mitchell	Electrostatic Precipitator Upgrade - Mitchell Plant Unit 2	X	X
Mitchell	Non-FGD Total	X	X
RK1	Precipitator Modifications	X	X
RK1	*Activated Carbon Injection (ACI) and Mercury Monitoring	X	X
RK1	*Dry Sorbent Injection	X	X
RK1	Coal Combustion Waste Landfill Upgrade To Accept Type 1 Ash	X	X
RK1	Continuous Emission Monitors (CEMS)	X	X
RK1	Low NOX Burners	X	X
RK1	Selective Catalytic Reduction Technology	X	X
RK1	Over Fire Air	X	X
RK1	Landfill	X	X
RK1	Rockport Unit 1 Total	X	X
RK2	Precipitator Modifications	X	X
RK2	*Activated Carbon Injection (ACI) and Mercury Monitoring	X	X
RK2	*Dry Sorbent Injection	X	X
RK2	Coal Combustion Waste Landfill Upgrade To Accept Type 1 Ash	X	X
RK2	Continuous Emission Monitors (CEMS)	X	X
RK2	Low NOX Burners	X	X
RK2	Selective Catalytic Reduction Technology	X	X
RK2	Over Fire Air	X	X
RK2	Landfill	X	X
RK2	Rockport Unit 2 Total	X	X

ES FORM 3.30

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY - ENVIRONMENTAL SURCHARGE REPORT
CURRENT PERIOD REVENUE REQUIREMENT
MONTHLY REVENUES, JURISDICTIONAL ALLOCATION FACTOR,
and (OVER)/UNDER RECOVERY ADJUSTMENT
SAMPLE ONLY

SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY REVENUES

Line No.	Description	Monthly Revenues	Percentage of Total Revenues
1	Kentucky Retail Revenues	x	x
2	FERC Wholesale Revenues	x	x
3	Associated Utilities Revenues	x	x
4	Non-Assoc. Utilities Revenues	x	x
5	Total Revenues for Surcharges Purposes	----- x	----- x
6	Non-Physical Revenues for Month	x	
7	Total Revenues for Month	x	

The Kentucky Retail Percentage of Total Revenues (Line 1) is to be recorded on ES FORM 1.00, Line 5. The Percentage of Kentucky Retail Revenues to the Total Revenues for the Expense Month will be the Kentucky Retail Jurisdictional Allocation Factor.

OVER/(UNDER) RECOVERY ADJUSTMENT

Line No.	Description	
1	Surcharge Amount To Be Collected	x
2	Actual Billed Environmental Surcharge Revenues	x
3	(Over) / Under Recovery (1) - (2) = (3)	x

The (Over)/Under Recovery amount is to be recorded on ES FORM 1.00, LINE 7.

ES Form 3.31

Kentucky Power Company
Total Billed Revenues
As Used in Calculation of ES Form 3.30
Calendar Year 202X

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Revenue Category</u> (1)	<u>Total</u> (2)	<u>Percentage of Total</u> (3)	<u>Residential/ All Other Classes to be used in 202X</u> (4)
1	Residential	X	X	X
2	All Other Classes	X	X	X
3	Total Retail Revenues	X	X	X
4	FERC Wholesale Revenues	X	X	
5	Associated Utilities Revenues	X	X	
6	Non Associated Utilities Revenues	X	X	
7	Non-Physical Sales	X	X	
8	Total Revenues	X		


Kentucky Power Company
Environmental Surcharge
Cash Working Capital Calculation
SAMPLE ONLY

ES 3.33

		<u>Rockport</u>	<u>Mitchell Non-FGD</u>	<u>Mitchell FGD</u>
1	X	X	X	X
2	X	X	X	X
3	X	X	X	X
4	X	X	X	X
5	X	X	X	X
6	X	X	X	X
7	X	X	X	X
8	X	X	X	X
9	X	X	X	X
10	X	X	X	X
11	X	X	X	X
12	X	X	X	X
	1/8 of 12-Month Total	X	X	X

VERIFICATION

The undersigned, Lerah M. Scott, being duly sworn, deposes and says she is a Regulatory Consultant for Kentucky Power Company that she has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the forgoing testimony and the information contained therein is true and correct to the best of her information, knowledge and belief after reasonable inquiry.


Lerah M. Scott

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

)

) Case No. 2020-00174

COUNTY OF BOYD

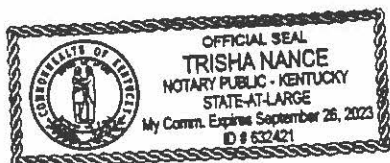
)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, by Lerah M. Scott, this 24 day of June 2020.


Notary Public

Notary ID Number: 632421

My Commission Expires: 9-26-2023



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Electronic Application Of Kentucky Power Company)
For (1) A General Adjustment Of Its Rates For)
Electric Service; (2) Approval Of Tariffs And Riders;)
(3) Approval Of Accounting Practices To Establish)
Regulatory Assets And Liabilities; (4) Approval Of A)
Certificate Of Public Convenience And Necessity;)
And (5) All Other Required Approvals And Relief)

Case No. 2020-00174

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
SCOTT E. BISHOP
ON BEHALF OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
SCOTT E. BISHOP ON BEHALF OF
KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY**

CASE NO. 2020-00174

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III. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY.....	3
IV. OPERATING EXPENSE ADJUSTMENTS	3
V. TARIFF SHEET CHANGES	5

EXHIBITS

<u>EXHIBIT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
EXHIBIT SEB-1	Summary of changes to the Tariff Sheets

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
SCOTT E. BISHOP ON BEHALF OF
KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY**

CASE NO. 2020-00174

I. INTRODUCTION

1 **Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, POSITION WITH KENTUCKY POWER**
2 **COMPANY, AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**

3 A. My name is Scott E. Bishop. My position is Regulatory Consultant Senior for
4 Kentucky Power Company (“Kentucky Power” or the “Company”). My business
5 address is 1645 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky 41101.

II. BACKGROUND

6 **Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND**
7 **BUSINESS EXPERIENCES.**

8 A. I received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from The Ohio State University
9 in Columbus, Ohio in 1992 and a Master of Business Administration degree from
10 Ohio Dominican University in Columbus, Ohio in 2004. I began my utility industry
11 career with American Electric Power Service Corporation (“AEPSC”) in October 1998
12 as a Cash Management Analyst with responsibility for determining the corporation’s
13 daily cash position. In 2000, I transferred to the Trusts and Investments Department as
14 an Investment Analyst. My duties included staying abreast of pending legislation and
15 litigation that could affect AEP benefits and performing analysis and reporting for the
16 corporate investment committee. I also worked as an Analyst in other departments

1 where my work included the analysis of spending trends, and creation of complex
2 financial models. In January 2010, I accepted the position of Demand Side
3 Management (“DSM”) / Energy Efficiency Coordinator for AEPSC. In October
4 2010, I transferred to Kentucky Power Company. My duties included developing,
5 issuing, and evaluating requests for proposals for potential DSM programs and third-
6 party managers. I also implemented and managed new DSM programs, managed
7 program budgets, assisted with Public Service Commission of Kentucky
8 (“Commission”) filings and status reports, supported the preparation of responses to
9 Commission data requests and inquiries, and assisted with testimony development.

10 In April 2018, I assumed my current position as Regulatory Consultant Senior
11 for Kentucky Power.

12 **Q WHAT ARE YOUR PRINCIPAL AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY WITH**
13 **KENTUCKY POWER?**

14 A. My primary responsibility is to support the Company’s regulatory activities. As part of
15 this responsibility, I prepare the Company’s monthly Fuel Adjustment Clause filings
16 with the Commission. Additionally, I assist with the Company’s other periodic
17 Commission regulatory filings.

18 **Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED TESTIMONY IN ANY**
19 **REGULATORY PROCEEDING?**

20 A. Yes. I submitted testimony in the Company’s most recent Demand-Side Management
21 adjustment clause proceeding (Case No. 2019-00410).

III. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

1 **Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?**

2 The purpose of my testimony is to support two adjustments to the Company's test year
3 operating expenses to remove non-recoverable business expenses and tariff insert
4 expenses. Additionally, I describe certain proposed changes to Kentucky Power's
5 tariffs.

6 **Q. ARE YOU SPONSORING ANY EXHIBITS TO YOUR TESTIMONY?**

7 A. Yes, I am sponsoring Exhibit SEB-1, which provides a summary of the changes to the
8 tariff sheets.

IV. OPERATING EXPENSE ADJUSTMENTS

9 **Q. PLEASE IDENTIFY EACH OF THE REVENUE AND OPERATING EXPENSE**
10 **ADJUSTMENTS THAT YOU ARE SPONSORING.**

11 A. The details of the revenue and operating expense adjustments are set forth on various
12 pages of Section V, Exhibit 2 to the application. Specifically, I am sponsoring the
13 following adjustments:

<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Adjustment No.</u>
Non-recoverable Business Expense	W34
Tariff Insert Expense	W46

17 Additional information regarding each of these adjustments is provided below.

Elimination of Non-recoverable Business Expense

(Section V, Exhibit 2, W34)

1 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ADJUSTMENT TO ELIMINATE NON-**
2 **RECOVERABLE BUSINESS EXPENSES.**

3 A. The Company is removing non-recoverable business expenses during the test year,
4 including those relating to athletic events tickets and employee gifts and awards. The
5 adjustment decreases the Company's test year expenses by \$27,551.

Elimination of Tariff Insert Expense

(Section V, Exhibit 2, W46)

6 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE COMPANY'S ELIMINATION OF TARIFF INSERT**
7 **EXPENSE.**

8 A. In Case No. 2020-00022, the Company requested a deviation, to the extent required,
9 from the requirements of 807 KAR 5:006, Section 7(1)(b) and for authorization to
10 provide a monthly recurring bill message alerting customers of their right to request
11 and receive their applicable rate schedule via mail or email as a substitute for the
12 notification methods identified in 807 KAR 5:006, Section 7(1)(b). The Commission
13 granted the Company's request on April 29, 2020. During the test year, expenses
14 associated with the printing, processing, and mailing each customer's applicable rate
15 schedule were \$9,496. Because the Company will no longer annually incur these costs,
16 this adjustment removes that amount from test year expenses.

V. TARIFF SHEET CHANGES

1 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE TARIFF SHEET CHANGES THE COMPANY IS**
2 **PROPOSING IN THIS CASE.**

3 A. The Company is proposing to add new tariffs and modify certain existing tariff sheets.
4 Each category of change is described below. A set of the Company's proposed tariff
5 sheets are included in Section II, Exhibit D of the Company's Application. The
6 proposed effective date of the Company's revised tariffs is December 30, 2020, the first
7 day of the January 2021 billing cycle.

8 **Q. PLEASE IDENTIFY THE NEW TARIFFS THE COMPANY IS PROPOSING.**

9 A. As described by Company Witness West, the Company is proposing to add Tariff
10 F.P. (Flex Pay Program) and Tariff G.M.R. (Grid Modernization Rider). The
11 Company is also proposing to add Rider D.R.S. (Demand Response Service) and
12 Tariff N.M.S II (Net Metering Service II), as explained by Company Witness
13 Vaughan.

14 **Q. IS THE COMPANY PROPOSING ANY MODIFICATIONS TO ITS EXISTING**
15 **TARIFFS IN THIS PROCEEDING?**

16 A. Yes. In addition to the rate changes sought in this proceeding, the Company is
17 proposing a number of textual changes to its current tariffs. My testimony does not
18 address minor text changes that clarify existing language or that are intended to
19 conform the tariff to other approved tariffs. A summary of those changes is provided
20 in Exhibit SEB-1.

1 I describe proposed substantive changes to Tariff F.A.C. (Fuel Adjustment
2 Clause) and Tariff E.D.R. (Economic Development Rider) below. In addition to those
3 changes I describe, the Company is also proposing substantive changes to Tariff O.L.
4 (Outdoor Lighting), Tariff S.L. (Street Lighting), Tariff N.M.S (Net Metering Service),
5 Tariff N.U.G. (Non-Utility Generator), Tariff F.T.C. (Federal Tax Cut Tariff), and
6 Tariff R.S. (Residential Service), including a new provision regarding electric vehicle
7 charging in certain of its residential and general service tariff. Company Witness
8 Vaughan describes each of those tariff modifications and additions.

Fuel Adjustment Clause

9 **Q. IS THE COMPANY PROPOSING ANY CHANGES TO ITS FUEL**
10 **ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE TARIFF?**

11 A. Yes. The Company is proposing to update Tariff F.A.C. to include PJM billing line
12 item 1999 as a category of fuel costs recoverable through the tariff. PJM allocates costs
13 associated with PJM Customer Payment Defaults to Kentucky Power through billing
14 line item 1999.

15 **Q. WHY IS THE COMPANY PROPOSING THIS CHANGE?**

16 A. As the Commission has recognized, costs that PJM allocates to Kentucky Power
17 through billing line item 1999 are fuel-related costs. In its December 26, 2019 order in
18 Case No. 2019-00002 at page 4, the Commission stated:

19 Should Kentucky Power want to recover fuel-related costs such as the GreenHat
20 default costs that are not passed through the FAC tariff via listed PJM billing
21 line items, it has a number of options such as seeking recovery through base
22 rates in a base rate case or requesting to update its FAC Tariff in a base rate
23 case.

1 Based upon the Commission's direction in Case No. 2019-00002, the Company is
2 requesting that billing line Item 1999 be added to the Company's Tariff F.A.C. as
3 recoverable fuel expenses.

4 **Q. IS PJM CURRENTLY ALLOCATING PJM CUSTOMER DEFAULT COSTS**
5 **TO KENTUCKY POWER THROUGH PJM BILLING LINE ITEM 1999?**

6 A. Yes. PJM has been allocating costs to Kentucky Power associated with the June 2018
7 default of GreenHat Energy, LLC ("GreenHat") since mid-2018 and is expected to
8 continue to do so through June 2021. It is also possible that PJM in the future could
9 allocate costs related to other PJM customer defaults.

10 **Q. DID THE COMPANY REQUEST ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY TO DEFER**
11 **GREENHAT DEFAULT CHARGES AS A REGULATORY ASSET?**

12 A. Yes. In Case No. 2020-00034, the Company requested approval of accounting
13 authority to defer GreenHat default charges. That case remains pending before the
14 Commission. In her direct testimony, Company Witness Whitney supports an
15 adjustment for GreenHat default costs through the end of the test year, March 31,
16 2020. Further, Ms. Whitney supports the amortization over a three-year period of
17 those costs through December 31, 2020. Any GreenHat default costs incurred after
18 December 31, 2020, or any similar charges billed to the Company through billing line
19 item 1999 in the future, would be recovered through Tariff F.A.C.

Economic Development Rider

1 **Q. IS THE COMPANY PROPOSING ANY CHANGES TO ITS ECONOMIC**
2 **DEVELOPMENT RIDER?**

3 A. Yes, Tariff E.D.R., was developed to encourage companies to locate or expand
4 operations in the Company's service territory. Under Tariff E.D.R., the Company
5 offers a monthly billing demand discount through a Commission-approved service
6 contract. The contract term is equal to twice the number of years for which the
7 customer receives a demand discount. For example, for a ten year contract, the
8 customer will receive a demand discount for the first five years of the contract. The
9 demand discount under the existing tariff would be 50% for the first 12 months, 40%
10 for the second 12 months, and so forth. The demand discounts declines by 10% every
11 12 month.

12 The Company is proposing to amend Tariff E.D.R. to afford customers
13 flexibility in choosing the timing of the application of the contractual discounts. The
14 timing would be set out in the Tariff E.D.R. service contract when the contract is
15 presented to the Commission for approval.

16 **Q. WHY IS THE COMPANY PROPOSING THIS CHANGE?**

17 A. The proposed change will permit a customer to realize the economic development
18 discount available under Tariff E.D.R. in the year most advantageous to its plans. For
19 example, a customer may choose to delay the maximum discount until the second year
20 of the service contract if it expects its facility to be first fully operable then. This

1 increased flexibility should make the tariff more attractive to customers seeking to
2 relocate or expand, and thereby aid the Company's economic development efforts.

3 **Q. IS THERE PRECEDENT FOR THIS PROPOSED CHANGE?**

4 A. Yes. In Case No. 2018-00295, the Louisville Gas and Electric Company requested and
5 received approval from the Commission to allow the customer to choose the sequence
6 of the discounts in the service contract when it is presented to the Commission for
7 approval.

8 **Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?**

9 A. Yes, it does.

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
All pages	Changed	Updated all tariff sheet headers to current version	Update to current Tariff sheet version
All pages	Changed	Updated all tariff sheets to note cancelled tariff pages	Update to current Tariff sheet version
Title Page	Changed	P.S.C KY.NO 4 12	Update to current Tariff sheet version
	Changed	Cancelling P.S.C. KY NO 4 11	Update to current Tariff sheet version
	Changed	Updated address to : 1645 Winchester Avenue	Update to current Kentucky Power headquarter's address
1-1	Changed	"2-22" to "2-24"	Update page reference
	Changed	"XXX" to "F.P".	Change to reflect new tariff title
	Changed	"Reserved for Future Use" to "Flex Pay Program"	Change description to updated program
	Changed	"8-1" to "8-1 thru 8-3"	Update page reference
	Changed	"14-4" to "14-6"	Update page reference
	Changed	"15-3" to "15-5"	Update page reference
1-2	Changed	"22-18" to "22-3"	Reduce the number of pages reserved for future use due to DSM program closures.
	Added	"N.M.S. II"	Add new tariff title
	Changed	"Reserved for Future Use" to "Net Metering Service II"	Change description to updated program
	Added	"28-1 thru 28-22"	Add page references for new tariff
	Changed	Tariff sheet 28 to tariff sheet 30	Move new tariff sheet to be next to similar tariff sheet
	Added	"thru 30-2"	Define tariff pages covered by Tariff C.C.
	Changed	"Tariff XXX" to "Rider D.R.S."	Change title to new tariff title
	Changed	"Reserved for Future Use" to "Demand Response Service"	Change description to updated program
	Added	"thru 36-3"	Define tariff pages covered by new program offering.
1-3	Added	"Tariff G.M.R."	Add title for new tariff
	Added	"Grid Modernization Rider"	Add title for new tariff
	Added	"39-1"	Define tariff pages covered by new program offering.
2-3	Deleted	","	Correct grammar
2-4	Deleted	"s"	Correct grammar
	Added	"When mutually agreeable, the Equal Payment Plan may be offered by the Company to Customers taking service under other tariffs."	Add language to offer plan to other customer classes.
	Added	":"	Correct grammar
	Added	"; and"	Correct grammar
	Added	". W"	Correct grammar
	Added	","	Correct grammar
2-5	Added	"(12)"	Correct grammar
	Added	"thirty ()"	Correct grammar
	Deleted	"to"	Correct grammar
	Added	.	Correct grammar
	Deleted	","	Correct grammar
2-6	Changed	"he is" to "they are"	Correct grammar
	Added	", city, or town within Kentucky Power's service territory"	Expand definition of customers who can request underground service
	Deleted	"or the"	Correct grammar
	Added	"city or town"	Correct grammar
	Added	"If the entity requesting underground service is a city or town, such costs will be paid exclusively by the residents of the city or town."	Define who the Company recovers costs from when a city or town requests underground service.
	Added	"When the Company is required to install underground facilities or relocate existing overhead facilities underground pursuant to a municipal or other governmental requirement or directive, the difference between the cost of the underground facilities installed and the cost of the overhead facilities that would ordinarily be installed, or in the case of the relocation of existing overhead facilities, the entire cost of the relocation underground, shall be recovered from customers within the boundary of the municipality or governmental entity requiring or directing the installation or relocation of the facilities underground."	Define who, and how, the Company recovers costs from when required to install underground facilities or replace existing overhead facilities with underground facilities based on a municipal or other governmental requirement or directive.
	Deleted	"s"	Correct grammar
	Changed	upper case "S" to a lower case "s"	Correct grammar
	Added	"i" in "supplied"	Correct spelling
	Added	"Company-"	Refine meter base definition

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
2-7	Added Changed Added	"TI" to "CONDITIONS" "of" to "the" .	Corrected spelling Correct grammar Correct grammar
2-8	Deleted Added Changed Deleted Deleted Added	"d" ." "c" to "C" "s" "s" ", "	Correct grammar Correct grammar Correct grammar Correct grammar Correct grammar Correct grammar
2-9	Deleted Added Changed Added	"the" "to" "customers" to "Customer" a hyphen between "unprovided" and "for"	Correct grammar Correct grammar Correct grammar Correct grammar
2-10	Deleted Added Added Added Added	", which" "that" "secondary" "primary service or" ", "	Correct grammar Correct grammar Define services offered Define services eligible Correct grammar
2-11	Changed Changed Added Deleted	"10:00" to "8:00" "10:00" to "8:00" ", or verbal request to the Customer Service Representative, by" "of"	Revise defined time for service "call out" Revise defined time for service "call out" Expand how a request can be made to Kentucky Power Correct grammar
2-12	Added Changed Added	." "Customers" to "Customer's" "or"	Correct grammar Correct grammar Correct grammar
2-13	Changed Added Added Changed	"electronic mail" to "e-mail" "Customers wishing to participate in Kentucky Power's Mobile Alert Service and receive alerts via e-mail should add communications@kentuckypower-mail.com to the customer's email address book or spam filter to avoid alert communications from Kentucky Power being directed to spam. Customers are advised to contact their e-mail service provider for instructions on how to add addresses to an address book or spam filter if needed." "Email addresses from which alerts are sent through the Mobile Alert Service are used for sending e-mails only. Any e-mails sent to those addresses will not be received by the Company and the Company will not respond. Any communication to the Company should be sent to <u>Communications@kentuckypower-mail.com</u> ." "outage related" to "outage-related"	Correct grammar Explain how a customer can sign up for alerts and subscriptions Explain how a customer can sign up for alerts and subscriptions Correct grammar
2-14	Added Deleted Added	"ir elected" "elected" "of"	Correct grammar Correct grammar Correct grammar
2-15	Deleted	"Customers wishing to participate in Kentucky Power's Mobile Alert Service and receive alerts via electronic mail should add "communications@kentuckypower-mail.com" to the customer's e-mail address book or spam filter to avoid alert communications from Kentucky Power being directed as spam. Customers are advised to contact their e-mail service provider for instructions on how to add addresses to an address book or spam filter if needed. E-mail addresses from which alerts are sent through the Mobile Alert Service are used for sending e-mails only. Any e-mails sent to those addresses will not be received by the Company and the Company will not respond. Any communication to the Company should be sent to communications@kentuckypower-mail.com."	Remove duplicative language

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
2-16	Deleted	"the"	Correct grammar
	Added	"ill" to "will"	Correct grammar
2-18	Changed	Added new sample tariff page	Update for new program offering
2-20	Changed	Added new sample tariff page	Update for new program offering
2-22	Changed	Added new sample tariff page	Update for new program offering
2-23	Added	New Customer statement	Add statement for new program offering
	Added	"(Cont'd on Sheet No. 2-24)"	Update tariff page
2-24	Added	New Customer statement	Add statement for new program offering
	Added	"Terms and Conditions of Service (Cont'd)"	Update tariff page
3-1	Added	"s" to "sales"	Correct grammar
	Deleted	"," after "below"	Correct grammar
3-2	Added	"are" after "actions"	Correct grammar
3-4	Added	"al" to "national"	Correct spelling
3-6	Changed	"IV" to "V"	Update description
4-1	Changed	"," to ";	Correct grammar
	Deleted	"19,900"	Correct list of Subtransmission Line Voltages
5-1	Changed	"kwh" to "kWh"	Correct spelling
	Added	"be"	Correct grammar
	Added	"1999"	Add billing line item
5-2	Deleted	"r" in "manufacturer"	Correct grammar
	Changed	"kwh" to "kWh"	Correct spelling
	Deleted	","	Correct grammar
	Added	"shall conduct a formal review and may conduct"	Update language
	Deleted	"will conduct"	Update language
	Changed	"will" to "shall"	Correct grammar
	Changed	"the commission" to "the Commission"	Correct grammar
	Deleted	"it"	Correct grammar
	Added	"shall conduct a formal review"	Update language
	Deleted	"in a public hearing will review"	Update language
	Changed	"Subsection 2" to "Section 1 (2) of the administrative regulation"	Update language
6-1	Changed	"14.00" to "17.50"	Update rate
	Added	"Energy Charge:"	Add new tariff language to define rate terms
		"March through November"	
		"All kWh"	
		"December, January, February:"	
		"First 1,100 kWh:"	
	Changed	"9.810" to "12.265"	Update rate
		"12.265¢ per KWH"	Update rate
	Added	"6.265¢ per KWH"	Update rate
	Changed	Placement of Capacity Charge	Update to reflect change from Sheet No. 28 to Sheet No. 30
	Added	"Grid Modernization Rider" ... "Sheet No. 39"	Update for new tariff
6-2	Changed	"6.212" to "8.251"	Update rate
	Changed	"6.212" to "8.251"	Update rate
	Changed	"6.212" to "8.251"	Update rate
	Changed	"6.212" to "8.251"	Update rate

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
6-3	Added	"ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING PROVISION. (Tariff code 059)"	Update for new tariff offering
	Added	"Available to customers for use charging electric vehicles primarily during off-peak hours specified by the Company. Electric vehicle charging load shall be separately wired to a time-of-day meter and their general-use load to a standard meter, customers will receive service for both under the appropriate provision of this tariff."	Update for new tariff offering
	Added	"Energy Charge:" "All KWH used during on-peak billing period" "All KWH used during off-peak billing period"	Update for new tariff offering
	Added	"For the purpose of this tariff, the on-peak billing period is defined as 7:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. for all weekdays, Monday through Friday. The off-peak billing period is defined as 9:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. for all weekdays and all hours of Saturday and Sunday."	Update for new tariff offering
	Added	"15.737¢ per KWH"	Update for new tariff offering
	Added	"8.251¢ per KWH"	Update for new tariff offering
6-4	Changed	"16.00" to "21.00"	Update rate
	Changed	"14.504" to "15.737"	Update rate
	Changed	"6.212" to "8.251"	Update rate
	Added	"Grid Modernization Rider" ... "Sheet No. 39"	Update for new tariff
	Changed	Placement Capacity Charge	Update to reflect change from Sheet No. 28 to Sheet No. 30
6-5	Changed	"3.75" to "4.30"	Update rate
6-6	Changed	"16.00" to "21.00"	Update rate
	Changed	"14.550" to "15.737"	Update rate
	Changed	"6.212" to "8.251"	Update rate
	Added	"Grid Modernization Rider" ... "Sheet No. 39"	Update for new tariff
	Changed	Placement Capacity Charge	Update to reflect change from Sheet No. 28 to Sheet No. 30
6-8	Changed	"16.00" to "21.00"	Update rate
	Changed	"18.005" to "19.580"	Update rate
	Changed	"15.508" to "17.083"	Update rate
	Changed	"8.241" to "9.816"	Update rate
	Added	"Grid Modernization Rider" ... "Sheet No. 39"	Update for new tariff
	Changed	Placement Capacity Charge	Update to reflect change from Sheet No. 28 to Sheet No. 30
6-10	Changed	"17.50" to "21.00"	Update rate
	Changed	"9.890" to "14.374"	Update rate
	Changed	"7.174" to "8.251"	Update rate
	Changed	"4.02" to "4.18"	Update rate
	Added	"Grid Modernization Rider" ... "Sheet No. 39"	Update for new tariff
	Changed	Placement Capacity Charge	Update to reflect change from Sheet No. 28 to Sheet No. 30
7-1	Changed	"normal" to "average"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"6.00" to "8.65"	Update rate
	Changed	"7.18" to "8.01"	Update rate
	Changed	"5.74" to "6.63"	Update rate
	Changed	"9.952" to "11.146"	Update rate
	Changed	"8.762" to "9.813"	Update rate
	Changed	"7.948" to "8.902"	Update rate
	Changed	"9.943" to "10.440"	Update rate
	Changed	"8.792" to "9.232"	Update rate
	Changed	"7.981" to "8.380"	Update rate
	Changed	"22.50" to "25.00"	Update rate
	Changed	"75.00" to "100.00"	Update rate
	Changed	"364.00" to "400.00"	Update rate
	Added	"Grid Modernization Rider" ... "Sheet No. 39"	Update for new tariff
	Changed	Placement Capacity Charge	Update to reflect change from Sheet No. 28 to Sheet No. 30
7-2	Changed	"22.50" to "25.00"	Update rate
	Changed	"10.118" to "11.474"	Update rate

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
7-3	Added	"This provision is also available for electric vehicle charging if separately metered."	Update for tariff offering
	Changed	"22.50" to "25.00"	Update rate
	Changed	"14.620" to "16.860"	Update rate
	Changed	"6.212" to "8.246"	Update rate
7-4	Added	"Customer Charge"	Correct inadvertent deletion
	Changed	"14.00" to "15.00"	Update rate
	Changed	"9.952" to "11.146"	Update rate
	Changed	"9.943" to "10.440"	Update rate
7-5	Deleted	"only"	Correct grammar
	Added	"only for continuous service"	Update language
	Added	"s" to "premises"	Correct grammar
	Deleted	"for continuous service beginning no later than"	Update language
	Added	"on or prior to"	Update language
	Changed	"22.50" to "25.00"	Update rate
	Changed	"17.238" to "21.476"	Update rate
	Changed	"14.564" to "18.802"	Update rate
	Changed	"7.671" to "11.909"	Update rate
	Added	"Grid Modernization Rider" ... "Sheet No. 39"	Update for new tariff
	Changed	Placement Capacity Charge	Update to reflect change from Sheet No. 28 to Sheet No. 30
7-7	Changed	"S" to "M"	Correct typographical error
	Changed	"normal" to "average"	Update tariff language
	Added	"being served by a multi- register meter capable of measuring electrical energy consumption during variable pricing periods."	Update tariff language
	Changed	"22.50" to "25.00"	Update rate
	Changed	"16.888" to "16.860"	Update rate
	Changed	"6.212" to "8.246"	Update rate
	Added	"Grid Modernization Rider" ... "Sheet No. 39"	Update for new tariff
	Changed	Placement Capacity Charge	Update to reflect change from Sheet No. 28 to Sheet No. 30
8-1	Added	New Tariff Language	Add language for new tariff offering
8-2	Added	New Tariff Language	Add language for new tariff offering
8-3	Added	New Tariff Language	Add language for new tariff offering
9-1	Changed	"normal" to "average"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"7.97" to "8.77"	Update rate
	Changed	"7.853" to "9.010"	Update rate
	Changed	"7.18" to "7.90"	Update rate
	Changed	"6.853" to "7.922"	Update rate
	Changed	"5.74" to "6.63"	Update rate
	Changed	"5.253" to "5.668"	Update rate
	Changed	"5.60" to "6.54"	Update rate
	Changed	"5.139" to "5.585"	Update rate
	Added	"Grid Modernization Rider" ... "Sheet No. 39"	Update for new tariff
	Changed	Placement Capacity Charge	Update to reflect change from Sheet No. 28 to Sheet No. 30
9-2	Added	"This provision is also available for electric vehicle charging if separately metered."	Update for tariff offering
	Changed	"14.211" to "15.237"	Update rate
	Changed	"6.223" to "8.218"	Update rate
9-3	Changed	"normal" to "average"	Update tariff language

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
9-4	Changed	"normal" to "average"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"10.87" to "11.23"	Update rate
	Changed	"9.816" to "10.935"	Update rate
	Changed	"4.266" to "5.709"	Update rate
	Changed	"7.84" to "8.39"	Update rate
	Changed	"9.445" to "10.787"	Update rate
	Changed	"4.145" to "5.666"	Update rate
	Changed	"1.52" to "1.82"	Update rate
	Changed	"9.321" to "10.696"	Update rate
	Changed	"4.104" to "5.639"	Update rate
	Changed	"1.49" to "1.80"	Update rate
	Changed	"9.194" to "10.607"	Update rate
	Changed	"4.062" to "5.613"	Update rate
	Added	"Grid Modernization Rider" ... "Sheet No. 39"	Update for new tariff
	Changed	Placement Capacity Charge	Update to reflect change from Sheet No. 28 to Sheet No. 30
9-5	Deleted	"Tariff L.G.S"	Remove duplicative language
	Changed	"normal" to "average"	Update tariff language
10-1	Changed	"normal" to "average"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"24.13" to "26.99"	Update rate
	Changed	"1.60" to "1.85"	Update rate
	Changed	"3.060" to "2.937"	Update rate
	Changed	"20.57" to "23.98"	Update rate
	Changed	"1.55" to "1.83"	Update rate
	Changed	"2.945" to "2.899"	Update rate
	Changed	"13.69" to "17.16"	Update rate
	Changed	"1.51" to "1.81"	Update rate
	Changed	"2.896" to "2.874"	Update rate
	Changed	"13.26" to "16.90"	Update rate
	Changed	"1.49" to "1.80"	Update rate
	Changed	"2.857" to "2.851"	Update rate
	Changed	"25.83" to "29.52"	Update rate
	Changed	"22.21" to "26.47"	Update rate
Changed	"15.30" to "19.65"	Update rate	
Changed	"14.86" to "19.35"	Update rate	
10-2	Added	"Grid Modernization Rider" ... "Sheet No. 39"	Update for new tariff
	Changed	Placement Capacity Charge	Update to reflect change from Sheet No. 28 to Sheet No. 30
11-1	Changed	"normal" to "average"	Update tariff language
	Added	"Grid Modernization Rider" ... "Sheet No. 39"	Update for new tariff
	Changed	Placement Capacity Charge	Update to reflect change from Sheet No. 28 to Sheet No. 30

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
12-1	Added	"Load Management Resource Product – Capacity Performance Demand Response requirement, hereafter referred to as the "PJM Demand Response Program"	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"Limited Demand Response, Emergency – Capacity Only Program"	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"If insufficient MWs are available for PJM enrollment by Kentucky Power, the Company shall offer to substitute one of the other PJM Emergency Demand Response Programs that is available."	Update tariff language
	Changed	"offer" to "addendum"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"normal" to "average"	Update tariff language
	Added	"The Company reserves the right to test and verify the customer's ability to curtail. Any such test or verification may require actual physical interruption or curtailment, to the extent such testing or interruption is required under PJM's Demand Response Program."	Update tariff language
	Added	"NO RESPONSIBILITY OR LIABILITY OF ANY KIND SHALL ATTACH TO OR BE INCURRED BY THE COMPANY FOR, OR ON ACCOUNT OF, ANY LOSS, COST, EXPENSE, OR DAMAGE CAUSED BY OR RESULTING FROM, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, ANY CURTAILMENT OF SERVICE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SCHEDULE."	Update tariff language
	Added	"Except as otherwise provided in the written agreement, the Company's Terms and Conditions of Service shall apply to service under this tariff."	Update tariff language
Deleted	The "SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR COAL MINING CUSTOMERS" section in its entirety.	Update tariff language	
12-2	Added	"Demand Response Program"	Update tariff language
	Added	"Grid Modernization Rider" ... "Sheet No. 39"	Update for new tariff
	Changed	Placement Capacity Charge	Update to reflect change from Sheet No. 28 to Sheet No. 30
12-3	Deleted	"This tariff is also available to Customers having other sources of energy supply, but who desire to purchase standby or back-up electric service from the Company. Where such conditions exist, the Customer shall contract for the maximum amount of demand in KW, which the Company might be required to furnish, but not less than 1,000 KW."	Updated language for tariff offering
13-1	Changed	"22.90" to "25.00"	Update rate
	Changed	"9.267" to "10.304"	Update rate
	Changed	"8.89" to "9.78"	Update rate
	Added	"Demand Response Program"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"Grid Modernization Rider" ... "Sheet No. 39"	Update for new tariff
	Added	"DELAYED PAYMENT CHARGE."	Update tariff language
	Added	"Bills under this tariff are due and payable within fifteen (15) days after their mailing date. All accounts not paid in full by the next billing date will be assessed an additional charge of 5% of the unpaid portion will be made."	Update tariff language

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
14-1	Added	"New installations of High Pressure Sodium, Mercury Vapor and Metal Halide lamps shall cease on January 1, 2021."	Update tariff language
	Changed	"8.51" to "9.30"	Update rate
	Changed	"9.31" to "10.65"	Update rate
	Changed	"10.90" to "13.20"	Update rate
	Changed	"15.04" to "18.80"	Update rate
	Changed	"16.01" to "20.85"	Update rate
	Changed	"9.04" to "11.85"	Update rate
	Changed	"14.64" to "20.40"	Update rate
	Changed	"14-3" to "14-5" throughout	Update tariff page
	Added	3. LED	Update tariff offering
	Added	Tariff Code 150 for 55 watts (5,400 Lumens) with a new rate of \$6.66 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 14-5 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	Tariff Code 151 for 100 watts (10,500 Lumens) with a new rate of \$9.26 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 14-5 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	Tariff Code 152 for 175 watt (18,430 Lumens) with a new rate of \$11.74 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 14-5 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
Added	Tariff Code 153 for 300 watt (30,230 Lumens) with a new rate of \$18.13 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 14-5 in Company's tariff	New offering rate	
14-2	Changed	"14.05" to "16.85"	Update rate
	Changed	"23.30" to "27.65"	Update rate
	Changed	"29.50" to "30.60"	Update rate
	Changed	"24.99" to "30.85"	Update rate
	Changed	"36.16" to "42.00"	Update rate
	Changed	"14-3" to "14-5" throughout	Update tariff page
	Changed	"10.59" to "13.60"	Update rate
	Added	3. LED	Update tariff offering
	Added	Tariff Code 160 for 65 watt (7,230 Lumens) with a new rate of \$19.09 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 14-5 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Changed	"13.10" to "15.15"	Update rate
	Changed	"17.06" to "22.10"	Update rate
	Changed	"15.27" to "17.90"	Update rate
	Changed	"18.39" to "22.55"	Update rate
	Changed	"30.94" to "41.50"	Update rate
	Changed	"20.57" to "24.15"	Update rate
	Changed	"23.59" to "29.40"	Update rate
	Changed	"19,000" to "20,500"	Update tariff language
Changed	"40,000" to "36,000"	Update tariff language	

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
14-3	Added	3. LED	update tariff offering
	Added	Tariff Code 165 for 175 watt (21,962 Lumens) with a new rate of \$24.87 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 14-5 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	Tariff Code 166 for 265 watt (32,000 Lumens) with a new rate of \$30.58 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 14-5 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	D. LED Lamp Conversion Charge	Update tariff offering
	Added	"Existing outdoor lighting customers that wish to convert from non-LED lamps to new LED fixtures shall pay a monthly charge of \$3.33 per lamp replaced, per month for 84 months."	Update tariff offering
	Added	"All lumen figures are based upon manufacturer estimates and may vary."	Update tariff offering
	Changed	"3.40" to "3.70"	Update rate
	Changed	"7.40" to "6.95"	Update rate
	Added	E. FLEXIBLE LIGHTING OPTION (Tariff Code 175)	Update tariff offering
	Added	"Applicable for the installation of any outdoor area lighting system (System) on a private or public property and owned by the Company. The customer must be adjacent to an electric power line of the Company that is adequate for supplying the necessary electric service. Service for the System under this tariff shall require a contract addendum agreed to and signed by the customer. The System shall comply with the Company's terms and conditions unless otherwise noted in this section. Included in the contract addendum shall be the installed capital cost of the System and the monthly amount of kWh the System will use if it is not metered. The Company reserves the right to refuse service under this provision based on customer's creditworthiness."	Update tariff offering
14-4	Added	"Customers shall pay the monthly lamp charge for the System, a monthly maintenance charge, a non-fuel energy charge, a base fuel charge, and all applicable adjustment clauses."	Update tariff offering
	Added	"Monthly Lamp Charge = IC x MLFCR" "Where: IC = Installed Cost of System"	Update tariff offering
	Added	"MLFCR = Monthly Levelized Fixed Cost Rate of 1.43% which is inclusive of return, depreciation, income taxes, property taxes and A&G expense components"	Update tariff offering
	Added	"Monthly maintenance charge is \$1.20 per lamp per month" "Monthly non-fuel charge is .05677 \$/kWh" "Base fuel charge is .02851 \$/kWh"	Update tariff offering
	Added	"Customers selecting this flexible lighting option to replace existing lamps shall also be subject to the LED Lamp Conversion Charge."	Update tariff offering
	Added	"Grid Modernization Rider" ... "Sheet No. 39"	Update for new tariff
	Changed	Placement Capacity Charge	Update to reflect change from Sheet No. 28 to Sheet No. 30
14-5	Added	Added new "LIGHT EMITTING DIODE" table	Updated language for tariff offering
	Changed	"14-5" to "14-6"	Update tariff offering

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
15-1	Added	"New installations of High Pressure Sodium lamps shall cease on January 1, 2021."	Update tariff offering
	Changed	"7.03" to "7.90"	Update rate
	Changed	"7.55" to "8.45"	Update rate
	Changed	"8.95" to "10.05"	Update rate
	Changed	"11.71" to "13.15"	Update rate
	Added	2. LED	Update tariff offering
	Added	55 watts OH (5,400 Lumens) with a new rate of \$8.74 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	100 watts OH (10,500 Lumens) with a new rate of \$11.25 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	175 watts OH (18,430 Lumens) with a new rate of \$13.44 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	65 watts Post Top (7,230 Lumens) with a new rate of \$9.09 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	90 watts Post Top (7,230 Lumens) with a new rate of \$20.11 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	175 watts Flood (21,962 Lumens) with a new rate of \$14.79 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Changed	"10.80" to "12.10"	Update rate
	Changed	"11.55" to "12.95"	Update rate
	Changed	"12.95" to "14.55"	Update rate
	Changed	"16.61" to "18.65"	Update rate
	Changed	"15-2" to "15-4" throughout	Update tariff page

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
15-2	Added	2. LED	Update tariff offering
	Added	55 watts OH (5,400 Lumens) with a new rate of \$14.83 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	100 watts OH (10,500 Lumens) with a new rate of \$17.34 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	175 watts OH (18,430 Lumens) with a new rate of \$19.53 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	65 watts Post Top (7,230 Lumens) with a new rate of \$15.18 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	90 watts Post Top (7,230 Lumens) with a new rate of \$26.20 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	175 watts Flood (21,962 Lumens) with a new rate of \$20.89 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Changed	"27.45" to "26.75"	Update rate
	Changed	"28.15" to "27.65"	Update rate
	Changed	"26.70" to "29.30"	Update rate
	Changed	"27.11" to "30.40"	Update rate
	Added	55 watts OH (5,400 Lumens) with a new rate of \$26.44 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	100 watts OH (10,500 Lumens) with a new rate of \$28.12 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	175 watts OH (18,430 Lumens) with a new rate of \$29.49 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	65 watts Post Top (7,230 Lumens) with a new rate of \$27.23 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	90 watts Post Top (7,230 Lumens) with a new rate of \$38.12 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	175 watts Flood (21,962 Lumens) with a new rate of \$30.81 per lamp + 0.02851 x kWh in Sheet No. 15-4 in Company's tariff	New offering rate
	Added	D. LED Lamp Conversion Charge	Update tariff offering
	Added	"Existing street lighting customers that wish to convert from non-LED lamps to a new LED fixture shall pay a monthly charge of \$2.18 per lamp replaced, per month for 84 months."	Update tariff offering
	Added	"and may vary"	Update tariff offering
	Added	E. FLEXIBLE LIGHTING OPTION (Tariff code 525)	Update tariff offering
	Added	"Applicable for the installation of any street lighting system (System) on a private or public property and owned by the Company. The customer must be adjacent to an electric power line of the Company that is adequate for supplying the necessary electric service. Service for the System under this tariff shall require a contract addendum agreed to and signed by the customer. The System shall comply with the Company's terms and conditions unless otherwise noted in this section. Included in the contract addendum shall be the installed capital cost of the System and the monthly amount of kWh the System will use unless the system is separately metered. The Company reserves the right to refuse service under this provision based on customer's credit worthiness."	Update tariff offering

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
15-3	Added	"Customers shall pay the monthly lamp charge for the System, a monthly maintenance charge, a non-fuel energy charge, a base fuel charge, and all applicable adjustment clauses."	Update tariff offering
	Added	"Monthly Lamp Charge = IC x MLFCR" "Where: IC = Installed Cost of System"	Update tariff offering
	Added	"MLFCR = Monthly Levelized Fixed Cost Rate of 1.05% which is inclusive of return, depreciation, income taxes, property taxes and A&G expense components"	Update tariff offering
	Added	"Monthly maintenance charge is \$2.23 per lamp per month" "Monthly non-fuel charge is .04533 \$/kWh" "Base fuel charge is .02851 \$/kWh"	Update tariff offering
	Added	"Customers selecting this flexible lighting option to replace existing lamps shall also be subject to the LED Lamp Conversion Charge."	update tariff offering
	Added Changed	"Grid Modernization Rider" ... "Sheet No. 39" Placement Capacity Charge	Update for new tariff Update to reflect change from Sheet No. 28 to Sheet No. 30
15-4	Added	Added new Light Emitting Diode table	Update tariff offering
	Added	"(cont'd on Sheet No. 15-5)"	Update tariff language
17-2	Changed	"3.24" to "2.61"	Update rate
	Changed	"3.86" to "3.06"	Update rate
	Changed	"2.79" to "2.28"	Update rate
17-3	Changed	"3.11" to "3.12"	Update rate
	Changed	"7.47" to "7.49"	Update rate
18-2	Changed	"3.24" to "2.61"	Update rate
	Changed	"3.86" to "3.06"	Update rate
	Changed	"2.79" to "2.28"	Update rate
18-3	Changed	"3.11" to "3.12"	Update rate
	Changed	"7.47" to "7.49"	Update rate
19-2	Changed	"7,650,360" to "7,343,330"	Update rate
20-1	Changed	"of" to "for"	Correct Grammar
	Added	"When the Company is required to install underground facilities or relocate existing overhead facilities underground pursuant to a municipal or other governmental requirement or directive pursuant to Section 7 of the Company's Terms and Conditions of Service, the Company shall increase the rates and charges to all customer classifications within the boundary of that municipality or governmental entity proportionately to recover such costs."	Update tariff language
	Added	"Each city or town participating in this tariff shall be responsible for timely notifying Kentucky Power of any expansion of the city's or town's boundaries through annexation or otherwise and shall provide a new map of the city's or town's boundaries at the time notice is made. Kentucky Power will begin to bill applicable charges under this tariff to any customers added to a city or town through annexation or otherwise within 30 days after receipt of notice of expansion from the city or town."	Update tariff language
21-1	Added	DELAYED PAYMENT CHARGE. "Bills under this tariff are due and payable within fifteen (15) days after their mailing date. All accounts not paid in full by the next billing date will be assessed an additional charge of 5% of the unpaid balance."	Update tariff language
	Added		update tariff language
22-4	Deleted	Tariff page	Remove unnecessary pages due to discontinuance of the DSM programs.
22-5	Deleted	Tariff page	Remove unnecessary pages due to discontinuance of the DSM programs.
22-6	Deleted	Tariff page	Remove unnecessary pages due to discontinuance of the DSM programs.
22-7	Deleted	Tariff page	Remove unnecessary pages due to discontinuance of the DSM programs.
22-8	Deleted	Tariff page	Remove unnecessary pages due to discontinuance of the DSM programs.
22-9	Deleted	Tariff page	Remove unnecessary pages due to discontinuance of the DSM programs.

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
22-10	Deleted	Tariff page	Remove unnecessary pages due to discontinuance of the DSM programs.
22-11	Deleted	Tariff page	Remove unnecessary pages due to discontinuance of the DSM programs.
22-12	Deleted	Tariff page	Remove unnecessary pages due to discontinuance of the DSM programs.
22-13	Deleted	Tariff page	Remove unnecessary pages due to discontinuance of the DSM programs.
22-14	Deleted	Tariff page	Remove unnecessary pages due to discontinuance of the DSM programs.
22-15	Deleted	Tariff page	Remove unnecessary pages due to discontinuance of the DSM programs.
22-16	Deleted	Tariff page	Remove unnecessary pages due to discontinuance of the DSM programs.
22-17	Deleted	Tariff page	Remove unnecessary pages due to discontinuance of the DSM programs.
22-18	Deleted	Tariff page	Remove unnecessary pages due to discontinuance of the DSM programs.
23-1	Changed	"Annual Total Rate Credit Amount (AC) was calculated as follows:" to "Company proposes to maintain the same rates in calendar year 2021 as are in effect in calendar year 2020."	Update tariff language
	Changed	"AC = the sum of (1/18th of estimated retail Generation and Distribution related Unprotected Excess ADIT) + calendar year estimated retail Generation and Distribution related ARAM of Protected Excess ADIT." to "The Company shall amortize the calendar year retail Generation and Distribution related ARAM of Protected Excess ADIT and the amount of retail Generation and Distribution related Unprotected Excess ADIT needed to support the remainder of the actual calendar year rate credits provided to customers through this rider."	Update tariff language
	Changed	Moved Subsection to the end and titled it: "Post 2021"	Update tariff language
	Changed	Subsection 4 to Subsection 3	Update tariff language
	Changed	"Allocation" to "rate credits"	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"July-December 2018", "January-March and December 2019", and "April-November 2019" rates	Update tariff language
	Added	Tariff rates from January 2021 thru December 2021.	Update tariff language
	Changed	"Annual Tax Credit Amount between residential and all other customers shall be based upon their respective contribution to total retail revenues, according to the following formula" to "retail Generation and Distribution related ARAM of Protected Excess ADIT and any Commission authorized amount of Unprotected Excess ADIT, between residential and all other customers shall be based upon their respective contribution to total retail revenues, according to the following formula:"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"236,006,728" to "269,181,515"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"316,554,577" to "328,960,189"	Update tariff language
Changed	"552,561,305" to "598,141,704"	Update tariff language	
24-1	Added	"." to "Tariff K.E.D.S."	Correct grammar

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
26-1	Added	"This tariff is unavailable to new participants."	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"Commissioning Power, Startup Power and/or"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"customer's" to "Customer's"	Update tariff language
	Deleted	1	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"Commissioning Power - The electrical energy and capacity supplied to the customer prior to the commercial operation of the customer's generator, including initial construction and testing phases."	Update tariff language
	Deleted	2	Update tariff language
	Deleted	3	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"Startup Power - The electrical energy and capacity supplied to the customer following a planned or forced outage of the customer's generator for the purpose of returning the customer's generator to synchronous operation."	Update tariff language
	Deleted	<u>COMMISSIONING POWER SERVICE.</u>	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"Customers requiring Commissioning Power shall take service under Tariff T.S. or by special agreement with the Company. The Customer shall coordinate its construction and testing with the Company to ensure that the customer's operations do not cause any undue interference with the Company's obligations to provide service to its other customers or impose a burden on the Company's system or any system interconnected with the Company."	Update tariff language
	Changed	"customer's" to "Customer's"	Update tariff language
	Deleted	<u>STARTUP POWER SERVICE.</u>	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"Customers requiring Startup Power have the option of contracting for such service under the terms of this tariff or under the generally available demand-metered tariff appropriate for the customer's Startup Power requirements."	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"Startup Contract Capacity – The Customer shall contract for a definite amount of electrical capacity in kW sufficient to meet the maximum Startup Power requirements that the Company is expected to supply."	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"Startup Duration – The Customer shall contract for a definite number of hours sufficient to meet the maximum period of time for which the Company is expected to supply Startup Power."	Update tariff language
	Added	DELAYED PAYMENT CHARGE.	Update tariff language
	Added	"This tariff is due and payable in full on or before the due date stated on the bill. On all accounts not so paid, an additional charge of 5% of the unpaid portion will be made."	Update tariff language

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
26-2	Deleted	<u>STARTUP POWER SERVICE. (cont'd)</u>	Update tariff language
	Deleted	" Startup Duration – The Customer shall contract for a definite number of hours sufficient to meet the maximum period of time for which the Company is expected to supply Startup Power."	Update tariff language
	Deleted	" Startup Frequency – The Customer shall contract for a definite number of startup events sufficient to meet the maximum number of times per year that the Company is expected to supply Startup Power."	Update tariff language
	Deleted	" Other Startup Characteristics – The customer shall provide to the Company other information regarding the customer's Startup Power requirements, including, but not limited to, anticipated time-of-use and seasonal characteristics."	Update tariff language
	Deleted	" Notification Requirement - Whenever Startup Power is needed, the Customer shall provide advance notice to the Company."	Update tariff language
	Deleted	Upon receipt of a request from the Customer for Startup Power Service under the terms of this tariff, the Company will provide the Customer a written offer containing the Notification Requirement, generation, transmission and distribution rates (including demand and energy charges) and related terms and conditions of service under which service will be provided by the Company. Such offer shall be based upon the Startup Contract Capacity, Startup Duration, Startup Frequency, and Other Startup Characteristics as specified by the customer. In no event shall the rates be less than the sum of the Tariff I.G.S. Energy Charge, the Fuel Adjustment Clause, the System Sales Clause, the Demand-Side Management Adjustment Clause, Decommissioning Rider, Purchase Power Adjustment, KY Economic Development Surcharge, Environmental Surcharge, and the Capacity Charge."	Update tariff language
	Deleted	If the parties reach an agreement based upon the offer provided to the customer by the Company, a contract shall be executed that provides full disclosure of all rates, terms and conditions of service under this tariff, and any and all agreements related thereto.	Update tariff language
	Deleted	<u>DELAYED PAYMENT CHARGE.</u>	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"This tariff is due and payable in full on or before the due date stated on the bill. On all accounts not so paid, an additional charge of 5% of the unpaid balance will be made."	Update tariff language

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
26-3	Deleted	MONTHLY BILLING DEMAND "The monthly billing demand in kW shall be taken each month as the highest single 15-minute integrated peak in kW as registered by a	Update tariff language
	Deleted	demand meter or indicator, less the Station Contract Capacity. The monthly billing demand so established shall in no event be less than the greater of (a) the Startup Contract Capacity or b) the customer's highest previously established monthly billing demand during the past 11 months."	Update tariff language
	Deleted	MONTHLY BILLING ENERGY	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"Interval billing energy shall be measured each 15-minute interval of the month as the total KWH registered by an energy meter or meters less the quotient of the Station Contract Capacity and four (4). In no event shall the interval billing energy be less than zero (0). Monthly billing energy shall be the sum of the interval billing energy for all intervals of the billing month."	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"Should the customer's use of Startup Power result in any charges for Transmission Congestion from the Transmission Provider, such charges, including any applicable taxes or assessments, shall be paid by or passed through to the customer without markup."	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"Startup and"	Update tariff language
27-1	Added	"This tariff is closed to new customers as of January 1, 2021."	Update tariff language
28-1	Changed	Replaced Tariff C.C. with Tariff N.M.S. II	Replace Tariff C.C. with Tariff N.M.S. II
29-1	Deleted	"and"	Correct grammar
	Added	", and Grid Modernization Rider"	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"and"	Correct grammar
	Added	", and Grid Modernization Rider"	Update tariff language
29-2	Changed	"3,664,681" to "3,582,591"	Update rate
	Changed	"3,581,017" to "4,039,633"	Update rate
	Changed	"3,353,024" to "3,773,820"	Update rate
	Changed	"3,661,574" to "4,730,906"	Update rate
	Changed	"3,595,145" to "4,557,625"	Update rate
	Changed	"3,827,332" to "3,974,845"	Update rate
	Changed	"3,747,320" to "4,209,729"	Update rate
	Changed	"3,888,262" to "4,009,897"	Update rate
	Changed	"3,636,247" to "3,764,203"	Update rate
	Changed	"3,824,697" to "3,851,218"	Update rate
	Changed	"3,717,340" to "3,896,838"	Update rate
	Changed	"3,882,677" to "3,894,298"	Update rate
	Changed	"44,379,316" to "48,285,602"	Update rate
29-3	Deleted	"and"	Update tariff language
	Added	", and the 2019 Plan"	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"and"	Update tariff language
	Added	", and the 2019 Plan"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"9.70" to "10.00"	Update rates
	Added	"20-00174"	Update tariff language
	Added	"xxxx xx, 2020 in"	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"18"	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"2018 in"	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"17-00179"	Update tariff language
29-5	Changed	"CASPR" to "CSAPR"	Correct typographical error
30-1	Changed	Moved Tariff C.C. here	Update tariff language
	Changed	"0.001338" to "0.000000"	Updated rate
	Changed	"0.000681" to "0.000000"	Updated rate
	Added	"Conditioned upon Commission approval of the Company's requested rate increase in Case No. 2020-00174 as filed, this tariff's revenue requirement will be set to \$0 beginning with the first day of the first billing cycle of 2021."	Update tariff language

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
32-2	Added	"(Cont'd)"	Correct grammar
	Changed	"14.67" to "15.75"	Update rate
	Changed	"6.29" to "6.57"	Update rate
	Changed	"normal" to "average"	Update tariff language
32-3	Added	"(Cont'd)"	Correct grammar
	Changed	"AEP" to "Kentucky Power"	Update tariff language
32-4	Added	"(Cont'd)"	Correct grammar
35-1	Changed	"74,453,085" to "96,896,495"	Update tariff language
	Added	"and purchased power expense from avoided cost payments to net metering customers under tariff N.M.S.II."	Update tariff language
	Changed	"80" to "100"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"74,453,085" to "96,896,495"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"a" to "1"	Correct formatting
	Changed	"b" to "2"	Correct formatting
	Changed	"c" to "3"	Correct formatting
	Changed	"d" to "4"	Correct formatting
	Changed	"e" to "5"	Correct formatting
35-2	Added	"LGS-T.O.D."	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"and"	Update tariff language
	Added	"and CS-I.R.P."	Update tariff language
35-3	Changed	"0.0240909%" to "0.02428%"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"0.0196553%" to "0.01962%"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"0.0196553%" to "0.01962%"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"0.0196553%" to "0.01962%"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"0.0170480%" to "0.01798%"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"0.0170480%" to "0.01798%"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"0.0118222%" to "0.01232%"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"0.0135480%" to "0.01326%"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"0.0000000%" to "0.00263%"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"0.0000000%" to "0.00262%"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"0.34%" to "0.41%"	Update rate
	Changed	"0.1996%" to "0.1956%"	Update rate
36-1	Added	New tariff Rider D.R.S.	Add new tariff offering
36-2	Added	New tariff offering language	Add language for new tariff offering
36-3	Added	New tariff offering language	Add language for new tariff offering
37-1	Added	"and,"	Correct grammar
	Added	"The I"	Correct grammar
	Deleted	"L"	Correct grammar
	Changed	"will" to "must"	Correct grammar
37-2	Deleted	"and"	Correct grammar
	Added	"or"	Correct grammar
	Added	", and"	Correct grammar
	Added	"would"	Correct grammar
	Changed	"chose" to "choose"	Correct spelling
	Added	"applicable under this EDR shall be"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"KPCo" to "Company"	Correct grammar
	Changed	"KPCo" to "Company"	Correct grammar
	Deleted	","	Correct grammar
	Added	"or"	Correct grammar
	Changed	"and" to "or"	Correct grammar
	Changed	"(ten) 10 to " to "ten (10)"	Correct grammar
	Deleted	"the"	Correct grammar
37-3	Added	"The qualifying incremental billing demand charge shall be reduced by 50%, 40%, 30%, 20%, 10% in the order of the Customer's choosing at the time of the contract filing. A sample illustration of an (IBDD) for a ten (10) year contract follows:"	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"The (IBDD) for a ten (10) year contract follows:"	Update tariff language
	Added	"or" to subsections (a), (b), and (c)	Correct grammar

<u>Tariff Sheet</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Reason for change</u>
37-4	Added	"demand"	Update tariff language
	Added	"or" to subsections (d) and (e)	Correct grammar
	Deleted	"," in (d) and (e)	Correct grammar
	Changed	"beginning with the" to "and a maximum annual"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"beginning with the" to "and a maximum annual"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"year one (1)" to "one year"	Update tariff language
	Changed	"year one (1)" to "one year"	Update tariff language
	Added	"The order in which the SBDD is applied will follow the same order selected by the Customer for the IBDD contract. A sample illustration of the SBDD for a ten (10) year contract follows:"	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"The (SBDD) for a ten (10) year contract follows:"	Update tariff language
	Added	"an additional"	Update tariff language
	Added	"an increase of"	Update tariff language
	Added	"an increase of"	Update tariff language
37-5	Changed	"a" to "e"	Correct formatting
	Changed	"b" to "f"	Correct formatting
	Deleted	"the"	Update tariff language
	Added	"a maximum"	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"in year one (1)"	Update tariff language
	Added	"during one year of the contract"	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"beginning with the first such month following the end of the start-up period"	Update tariff language
	Added	"as selected by the Customer in 12-month increments at the time of the contract."	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"The start-up period shall commence with the effective date of the contract addendum for service under this EDR and shall terminate by mutual agreement between the Company and the customer. In no event shall the start-up period exceed 12 months."	Update tariff language
	Added	"or"	Correct grammar
	Deleted	","	Correct grammar
	Changed	"c" to "C"	Correct grammar
38-2	Deleted	"and"	Correct grammar
	Added	"and Grid Modernization Rider."	Update tariff language
	Added	"and Grid Modernization Rider."	Update tariff language
	Deleted	"and"	Correct grammar
39-1	Added	New tariff	Added new tariff offering

VERIFICATION

The undersigned, Scott E. Bishop, being duly sworn, deposes and says he is a Regulatory Consultant Senior for Kentucky Power Company, that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the forgoing testimony and the information contained therein is true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief after reasonable inquiry.

Scott E. Bishop

Scott E. Bishop

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

)

) Case No. 2020-00174

COUNTY OF BOYD

)

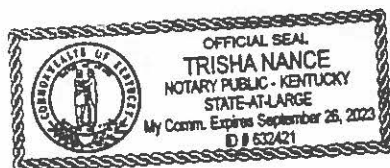
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, by Scott E. Bishop, this 24th day of June 2020.

Trisha Nance

Notary Public

Notary ID Number: 632421

My Commission Expires: 9-26-2023



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Electronic Application Of Kentucky Power Company)
For (1) A General Adjustment Of Its Rates For Electric)
Service; (2) Approval Of Tariffs And Riders; (3))
Approval Of Accounting Practices To Establish) Case No. 2020-00174
Regulatory Assets And Liabilities; (4) Approval Of A)
Certificate Of Public Convenience And Necessity;)
And (5) All Other Required Approvals And Relief)

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF

HEATHER M. WHITNEY

ON BEHALF OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
HEATHER M. WHITNEY ON BEHALF OF
KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY**

CASE NO. 2020-00174

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**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
HEATHER M. WHITNEY ON BEHALF OF
KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY**

CASE NO. 2020-00174

I. INTRODUCTION

1 **Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, BUSINESS ADDRESS, AND POSITION.**

2 A. My name is Heather M. Whitney. My business address is 1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus,
3 Ohio 43215. I am employed by the American Electric Power Service Corporation
4 (“AEPSC”) as a Director in Regulatory Accounting Services. AEPSC is a wholly-owned
5 subsidiary of American Electric Power Company, Inc. (“AEP”). AEP is the parent
6 company of Kentucky Power Company (“Kentucky Power” or the “Company”).

II. BACKGROUND

7 **Q. PLEASE DISCUSS YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND**
8 **PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.**

9 A. I received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Agriculture and a Master of Accounting Degree
10 from The Ohio State University in June 2005. I have been a Certified Public Accountant
11 since 2007, transitioning my Ohio license to inactive status in 2012. I began my career in
12 2005 as an auditor within Ernst & Young’s Columbus, Ohio, Assurance Services practice.
13 I joined AEPSC as an internal auditor in 2008 and held roles of increasing responsibility

1 within the AEPSC Audit Services function through early 2016, when I accepted a role
2 within the AEPSC Accounting function.

3 Since early 2016, I have held roles of increasing responsibility in a diverse set of
4 disciplines within the AEPSC Accounting function, including Manager Derivative
5 Accounting Policy & Research (2016), Director Commercial Accounting (2017), Director
6 Tax Accounting & Support Services (2018), and my current role of Director Regulatory
7 Accounting Services (2019).

8 **Q. WHAT ARE YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS DIRECTOR IN THE REGULATORY**
9 **ACCOUNTING SERVICES GROUP?**

10 A. My primary responsibilities in Regulatory Accounting Services involve providing the AEP
11 System operating subsidiaries, including Kentucky Power, with accounting support for
12 regulatory filings. This accounting support includes the preparation of cost of service
13 adjustments, accounting schedules, testimony, and responses to data requests. Also, I
14 monitor regulatory proceedings, settlements, orders, and legislation for accounting
15 implications and participate in determining the appropriate regulatory accounting and
16 financial reporting treatment of regulatory transactions.

17 **Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED TESTIMONY IN ANY REGULATORY**
18 **PROCEEDING?**

19 A. Yes, I filed testimony with the Public Utilities Commission of Texas in Case No. 49494,
20 *Application of AEP Texas for Authority to Change Rates*, addressing AEP Texas'

1 accounting for actual costs, investment, and revenues associated with deployment of its
2 advanced metering system. In addition, I filed testimony with the Public Utilities
3 Commission of Ohio in Case No. 05-376-EL-UNC, *In the Matter of the Application of*
4 *Columbus Southern Power Company and Ohio Power Company for Authority to Recover*
5 *Costs Associated With Construction and Ultimate Operation of an Integrated Gasification*
6 *Combined Cycle Electric Generating Facility.*

III. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

7 **Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?**

8 A. The purpose of my testimony is to support certain known and measurable adjustments to
9 the Company's revenues and operating expenses for the test year ended (twelve months
10 ended) March 31, 2020. In addition, my testimony supports certain adjustments to the
11 Company's capitalization and rate base for the test year ended March 31, 2020, that I have
12 provided to Company Witness West. My testimony also supports accounting treatment for
13 amortization of the Rockport Capacity Deferral through Tariff Purchase Power Adjustment
14 ("Tariff P.P.A.") beginning in December 2022. Finally, my testimony supports accounting
15 treatment of the Grid Modernization Rider proposed by Company Witness West.

IV. SUMMARY OF ADJUSTMENTS

16 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE TYPES OF ADJUSTMENTS THAT YOU HAVE**
17 **PREPARED FOR THIS CASE.**

18 A. I have prepared two types of adjustments in this case. First, I have prepared numerous

1 adjustments to test year revenue and operating expense amounts. Second, I have prepared
2 adjustments to the Company's capitalization and rate base. The adjustments are described
3 in detail in the Revenue and Operating Expense Adjustments and Capitalization and Rate
4 Base Adjustment sections of my testimony.

5 **Q. HOW DID YOU DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE ALLOCATION FACTORS**
6 **FOR THE ADJUSTMENTS THAT YOU ARE SPONSORING?**

7 A. For all of the adjustments that I sponsor and in my testimony below, I calculated the total
8 Company adjustments and applied operations and maintenance ("O&M") and retail
9 allocation factors (as applicable) that were provided to me by Company Witness Cost.

10 **Q. DOES THE APPLICATION INCLUDE SUPPORT FOR THE ADJUSTMENTS**
11 **INCLUDED IN YOUR TESTIMONY?**

12 A. Yes. See Section V, Exhibit 2.

V. REVENUE AND OPERATING EXPENSE ADJUSTMENTS

13 **Q. WHAT TYPES OF REVENUE AND OPERATING EXPENSE ADJUSTMENTS DID**
14 **YOU PREPARE?**

15 A. The adjustments to test year revenue and operating expense that I prepared fall into five broad
16 categories: (1) rider and surcharge-related adjustments, (2) payroll and benefit-related
17 adjustments, (3) depreciation and asset retirement obligation-related adjustments, (4)
18 regulatory asset amortization-related adjustments, and (5) other O&M adjustments.

19

1 **Q. CAN YOU PROVIDE A LIST OF THE REVENUE AND OPERATING EXPENSE**
 2 **ADJUSTMENTS THAT YOU ARE SPONSORING?**

3 A. Yes. The table below identifies the revenue and operating expense adjustments that I am
 4 sponsoring. The details supporting the calculations of these adjustments are included on the
 5 referenced pages of Exhibit 2 to Section V of the Application.

Adjustment Description	Reference in Section V, Exhibit 2
Remove Tariff D.R. Revenues and Expenses	W02
Remove Tariff P.P.A. Revenues and Expenses	W08
Remove Tariff D.S.M.C. Revenues and Expenses	W09
Remove Tariff R.E.A. Revenues and Expenses	W10
Remove Tariff K.E.D.S. Revenues and Expenses	W11
Adjust Interest on Customer Deposits	W15
Amortization of Big Sandy Unit 1 Operations Rider Deferral	W17
Annualization of Lease Expense	W20
Adjust Pension and OPEB Expense	W21
Adjust Employee Related Group Benefit Expense	W22
Amortization of NERC Compliance and Cybersecurity Cost Deferral	W25
Remove Severance Expense	W26
KPCo Incentive Compensation Expense Adjustment	W27
KPCo Annualization of Payroll Expense Adjustment	W28
KPCo Overtime Related to Employee Merit Increases Adjustment	W29
KPCo Savings Plan Expense Adjustment	W30
KPCo Medicare Tax Expense Adjustment	W31
KPCo Social Security Tax Expense Adjustment	W32
KPCo Social Security Tax Base Adjustment	W33
Annualization of Depreciation Expense (Excluding ARO Depreciation)	W35
Annualization of ARO Depreciation Expense	W36
Annualization of ARO Accretion Expense	W37
Interest Synchronization Adjustment	W39
AFUDC Offset Adjustment	W40
Adjustment to Defer and Amortize GreenHat Default Charges	W49

Adjustment Description	Reference in Section V, Exhibit 2
Remove Adjustment to Joint Use Pole Rental Revenue and Expense Related to a Prior Period	W50
Remove Non-Ongoing Expense Related to the COVID-19 Pandemic	W51
Remove Insurance Proceeds Related to a Prior Period	W52
Remove Rockport Bill Adjustment Related to a Prior Period	W53
Amortization of Deferred Plant Maintenance Costs	W54
Remove Amortization of Rate Case Expense Deferral	W64

1

2 **Rider and Surcharge Related Adjustments**

3 **Q. DID YOU MAKE ANY COST OF SERVICE ADJUSTMENTS FOR RIDERS WITH**
4 **OVER-/UNDER-RECOVERY ACCOUNTING?**

5 A. Yes. For riders with over-/under-recovery accounting, I made certain adjustments to
6 remove revenue and expense amounts related to the over-/under-recovery in order to avoid
7 including certain rider-related amounts in the determination of the Company's base rates.

8 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE BASIS FOR OVER-/UNDER-RECOVERY**
9 **ACCOUNTING.**

10 A. Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification
11 ("ASC") 980-340-25-1 (regulatory assets) requires deferral accounting based on the
12 existence of a regulatory asset when there is probability of recovery from customers in the
13 future for an under-recovery of costs. ASC 980-405-25-1 (regulatory liabilities) requires
14 deferral accounting based on the existence of a regulatory liability when a true-up to actual
15 costs results in an over-recovery and probability of refund to customers in the future.

1 **Q. FOR WHICH RIDERS DID YOU MAKE TEST YEAR COST OF SERVICE**
2 **ADJUSTMENTS RELATED TO OVER-/UNDER-RECOVERY?**

3 A. I made adjustments to the test year cost of service for the Decommissioning Rider (“Tariff
4 D.R.”), Tariff P.P.A., and Tariff Demand-Side Management Adjustment Clause (“Tariff
5 D.S.M.C.”).

6 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ADJUSTMENTS THAT YOU ARE SPONSORING**
7 **RELATED TO TARIFF D.R. IN SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W02.**

8 A. Since the Company recovers the costs associated with the decommissioning of coal-related
9 assets at Big Sandy through Tariff D.R. and not through base rates, any revenues and
10 expenses related to Tariff D.R. must be removed from the Company’s cost of service.
11 Accordingly, I made the following adjustments relating to Tariff D.R. revenue and expense
12 for the test year ended March 31, 2020:

- 13 1. A decrease to test year revenue of \$(21,011,102) in Accounts 440-444 to remove Tariff
14 D.R. charges from revenue.
- 15 2. A total decrease of \$(256,371) (retail jurisdictional amount) to test year O&M expense
16 in Accounts 501, 506, 920, 921, and 931 to remove Big Sandy coal-related O&M
17 expense.
- 18 3. An increase to test year O&M expense of \$256,371 (retail jurisdictional amount) in
19 Account 512 to remove the deferral of Big Sandy coal-related O&M expense.

1 4. A removal of both test year asset retirement obligation (“ARO”) accretion expense of
2 \$(1,597,114) (retail jurisdictional amount) in Account 411.1 and removal of the
3 corresponding deferral of test year ARO accretion expense of \$1,597,114 (retail
4 jurisdictional amount) in Account 411.1, both related to Big Sandy coal-related ARO
5 accretion expense. This removal of offsetting ARO accretion expense and the deferral
6 of ARO accretion expense had no impact on test year cost of service.

7 5. A decrease in test year amortization expense of \$(6,002,692) (retail jurisdictional
8 amount) in Account 407.3 to remove amortization expense of the net Tariff D.R.
9 regulatory asset.

10 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE GOING-LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS THAT YOU ARE**
11 **SPONSORING RELATED TO TARIFF P.P.A. IN SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W08.**

12 A. Since the Company recovers certain purchase power costs through Tariff P.P.A. and not
13 through base rates, any revenues and expenses related to Tariff P.P.A. must be removed
14 from the Company’s cost of service. Accordingly, I made the following adjustments
15 relating to Tariff P.P.A. revenue and expense for the test year ended March 31, 2020 (retail
16 jurisdictional amounts):

17 1. An increase to test year revenue of \$2,098,615 in Accounts 440-444 to remove Tariff
18 P.P.A. credits from revenue.

- 1 2. A decrease to test year O&M expense of \$(1,250,000) in Account 555 to remove
2 Rockport related expenses includable in Tariff P.P.A. pursuant to the Commission
3 approved Settlement Agreement in Case No. 2017-00179.
- 4 3. An increase to test year O&M expense of \$1,250,000 in Account 555 to remove the
5 deferral of Rockport related expenses includable in Tariff P.P.A. pursuant to the
6 Commission approved Settlement Agreement in Case No. 2017-00179.
- 7 4. A decrease to test year O&M expense of \$(6,428,996) in Account 456/566 to remove
8 80% of the net annual PJM load-serving entity Open Access Transmission Tariff
9 Charges above or below the \$74,453,085 included in base rates, less the transmission
10 return difference pursuant to the Commission approved Settlement Agreement in Case
11 No. 2017-00179.
- 12 5. A decrease to test year O&M expense of \$(854,641) in Account 555 to remove the net
13 annual cost of any credits provided to customers under Tariff C.S.-I.R.P. for
14 interruptible service.
- 15 6. An increase to test year O&M expense of \$9,382,251 in Account 566 to remove the
16 deferral of (1) 80% of the net annual PJM load-serving entity Open Access
17 Transmission Tariff Charges above or below the \$74,453,085 included in base rates,
18 less the transmission return difference pursuant to the Commission approved
19 Settlement Agreement in Case No. 2017-00179 and (2) the net annual cost of any
20 credits provided to customers under Tariff C.S.-I.R.P. for interruptible service.

1 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE GOING-LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS THAT YOU ARE**
2 **SPONSORING RELATED TO TARIFF D.S.M.C. IN SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W09.**

3 A. Tariff D.S.M.C. continues to recover lost revenue, incentives and program costs as
4 previously approved by the Commission. This adjustment involves the removal of all
5 Tariff D.S.M.C. revenue and O&M expense. The components of these net adjustments for
6 the test year ended March 31, 2020, are described below:

7 1. Increase in test year other electric revenues of \$196,263 in Account 456, composed of
8 the following:

9 ◦ Remove Demand Side Management (“DSM”) Rider Refund of \$717,020.

10 ◦ Remove DSM Incentive Revenue Accrued of \$(2,126).

11 ◦ Remove DSM Lost Revenue Accrued of \$(299,488).

12 ◦ Remove DSM Revenue Recovery of Incentives, Lost Revenue of \$(219,144).

13 2. Increase in test year O&M expense of \$497,876 in Account 908, composed of the
14 following items related to program costs:

15 ◦ Remove DSM O&M for Refund of Program Costs of \$497,876.

16 ◦ Remove DSM O&M for Program Costs Expense of \$(288,755).

17 ◦ Remove DSM O&M Credits for Program Costs Deferred of \$288,755.

18 The net DSM adjustments result in increases of \$196,263 in test year revenue and \$497,876
19 in test year expense. These increases are all directly assigned to the Company’s retail
20 jurisdiction.

1 **Q. DID YOU MAKE ANY COST OF SERVICE ADJUSTMENTS FOR CERTAIN**
2 **RIDERS WITHOUT OVER-/UNDER-RECOVERY ACCOUNTING?**

3 A. Yes. I made adjustments to test year cost of service for Tariff Residential Energy Assistance
4 (“Tariff R.E.A.”) and Tariff Kentucky Economic Development Surcharge (“Tariff
5 K.E.D.S.”).

6 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE GOING-LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS THAT YOU ARE**
7 **SPONSORING RELATED TO TARIFF R.E.A. IN SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W10.**

8 A. For this adjustment, test year retail Tariff R.E.A. revenue of \$(482,478) recorded to
9 Accounts 440-444 is removed and corresponding expense of \$(482,478) recorded as O&M
10 expense to Account 908 is also removed. These Tariff R.E.A. revenue and expense
11 adjustments are directly assigned to the Company’s retail jurisdiction.

12 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE GOING-LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS THAT YOU ARE**
13 **SPONSORING RELATED TO THE COMPANY’S TARIFF K.E.D.S. AS**
14 **DESCRIBED IN SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W11.**

15 A. For this adjustment, test year retail Tariff K.E.D.S. revenue of \$(370,224) in Accounts 440-
16 444 is removed and corresponding expense of \$(370,224) recorded as O&M expense to
17 Account 908 is also removed. These Tariff K.E.D.S. revenue and expense adjustments are
18 directly assigned to the Company’s retail jurisdiction.

1 **Payroll and Benefit Adjustments**

2 **Q. ARE SPECIAL ADJUSTMENTS NECESSARY WHEN CALCULATING GOING**
3 **LEVEL COST OF SERVICE ADJUSTMENTS FOR PAYROLL AND BENEFIT**
4 **RELATED ISSUES?**

5 A. Yes. As the operator and owner of an undivided 50% interest in the Mitchell Plant, the
6 Company initially records 100% of all Mitchell Plant labor costs charged by Company
7 employees. The Company then bills Wheeling Power Company (“Wheeling Power”), an
8 affiliated AEP subsidiary company and owner of the remaining 50% undivided interest in
9 the Mitchell Plant, Wheeling Power’s share of Mitchell Plant labor costs.

10 In May 2015, AEP Generation Resources Inc. (“AEP Generation Resources”), an
11 affiliated AEP subsidiary company, ceased operations at its Kammer Plant generating
12 facility due to pending environmental regulations. Due to the proximity of Kammer Plant
13 to Mitchell Plant, certain Company employees worked at the Kammer Plant during the
14 ongoing shutdown of the plant facility. The Company initially records 100% of all
15 Kammer Plant retiree pension and other post-retirement benefit costs applicable to these
16 employees and then bills 100% of these retiree costs to AEP Generation Resources.

17 In summary, all of the payroll and benefit cost of service adjustments discussed
18 below are properly limited to Kentucky Power’s ownership share of generation plant-
19 related labor costs and are exclusive of amounts properly billed or allocated to AEP

1 Generation Resources and Wheeling Power for their ownership shares of Kammer Plant
2 and Mitchell Plant, respectively.

3 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COST OF SERVICE ADJUSTMENT FOR PENSION**
4 **AND OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (“OPEB”) (SECTION V,**
5 **EXHIBIT 2 W21).**

6 A. This adjustment accounts for known changes from test year pension and OPEB costs
7 related to both active and inactive Company employees. This adjustment is based on 2020
8 forecasts, as provided by the Company’s actuaries, Willis, Towers and Watson, less actual
9 costs for the test year ended March 31, 2020. After applying corresponding O&M and
10 retail allocation factors, the retail jurisdictional share of the cost of service decrease for
11 pension and OPEB expense is \$(8,840).

12 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COST OF SERVICE ADJUSTMENT FOR EMPLOYEE**
13 **GROUP BENEFITS (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W22).**

14 A. This adjustment accounts for known changes from test year values in medical, dental, life
15 and long-term disability coverage for Company employees. The adjustment is based on
16 the number of Company employees enrolled in each plan as of March 31, 2020, and actual
17 cost per employee for 2020 compared to actual Company medical, dental, life and long-
18 term disability coverage costs for the test year ended March 31, 2020. After applying
19 corresponding O&M and retail allocation factors, the retail jurisdictional share of the net
20 cost of service decrease for group benefit expense is \$(383,644).

1 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COST OF SERVICE ADJUSTMENT RELATED TO**
2 **SEVERANCE EXPENSE (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W26).**

3 A. This cost of service adjustment was made to decrease payroll expense for severance
4 expense recorded in the test year. The retail jurisdictional share of the decrease for
5 severance expense is \$(1,541,217).

6 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COST OF SERVICE ADJUSTMENT FOR THE**
7 **COMPANY'S INCENTIVE COMPENSATION (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W27).**

8 A. As described by Company Witness Kaiser, the AEP System offers two types of incentive
9 pay to its employees: variable annual (or short-term) incentive compensation ("STI") and
10 long-term incentive compensation ("LTI"). Test year cost of service amounts include
11 expenses for STI, also referred to as Incentive Compensation Plan ("ICP") expense, and
12 LTI, which is composed of expenses related to Performance Share Units ("PSUs"), and
13 Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs").

14 The incentive compensation cost of service adjustment decreases test year ICP and
15 PSU expense to reflect expenses at a level of 1.0 of the incentive target to be paid to
16 Company employees subject to meeting performance goals. No adjustment to RSU
17 expense is necessary since RSU expense per books is already at a level of 1.0 of the
18 incentive target to be paid to Company employees subject to meeting performance goals.
19 The retail jurisdictional share of the cost of service decrease for incentive compensation
20 expense is \$(945,619).

1 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COST OF SERVICE ADJUSTMENT FOR**
2 **ANNUALIZATION OF PAYROLL EXPENSE (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W28).**

3 A. This adjustment decreases O&M expenses to reflect the annualized base payroll expense
4 for the Company at the test year-end. Base payroll expense in the test year was updated
5 using the actual employees on the payroll in the last pay period of March 2020 and their
6 base payroll amounts at that time (“March 2020 Base Payroll”), resulting in a calculated
7 decrease in payroll expense of \$(1,118,107). Next, annual merit increases and promotions
8 effective in April, May or June of 2020, as approved by the Company and provided by
9 AEPSC’s Human Resources department, were applied to March 2020 Base Payroll,
10 resulting in a calculated increase in payroll expense of \$525,218. Finally, the net payroll
11 expense decrease of \$(592,888) was multiplied by the corresponding retail allocation
12 factor, resulting in a retail jurisdictional O&M expense decrease of \$(586,959). The
13 calculation to annualize payroll expense does not include overtime, severance payments or
14 incentive payments.

15 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COST OF SERVICE ADJUSTMENT FOR**
16 **ADDITIONAL OVERTIME COSTS RELATED TO MERIT INCREASES**
17 **(SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W29).**

18 A. To account for the impact of increased base pay on the Company’s overtime expense,
19 overtime costs for the test year ended March 31, 2020, were multiplied by the approved
20 average merit increase percentages for 2020. After applying the corresponding retail

1 allocation factor, the retail jurisdictional share of the cost of service increase for overtime
2 expense related to merit increases is \$95,845.

3 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COST OF SERVICE ADJUSTMENT FOR SAVINGS**
4 **PLAN EXPENSE (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W30).**

5 A. For Company individuals participating in the AEP 401(k) retirement savings plan, the
6 Company makes 100% matching contributions for each employee's first 1% of
7 contributions of eligible compensation and 75% matching contributions for the next 5% of
8 each employee's contributions of eligible compensation. The Company's 401(k) matching
9 contributions are included as a test year expense for the Company. For 2020, the Company
10 estimates that 401(k) retirement savings matching contributions will be 4.00% of
11 employees' eligible earnings.

12 This cost of service adjustment for savings plan expense is determined by taking
13 the net forecasted decrease related to changes in incentives, annualization of base payroll,
14 merit increases, and the impact of merit increases on overtime. This net decrease of
15 \$(1,451,246) prior to application of O&M and retail allocation factors is then multiplied
16 by the Company's forecasted savings plan rate of 4.00%, resulting in a \$(58,050) decrease
17 in savings plan costs. After applying the corresponding retail allocation factor, the retail
18 jurisdictional share of the cost of the savings plan expense decrease is \$(57,469).

19 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COST OF SERVICE ADJUSTMENT FOR MEDICARE**
20 **TAX EXPENSE (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W31).**

1 A. The Company incurs Medicare tax expense for labor costs that include base pay, overtime
2 and incentives. This cost of service adjustment for Medicare tax expense is determined by
3 taking the net forecasted decrease related to changes in incentives, annualization of base
4 payroll, merit increases, and the impact of merit increases on overtime. This net decrease
5 of \$(1,451,246) is then multiplied by the Medicare tax rate of 1.45%, resulting in a
6 \$(21,043) decrease in savings plan expenses. After applying the corresponding retail
7 allocation factor, the retail jurisdictional share of the savings plan expense decrease is
8 \$(20,833).

9 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COST OF SERVICE ADJUSTMENT FOR SOCIAL**
10 **SECURITY TAX EXPENSE (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W32).**

11 A. The Company incurs Social Security tax expense for labor costs that include base pay,
12 overtime and incentives. This cost of service adjustment for Social Security Tax is
13 determined by taking the net forecasted decrease related to changes in incentives,
14 annualization of base payroll, merit increases, and the impact of merit increases on
15 overtime. This net decrease of \$(1,451,246) is then multiplied by both the percent of 2019
16 Company salaries subject to 2019 Social Security tax and the Social Security tax rate of
17 6.20%, resulting in a \$(86,988) decrease in Company test year Social Security taxes. After
18 applying the corresponding retail allocation factor, the retail jurisdictional share of the
19 Social Security tax expense decrease is \$(86,118).

1 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COST OF SERVICE ADJUSTMENT FOR SOCIAL**
2 **SECURITY TAX BASE (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W33).**

3 A. The Company incurs Social Security tax expense of 6.20% on each employee's combined
4 base pay, overtime and incentive compensation up to the annual Social Security tax base.
5 The tax base on which Social Security taxes are imposed increased from \$132,900 in 2019
6 to \$137,700 in 2020. Based on this tax base increase, the number of Company employees
7 who earned more than \$132,900 in 2019 and the Social Security tax rate of 6.20%, a net
8 increase in Company Social Security tax expense of \$17,260 was calculated. After
9 applying corresponding O&M and retail allocation factors, the retail jurisdictional share of
10 the cost of service increase due to the increase in the Social Security tax base is \$10,032.

11 **Depreciation and Asset Retirement Obligation Adjustments**

12 **Q. HOW DID THE COMPANY CALCULATE THE ANNUALIZATION OF**
13 **DEPRECIATION EXPENSE USING COMMISSION APPROVED**
14 **DEPRECIATION RATES AS OF MARCH 31, 2020 IN SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2**
15 **W35?**

16 A. To properly reflect depreciation expense based on property balances at the end of the test
17 year and to reflect assets placed in service or retired during the test year, I calculated a
18 depreciation annualization adjustment by multiplying the Company's March 31, 2020,
19 gross plant balances for each functional class by corresponding depreciation rates used in
20 March 2020. The resulting adjusted Current Annual Depreciation Expense is then

1 compared to the corresponding 12 Month Test Year per Books Depreciation Expense,
2 resulting in a total Company \$5,252,060 increase in depreciation expense. After applying
3 corresponding allocation factors to each functional class' depreciation expense increase,
4 the retail jurisdictional amount of the depreciation expense increase is \$5,192,764.

5 **Q. WHAT ADJUSTMENTS WERE MADE TO ARRIVE AT TEST YEAR PER BOOKS**
6 **DEPRECIATION?**

7 A. Adjustments were made to remove property balances and depreciation expense for the test
8 year ended March 31, 2020, related to the Company's (1) Mitchell Plant Flue Gas
9 Desulfurization ("FGD") investment, (2) NERC Compliance and Cybersecurity Cost
10 Deferral, and (3) AROs.

11 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ADJUSTMENTS MADE IN THE ANNUALIZATION**
12 **OF DEPRECIATION EXPENSE RELATED TO THE MITCHELL PLANT FGD.**

13 A. For the calculation of the annualization of depreciation in Section V, Exhibit 2 W35,
14 March 31, 2020 Property Balances are reduced by \$(328,781,793) related to Mitchell Plant
15 FGD plant in service while test year per books depreciation expense is also reduced by
16 \$(9,729,242) for depreciation expense in the test year ended March 31, 2020, related to
17 Mitchell Plant FGD plant in service. These adjustments are sponsored and described by
18 Company Witness Scott.

1 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ADJUSTMENTS MADE IN THE ANNUALIZATION**
2 **OF DEPRECIATION EXPENSE RELATED TO THE NERC COMPLIANCE AND**
3 **CYBERSECURITY COST DEFERRAL.**

4 A. For the calculation of the annualization of depreciation expense in Section V, Exhibit 2
5 W35, March 31, 2020 Property Balances are reduced by \$(1,365,996) related to plant in
6 service being recovered through the NERC Compliance and Cybersecurity Cost Deferral.
7 Test year per books depreciation expense was increased by \$188,154 to remove deferral of
8 depreciation expense (net of deferral amortization) in the test year ended March 31, 2020,
9 being recovered through the NERC Compliance and Cybersecurity Cost Deferral.

10 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ADJUSTMENTS MADE IN THE ANNUALIZATION**
11 **OF DEPRECIATION EXPENSE RELATED TO ARO.**

12 A. For the calculation of the annualization of depreciation expense in Section V, Exhibit 2
13 W35, March 31, 2020 Property Balances are decreased by \$(13,284,347) to remove ARO
14 property balances while depreciation expense for the test year ended March 31, 2020, is
15 reduced by \$(242,412) to remove test year ARO depreciation expense on Mitchell Plant.
16 See Section V, Exhibit 2 W36 for the separate annualization of ARO depreciation expense.

17 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ANNUALIZATION OF ARO DEPRECIATION**
18 **EXPENSE IN SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W36.**

19 A. The Company ARO depreciation annualization adjustment increases depreciation expense
20 by \$51,634. The depreciation annualization adjustment is calculated by comparing

1 forecasted ARO depreciation expense for the period April 2019 through March 2020 of
2 \$294,832 less per books ARO depreciation expense of \$242,412 for the test year ended
3 March 31, 2020, resulting in a total Company ARO depreciation decrease of \$52,420. The
4 retail jurisdictional amount of the ARO depreciation decrease is \$51,634 and is related to
5 a Mitchell Plant ARO described below.

6 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ANNUALIZATION OF ARO ACCRETION EXPENSE**
7 **IN SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W37.**

8 A. This adjustment decreases other expense by \$(150,304). This decrease was calculated by
9 comparing forecasted ARO accretion for the period April 2019 through March 2020 to per
10 books ARO accretion expense for the test year ended March 31, 2020, resulting in a total
11 Company decrease of \$(152,593). The retail jurisdictional amount of the ARO accretion
12 expense decrease is \$(150,304).

13 **Regulatory Accounting Treatment and Amortization of Jurisdictional Deferrals**

14 **Q. HOW DOES THE COMPANY ACCOUNT FOR SIGNIFICANT REGULATORY**
15 **DEFERRALS?**

16 A. FASB ASC 980 requires deferral accounting when certain conditions are met. FASB ASC
17 980-340 requires that when incurred costs are probable of future recovery, the unrecovered
18 costs should be capitalized (deferred) as a regulatory asset and amortized to expense when
19 recovered in revenues. Conversely, FASB ASC 980-405 requires the recognition of a
20 regulatory liability/provision for refund when it becomes probable that a utility will be

1 required by a regulator to provide a refund to customers. FASB ASC 980 recognizes that
 2 a regulator can provide reasonable assurance of the existence of an asset if the regulator
 3 provides for the future recovery through cost-based rates of a currently incurred cost that
 4 would otherwise have been charged to expense. When that occurs, the regulator-created
 5 asset, or regulatory asset, must be recorded by deferring the incurred cost to be recovered
 6 in the future. The deferral as a regulatory asset of unrecovered incurred costs to be
 7 recovered in the future allows the Company to properly match such costs with the revenues,
 8 allowing recovery of such costs in the same accounting period. The matching of cost and
 9 revenue is a long-standing utility accounting concept, which produces meaningful financial
 10 statements especially for cost-based regulated operations. The FERC amended its Uniform
 11 System of Accounts (“USofA”), incorporating FASB ASC 980 in the USofA, in its Order
 12 390 effective January 1, 1984. As such, the Company’s proposed deferral accounting is
 13 consistent with both Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) codified in
 14 FASB ASC 980 and the FERC USofA.

15 **Q. DO YOU SPONSOR ANY AMORTIZATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL**
 16 **REGULATORY DEFERRALS?**

17 A. Yes. I sponsor the adjustments listed in the table below.

Adjustment Description	Reference in Section V, Exhibit 2
Amortization of Big Sandy Unit 1 Operations Rider Deferral	W17
Amortization of NERC Compliance and Cybersecurity Cost Deferral	W25

Adjustment to Defer and Amortize GreenHat Default Charges	W49
Amortization of Deferred Plant Maintenance Costs	W54
Remove Amortization of Rate Case Expense Deferral	W64

1 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT TO AMORTIZE THE BIG SANDY UNIT**
2 **1 OPERATIONS RIDER DEFERRAL (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W17).**

3 A. The January 18, 2018, Order in Case No. 2017-00179 approved recovery of Big Sandy
4 Unit 1 costs in base rates effective January 19, 2018. At the time new base rates were
5 implemented, the Company stopped recording under-/over-recovery adjustments to the Big
6 Sandy Unit 1 Operations Rider (“BS1OR”) regulatory asset/regulatory liability balance.
7 The Company is requesting to amortize the final BS1OR regulatory asset balance of
8 \$1,083,437 over 3 years through the cost of service adjustment at Section V, Exhibit 2 W17.
9 Company Witness West supports the 3-year amortization period for this regulatory asset. I
10 support the Company’s requested regulatory asset amount to be recovered and proposed
11 annual amortization amount.

12 The annual level of amortization expense proposed is \$361,146, which was
13 calculated by dividing the Company’s BS1OR regulatory asset balance of \$1,083,437 as
14 of March 31, 2020, by the 3-year amortization period requested by Company Witness West.
15 The BS1OR regulatory asset balance and related proposed amortization expense is directly
16 assigned to the Company’s retail jurisdiction.

1 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT TO AMORTIZE THE NERC**
2 **COMPLIANCE AND CYBERSECURITY COST DEFERRAL (SECTION V,**
3 **EXHIBIT 2 W25).**

4 A. The Company is requesting to amortize the NERC Compliance and Cybersecurity cost
5 deferral post February 28, 2017, as authorized by order dated January 18, 2018, in Case
6 No. 2017-00179 of \$444,340 over 5 years through the cost of service adjustment at Section
7 V, Exhibit 2 W25. Company Witness West supports the 5-year amortization period for this
8 regulatory asset. I support the Company's requested regulatory asset amount to be
9 recovered and proposed annual amortization amount.

10 The annual level of amortization expense proposed is \$88,868, which was
11 calculated by dividing the Company's deferral post February 28, 2017, through March 31,
12 2020, of \$444,340 by the 5-year amortization period requested by Company Witness West.
13 The cost of service adjustment to annualize depreciation expense at Section V, Exhibit 2
14 W35 removed NERC Compliance and Cybersecurity cost deferral annual amortization
15 expense authorized in Case No. 2017-00179 of \$14,275 from the test year. In order to
16 reflect going-level amortization expense in the test year, the total NERC Compliance and
17 Cybersecurity cost deferral amortization expense adjustment is \$103,143, which represents
18 the sum of the currently requested and previously approved annual NERC Compliance and
19 Cybersecurity cost deferral amortization amounts of \$88,868 and \$14,275, respectively.

1 The NERC Compliance and Cybersecurity cost deferral regulatory asset balance and
2 related amortization expense is directly assigned to the Company's retail jurisdiction.

3 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT TO DEFER AND AMORTIZE**
4 **GREENHAT DEFAULT CHARGES (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W49).**

5 A. In Case No. 2020-00034, the Company is seeking accounting authority to defer GreenHat
6 default costs. The purpose of this adjustment is to remove GreenHat default costs from the
7 cost of service for test year ended March 31, 2020, in alignment with the Company's
8 proposal and to request amortization of the proposed GreenHat default cost deferral over 3
9 years. Company Witness West supports the 3-year amortization period for the GreenHat
10 default cost deferral. I support (1) removal of GreenHat default costs from the test year,
11 (2) the Company's requested regulatory asset amount to be recovered, and (3) the proposed
12 annual amortization amount.

13 GreenHat default costs to be removed from the test year ended March 31, 2020,
14 total \$(150,650) (retail jurisdictional amount). The annual level of amortization expense
15 proposed is \$117,487, which was calculated by dividing the Company's total expected
16 deferred GreenHat default costs through December 31, 2020, of \$357,829 by the 3-year
17 amortization period requested by Company Witness West and multiplying by the applicable
18 jurisdictional allocation factor.

1 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT TO AMORTIZE DEFERRED PLANT**
2 **MAINTENANCE COSTS (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W54).**

3 A. The Company is requesting to amortize the plant maintenance cost deferral authorized by
4 order dated January 18, 2018 in Case No. 2017-00179 of \$696,194 over 3 years through
5 the cost of service adjustment at Section V, Exhibit 2 W54. Company Witness West
6 supports the 3-year amortization period for this regulatory asset. I support the Company's
7 requested cost deferral amount to be recovered and proposed annual amortization amount.

8 The annual level of amortization expense proposed is \$232,065, which was
9 calculated by dividing the Company's cost deferral of \$696,194 as of March 31, 2020, by
10 the 3-year amortization period requested by Company Witness West. The plant
11 maintenance cost deferral and related proposed amortization expense is directly assigned
12 to the Company's retail jurisdiction.

13 Due to an immaterial accounting omission, the plant maintenance cost deferral was
14 not recorded as a regulatory asset/liability in the Company's books until May 2020. See
15 Section V, Exhibit 2 W60 for the adjustment to add the Plant Maintenance cost deferral
16 balance of as of March 31, 2020, to jurisdictional capitalization.

17 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT TO REMOVE AMORTIZATION OF**
18 **RATE CASE EXPENSE DEFERRAL (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W64).**

19 A. The January 18, 2018 Order in Case No. 2017-00179 approved deferral of \$1,375,000 base
20 rate case expenses and amortization over 3 years, beginning on January 19, 2018, and

1 ending on January 18, 2021. The Company proposes to decrease test year rate case expense
2 by \$(458,333) in order to remove amortization related to the previous base case from the
3 test year since the previously authorized amortization period ends at approximately the
4 same time a Commission order is anticipated in this base case proceeding. Company
5 Witness West sponsors a separate adjustment to defer and amortize base rate case expenses
6 related to this base case proceeding.

7 **Other O&M Adjustments**

8 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT FOR INTEREST EXPENSE**
9 **ASSOCIATED WITH CUSTOMER DEPOSITS (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W15).**

10 A. During 2019, the interest rate paid by Kentucky Power pursuant to KRS 278.460 on
11 customer deposits was 2.64%. Test year customer deposit interest expense was \$727,940.
12 On December 13, 2019, the Commission announced that the 2020 interest rate applicable
13 to customer deposits would be decreased to 1.66%. Consistent with the treatment of
14 customer deposit interest expense in prior rate cases, Kentucky Power proposes to decrease
15 test year customer deposit interest expense by \$(220,699) to \$507,242 in order to reflect
16 the decrease in the applicable rate from 2.64% to 1.66%.

17 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT TO ANNUALIZE LEASE EXPENSE**
18 **(SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W20).**

19 A. This adjustment decreases O&M expense to reflect the annualized lease expense for the
20 Company at the test year-end. Specifically, annualized March 2020 lease expenses of

1 \$1,043,553 were compared to test year lease expenses of \$1,153,026, resulting in a
2 calculated decrease of \$(109,473). After applying the corresponding retail allocation
3 factor, the retail jurisdictional share of the cost of service decrease for lease expenses is
4 \$(109,657). Note that March 2020 lease expense excludes \$3,100 in monthly lease expense
5 related to the Ashland Office Lease (855 Central Ave). The Ashland Office Lease was
6 terminated in the second quarter of 2020.

7 **Q. WHY IS AN INTEREST SYNCHRONIZATION ADJUSTMENT NECESSARY**
8 **(SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W39)?**

9 A. This adjustment synchronizes the capital costs and capital structure included by the
10 Company in this filing with the federal and state income taxes included in the test period
11 cost of service and the interest expense tax deduction that will result. The adjustment
12 resulted in an increase to state income tax of \$441,404 and an increase to federal income
13 tax of \$1,490,607 for a total increase to expenses of \$1,932,011.

14 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE AFUDC OFFSET ADJUSTMENT (SECTION V,**
15 **EXHIBIT 2 W40).**

16 A. The March 31, 2020, balance of Construction Work In Progress (“CWIP”) was used in the
17 determination of rate base. Consistent with prior Commission practice for the Company,
18 an Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (“AFUDC”) “offset” adjustment is
19 being made to record AFUDC above the line. The CWIP balance was \$91,925,130 on
20 March 31, 2020, of which \$8,005,266 is not subject to AFUDC. The remaining balance of

1 \$83,919,864 is subject to AFUDC. Using the requested overall return of 6.580%, the
2 annualized AFUDC is \$5,521,927. The AFUDC booked during the test year was
3 \$2,383,718 requiring an adjustment to increase the AFUDC offset by \$3,138,210. The
4 Deferred Federal Income Taxes (“DFIT”) associated with the borrowed funds portion of
5 the \$5,521,927 in Annualized AFUDC is \$369,879. The booked DFIT on the borrowed
6 funds portion was \$273,157. This increases DFIT by \$96,722.

7 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT TO REMOVE JOINT USE POLE**
8 **RENTAL REVENUE AND O&M EXPENSE ACTIVITY RELATED TO A PRIOR**
9 **PERIOD (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W50).**

10 A. An adjustment to joint use pole rental revenue and expense was recorded in the test year
11 that relates to a prior period. This cost of service adjustment increases test year revenue
12 and expense to remove this prior period adjustment from the test year. The retail
13 jurisdictional shares of the revenue (Account 454) and O&M expense (Account 589)
14 increases are \$283,945 and 226,538, respectively.

15 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT TO REMOVE NON-ONGOING O&M**
16 **EXPENSE RELATED TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2**
17 **W51).**

18 A. During the test year, the Company accrued O&M expense for additional paid-days off
19 awarded to essential employees reporting to work during the COVID-19 pandemic. This
20 cost of service adjustment removes this non-ongoing expense from the test year, decreasing

1 test year O&M expense. The retail jurisdictional share of the expense reduction is
2 \$(142,980), composed of a \$(64,729) reduction in Account 506 and a \$(78,251) reduction
3 in Account 588.

4 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT TO REMOVE INSURANCE PROCEEDS**
5 **RELATED TO A PRIOR PERIOD (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W52).**

6 A. During the test year, the Company recorded insurance proceeds from an insurance claim
7 related to a prior period, resulting in decreased O&M expense. This cost of service
8 adjustment removes the insurance proceeds to reflect O&M expense at a going level. The
9 retail jurisdictional share of the resulting expense increase is \$41,707 in Account 903.

10 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT TO REMOVE A ROCKPORT BILL**
11 **ADJUSTMENT RELATED TO A PRIOR PERIOD (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W53).**

12 A. During April 2019, the Company recorded a decrease in purchased power expense as the
13 result of an adjustment to first quarter 2019 Rockport billings. This cost of service
14 adjustment removes this prior period entry from the test year, resulting in an increase to
15 purchased power expense. The retail jurisdictional share of the expense increase is
16 \$919,331 in Account 555.

VI. CAPITALIZATION AND RATE BASE ADJUSTMENTS

1 **Q. ARE YOU SPONSORING ANY ADJUSTMENTS TO THE COMPANY'S**
2 **CAPITALIZATION CALCULATION OR RATE BASE CALCULATION?**

3 A. Yes. The table below identifies the adjustments to the Company's capitalization calculation
4 and rate base calculation that I am sponsoring. The details supporting the calculations of
5 these adjustments are included on the referenced pages of Exhibit 2 to Section V of the
6 Application.

Adjustment Description	Reference in Section V, Exhibit 2
Remove Big Sandy Unit 2 from Capitalization and Rate Base	W42
Add Deferred Plant Maintenance Regulatory Asset to Capitalization and Rate Base	W60
Remove NERC Compliance and Cybersecurity Investment from Capitalization and Rate Base	W61
Remove Rockport Deferral from Capitalization and Rate Base	W62

7 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT TO REMOVE BIG SANDY UNIT 2**
8 **FROM CAPITALIZATION AND RATE BASE (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W42).**

9 A. Big Sandy Unit 2 coal assets are recovered exclusively through the Company's Tariff D.R.
10 and, therefore, should be removed from capitalization and rate base. In addition, Tariff
11 D.R. reflects the amortization of related unprotected accumulated deferred income tax over
12 18 years as ordered by the Commission in its June 28, 2018, Order in Case No. 2018-
13 00035.

1 As shown in Section V, Exhibit 2 W42, I provided Company Witness West with a
2 capitalization adjustment of \$(207,760,965), which removes the total Company Big Sandy
3 Unit 2 regulatory asset balance of \$300,631,090, net of related accumulated deferred
4 income taxes of \$(92,870,124). After applying corresponding retail allocation factors to
5 this adjustment, the retail jurisdictional amount of the capitalization adjustment is
6 \$(203,926,657).

7 As shown in Section V, Exhibit 2 W42, I also provided Company Witness West
8 with a rate base adjustment to remove accumulated deferred income taxes related to Big
9 Sandy Unit 2 coal assets from rate base, resulting in a rate base increase of \$92,870,124.
10 After applying corresponding retail allocation factors to this adjustment, the retail
11 jurisdictional amount of the rate base increase is \$91,862,903.

12 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT TO INCREASE CAPITALIZATION**
13 **FOR THE DEFERRED PLANT MAINTENANCE REGULATORY ASSET**
14 **(SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W60).**

15 A. In Case No. 2017-00179, the Commission approved the Company's request to defer the
16 actual annual steam plant maintenance cost above or below the 3-year average included in
17 base rates and establish a regulatory asset or liability as appropriate to be recovered by the
18 Company or returned to customers in the Company's next base rate case. The Company
19 inadvertently failed to record a regulatory asset on the books as of the end of the test year.
20 Thus, we are increasing capitalization for the known and measurable regulatory asset. As

1 shown in Section V, Exhibit 2 W60, I provided Company Witness West with an adjustment
2 to increase capitalization by \$549,993 to reflect the Company's cumulative deferral of plant
3 maintenance costs above the 3-year average included in base rates of \$696,194 through
4 March 31, 2020, net of related accumulated deferred income taxes of \$(146,201). The
5 plant maintenance cost deferral is directly assigned to the Company's retail jurisdiction.

6 The Company recorded the deferred plant maintenance regulatory asset on its books
7 in May 2020. As approved in Case No. 2017-00179 and until new base rates are
8 implemented, the Company will continue to defer the actual annual steam plant
9 maintenance cost above or below the 3-year average included in base rates and establish a
10 regulatory asset or liability, as appropriate, to be recovered by the Company or returned to
11 the customer in the Company's next base rate case.

12 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT TO REMOVE NERC COMPLIANCE**
13 **AND CYBERSECURITY INVESTMENT FROM CAPITALIZATION (SECTION**
14 **V, EXHIBIT 2 W61).**

15 A. In Case No. 2014-00589, the Commission approved the deferral of certain NERC
16 Compliance and Cybersecurity costs. Because the related intangible plant investment is
17 earning a Weighted Cost of Capital ("WACC") return through the approved deferral
18 mechanism, the Company is removing the related intangible plant and regulatory asset
19 balances from capitalization. As shown in Section V, Exhibit 2 W61, I provided Company
20 Witness West with an adjustment to capitalization of \$(1,417,564) to reflect the Company's

1 related intangible plant investment balance of \$1,365,996 and regulatory asset balance of
2 \$428,389 as of March 31, 2020, net of related accumulated deferred income taxes of
3 \$(376,821). The NERC Compliance and Cybersecurity capitalization adjustment is
4 directly assigned to the Company's retail jurisdiction.

5 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT TO REMOVE THE ROCKPORT**
6 **DEFERRAL FROM CAPITALIZATION (SECTION V, EXHIBIT 2 W62).**

7 A. In Case No. 2017-00179, the Commission authorized the deferral of \$50 million of
8 Rockport Plant Unit Power Agreement ("UPA") non-fuel, non-environmental expenses.
9 Because the Rockport deferral is earning a WACC return through the approved deferral
10 mechanism, the Company is removing the total deferral from capitalization.

11 As shown in Section V, Exhibit 2 W62, I provided Company Witness West with a
12 capitalization adjustment of \$(25,998,927), which removes the total Company Rockport
13 deferral regulatory asset balance of \$32,910,034, net of related accumulated deferred
14 income taxes of \$(6,911,107). The Rockport deferral is directly assigned to the Company's
15 retail jurisdiction.

VII. ROCKPORT DEFERRAL AMORTIZATION

16 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ROCKPORT DEFERRAL REGULATORY ASSET**
17 **AUTHORIZED IN CASE NO. 2017-00179.**

18 A. The January 18, 2018, Order in Case No. 2017-00179 approved deferral of \$50 million of
19 Rockport Unit 2 non-fuel and non-environmental lease expenses plus a carrying charge

1 based on the authorized WACC: \$15 million in 2018 and 2019, \$10 million in 2020, and
 2 \$5 million in 2021 and 2022. Deferral began on January 19, 2018, and will continue
 3 through the end of the Rockport lease on December 8, 2022. In 2020, 2021, and 2022 the
 4 decrease in the deferral is offset with an increase in the amount recovered through Tariff
 5 P.P.A. Additionally, in 2022, the increase in the amount recovered through Tariff P.P.A.
 6 will be prorated through December 8, 2022, as the Rockport UPA will terminate on that
 7 date. By utilizing Tariff P.P.A., the Company is able to reduce the annual deferral amount
 8 and concurrently keep base rates unchanged.

9 **Q. WHAT IS THE ROCKPORT DEFERRAL REGULATORY ASSET BALANCE AS**
 10 **OF MARCH 31, 2020?**

11 A. The Rockport deferral regulatory asset balance as of March 31, 2020, is presented in the
 12 table below. The equity component of the carrying charge is not deferrable for accounting
 13 purposes due to the provisions of FASB ASC 980-340-25-5 which prohibits the recognition
 14 through deferral of equity costs (before collection in rates) except during
 15 construction. Therefore, the equity portion of the return related to the Rockport Deferral
 16 is tracked and credited as a contra regulatory asset in account 1823429.

Account Number	Account Description	Balance as of March 31, 2020
1823431	Rockport Capacity Deferral	31,774,194
1823430	Rockport Capacity CC Deferral	2,172,431
1823429	Rockport Capacity Def-Eqty CC	(1,036,591)
		32,910,034

1 **Q. WAS AMORTIZATION OF THE ROCKPORT DEFERRAL REGULATORY**
2 **ASSET AUTHORIZED IN CASE NO. 2017-00179?**

3 A. No. While the Settlement Agreement in Case No. 2017-00179 stated the Company and the
4 Settling Intervenors agreed to amortize and recover the Rockport Deferral regulatory asset
5 over 5 years through Tariff P.P.A. beginning in December 2022, the January 18, 2018,
6 Order in Case No. 2017-00179 stated, “....this approval is for accounting purposes only,
7 and the appropriate ratemaking treatment for this regulatory asset account will be addressed
8 in Kentucky Power’s next general rate case.”

9 **Q. IS THE COMPANY REQUESTING AMORTIZATION OF THE ROCKPORT**
10 **DEFERRAL REGULATORY ASSET IN THIS PROCEEDING?**

11 A. Yes. As also discussed by Company Witness West, the Company is requesting to amortize
12 and recover the Rockport Deferral regulatory asset over 5 years through Tariff P.P.A.
13 beginning in December 2022, consistent with the Settlement Agreement filed in Case No.
14 2017-00179. As further described in the Settlement Agreement filed in Case No. 2017-
15 00179, the Rockport Deferral regulatory asset will be subject to the authorized WACC
16 carrying charge until it is fully recovered. Kentucky Power estimates that the Rockport
17 Deferral regulatory asset will total approximately \$59 million in December 2022, resulting
18 in annual amortization of approximately \$12 million through Tariff P.P.A for a 5-year
19 period ending in December 2027.

VIII. ACCOUNTING TREATMENT OF THE PROPOSED**GRID MODERNIZATION RIDER**

1 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW YOU ARE SUPPORTING THE COMPANY'S GRID**
2 **MODERNIZATION RIDER PROPOSAL.**

3 A. The Grid Modernization Rider ("GMR") proposed by Company Witness West will be the
4 recovery mechanism for many projects that will either help to modernize the grid or
5 improve the reliability or resiliency of the grid. The Company's proposed Advanced
6 Metering Infrastructure ("AMI") project, as presented by Company Witness Blankenship,
7 is the first such grid modernization project ("AMI GMR Project"). Company Witness
8 Vaughan supports the initial GMR revenue requirement, based on forecasted expenditures
9 for the proposed AMI GMR Project provided by Company Witness Blankenship. I address
10 the Company's accounting for temporary differences between GMR revenues and actual
11 costs incurred related to approved GMR projects (plus allowed pre-tax WACC return on
12 GMR project rate base) and related request for accounting deferral authorization. In
13 addition, I address the Company's accounting for actual GMR revenues, GMR project rate
14 base, and GMR project costs.

15 **Q. HOW DOES THE COMPANY PROPOSE TO ACCOUNT FOR THE RECOVERY**
16 **OF GMR PROJECT COSTS THROUGH THE GMR?**

17 A. The Company will record GMR revenues, GMR project rate base, and GMR project costs
18 in a manner that will readily allow for the identification, tracking, and reporting of these

1 amounts on a monthly or other periodic basis. This is necessary to distinguish GMR-
2 related amounts from other amounts included in base rate revenues for use in future base
3 rate filings, to support GMR annual reporting and future GMR reconciliation proceedings
4 described by Company Witness West, and to support the Company's ongoing accounting
5 in accordance with GAAP. Upon approval of a GMR project, the Company will begin
6 appropriate accounting and cost recording processes to accumulate GMR revenues and
7 related GMR project costs and, as I discuss below, will calculate and record (i.e., defer)
8 any differences between billed and accrued GMR revenues and actual GMR project costs
9 incurred (plus allowed pre-tax WACC return on GMR project rate base) as a regulatory
10 asset or regulatory liability.

11 **Q. WILL A REGULATORY ASSET OR REGULATORY LIABILITY BE CREATED**
12 **TO ACCOUNT FOR TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GMR**
13 **REVENUES AND ACTUAL GMR PROJECT COSTS INCURRED AND THE**
14 **EFFECT ON ACTUAL RETURN ON INVESTED CAPITAL?**

15 A. Yes. The Company will defer the cumulative monthly or other periodic difference between
16 GMR revenues and actual incurred GMR project costs (plus allowed WACC return on
17 GMR project rate base), as a regulatory asset or regulatory liability on the books and
18 records of the Company. This deferral -- a regulatory asset or regulatory liability -- is a
19 timing difference between costs incurred for GMR projects and GMR revenues and is
20 intended to be zero as of the end of the GMR. This regulatory asset or regulatory liability,

1 therefore, represents “over-under” recoveries. The Company requests, therefore, specific
2 provisions in the final order in this proceeding authorizing the creation of this regulatory
3 asset or regulatory liability.

4 **Q. HOW WILL THE COMPANY TRACK AND RECORD GMR REVENUES?**

5 A. The Company will utilize its customer information system to separately track GMR
6 revenues over the life of the GMR. Reports can be run against the customer information
7 system to separately identify GMR revenues. GMR revenues will be recorded in the
8 appropriate FERC account.

9 **Q. HOW WILL THE COMPANY TRACK AND RECORD GMR PROJECT RATE**
10 **BASE?**

11 A. As described by Company Witness Vaughan, GMR project rate base will include Electric
12 Plant in Service (“EPIS”, defined per FERC classification of tangible and intangible utility
13 assets) net of accumulated depreciation and related accumulated deferred federal income
14 taxes (“ADFIT”). For the GMR AMI Project specifically, project rate base will include (1)
15 AMI meters and related communication equipment EPIS, (2) AMI-related software EPIS,
16 and (3) related ADFIT. Company Witness Blankenship and Company Witness West
17 address the reasonableness and necessity of GMR AMI Project rate base in their
18 testimonies.

19 The Company will track GMR project EPIS through appropriate FERC accounts,
20 sub-accounts, property unit numbers, and project tracking, as necessary, to provide for the

1 separate reporting of GMR Project EPIS and permit the Commission to fully review GMR
2 project rate base through GMR annual reporting and future GMR reconciliation
3 proceedings, as described by Company Witness West.

4 The Company will separately calculate and track GMR project accumulated
5 depreciation using GMR project EPIS balances. Generally, accumulated depreciation
6 represents the cumulative amount of depreciation expense recorded to date, less any
7 retirement amounts. Accumulated depreciation is subtracted from gross EPIS in arriving
8 at net EPIS on which a return is earned. Conceptually, accumulated depreciation at the end
9 of the useful life of a GMR project should represent the fully recovered costs of the
10 Company's GMR project investment, including removal cost net of salvage. However, as
11 described later in my testimony, the Company's EPIS included in the GMR are depreciated
12 using a straight-line depreciation rate that does not take into account future cost of removal
13 or salvage.

14 The Company will calculate and maintain records reflecting separate identification
15 of ADFIT related to GMR projects. AFDIT represents the net timing difference between
16 the book treatment of an item for accounting purposes and the federal tax treatment of an
17 item for tax purposes. Deferred federal income tax assets and liabilities may be created
18 due to different methods of computing revenue and expenses for accounting purposes and
19 for income tax purposes. These timing differences eventually reverse to zero at the end of
20 life of the item creating the difference. AFDIT is included as GMR AMI Project rate base

1 component to reflect the cash flow timing differences between book and tax treatment of
2 depreciation expense. To the extent the net ADFIT balance is a liability, or a negative
3 balance, the ADFIT is in effect cost-free capital and has been deducted from rate base to
4 provide customers the benefit of the cost-free capital. Company Witness Keaton addresses
5 AFDIT in her testimony.

6 **Q. CAN YOU PLEASE SUMMARIZE WHAT IS GENERALLY INCLUDED IN GMR**
7 **PROJECT COST?**

8 A. As described by Company Witness Vaughan, GMR project cost will generally include (1)
9 incremental O&M expense, (2) depreciation and amortization expense related to GMR
10 project EPIS, (3) taxes related to GMR project EPIS and revenues, and (4) an allowed pre-
11 tax WACC return on GMR project rate base. Company Witness Blankenship and Company
12 Witness West address the reasonableness and necessity of GMR AMI Project cost in their
13 testimonies.

14 **Q. HOW WILL THE COMPANY TRACK AND RECORD GMR PROJECT**
15 **INCREMENTAL O&M COSTS?**

16 A. In order to record and track GMR project incremental O&M costs, the Company will utilize
17 the appropriate FERC expense accounts combined with the use of unique GMR project
18 numbers where applicable. GMR project O&M costs will be further refined using a manual
19 review process to identify other incremental GMR project costs and remove any
20 determined to be non-incremental. This cost recording mechanism will allow for the

1 identification, tracking, and reporting of all incremental GMR project O&M expenses over
2 the life of the rider.

3 **Q. HOW WILL THE COMPANY TRACK AND RECORD GMR PROJECT**
4 **DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE?**

5 A. Depreciation and amortization in the accounting sense is the process of distributing the
6 total cost of tangible and intangible assets, respectively, over their estimated useful lives in
7 a systematic and rational manner. Generally, the total cost of an asset consists of the actual
8 cost incurred to place the asset in service plus an estimate of a future cost of removal less
9 any estimated proceeds from salvage upon disposal of the asset.

10 Book depreciation begins one month after an asset is placed in service and
11 continues over the useful life of the asset using the approved depreciation rates. This
12 practice assumes assets are placed in service on the last day of each month in order to avoid
13 daily recording and tracking of capital project completions.

14 The Company's GMR project EPIS are depreciated using a straight-line
15 depreciation rate that does not take into account future cost of removal or salvage. In order
16 to calculate depreciation and amortization expense on GMR projects, the Company will
17 multiply the authorized depreciation or amortization rate with the GMR project net EPIS
18 balance. This will allow for the calculation and reporting of all GMR project depreciation
19 and amortization over the life of the surcharge.

20 For the GMR AMI Project, Company Witness West has requested a depreciation

1 period of 15 years for AMI meters and related communication equipment EPIS and an
2 amortization period of 5 years for AMI-related software EPIS.

3 **Q. HOW WILL THE COMPANY TRACK AND RECORD TAXES RELATED TO**
4 **GMR PROJECT EPIS AND REVENUES?**

5 A. In order to calculate incremental property taxes driven by the GMR, the Company will
6 multiply the Company's prior-year effective property tax rate with the GMR net EPIS
7 balance. This will allow for the separate calculation, tracking, and reporting of property
8 taxes driven by GMR projects over the life of the GMR.

9 In order to calculate the federal income taxes driven by the GMR, the Company
10 will utilize the equity return contained within its cost of capital which will be multiplied
11 by an income tax gross-up factor. This will allow for the separate calculation, tracking,
12 and reporting of all federal income taxes driven by the GMR over its life.

13 **Q. HOW WILL THE COMPANY TRACK AND RECORD AN ALLOWED PRE-TAX**
14 **WACC RETURN ON GMR PROJECT RATE BASE?**

15 A. The Company's allowed pre-tax WACC return on GMR project rate base will be calculated
16 as the Company's pre-tax WACC authorized in this case, applied to its GMR project rate
17 base. The Company's requested pre-tax WACC is included in Company Witness
18 Vaughan's testimony at Exhibit AEV-8.

19 **Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR PRE-FILED TESTIMONY?**

20 A. Yes.



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 hmwhitney@aep.com (Principal) (Personally Known)

E-Signature Notary: Sarah Smithhisler (SRS)

June 17, 2020 12:38:04 -8:00 [6A67F80389BC] [161.235.2.86]
 srsmithhisler@aep.com

I, Sarah Smithhisler, did witness the participants named above electronically sign this document.



VERIFICATION

The undersigned, Heather M. Whitney, being duly sworn, deposes and says she is the Director in Regulatory Accounting Services for American Electric Power Service Company that she has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the forgoing testimony and the information contained therein is true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief after reasonable inquiry.


Signed on 2020/06/17 12:38:04 -8:00
Heather M. Whitney

STATE OF OHIO

)

) Case No. 2020-00174

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, by Heather Whitney, this 17th day of June 2020.


Signed on 2020/06/17 12:38:04 -8:00
Notary Public



Notary ID Number: 2019-RE-775042

My Commission Expires: April 29, 2024

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Electronic Application Of Kentucky Power Company)
For (1) A General Adjustment Of Its Rates For)
Electric Service; (2) Approval Of Tariffs And Riders;)
(3) Approval Of Accounting Practices To Establish)
Regulatory Assets And Liabilities; (4) Approval Of A)
Certificate Of Public Convenience And Necessity;)
And (5) All Other Required Approvals And Relief)

Case No. 2020-00174

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
ALLYSON M. KEATON
ON BEHALF OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
ALLYSON M. KEATON ON BEHALF OF
KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY**

CASE NO. 2020-00174

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**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
ALLYSON M. KEATON ON BEHALF OF
KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY**

CASE NO. 2020-00174

I. INTRODUCTION

1 **Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, POSITION AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**

2 A. My name is Allyson M. Keaton. I am a Tax Analyst Principal – Tax Accounting
3 and Regulatory Support for American Electric Power Service Corporation, a
4 wholly owned subsidiary of American Electric Power Company, Inc. (“AEP”),
5 the parent company of Kentucky Power Company (“Kentucky Power” or the
6 “Company”). My business address is 1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

II. BACKGROUND

7 **Q. PLEASE BRIEFLY DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND**
8 **AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.**

9 A. I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Accounting from Mount Vernon
10 Nazarene University in 1998. I earned a Masters of Taxation Degree from Capital
11 University Law School in 2006. I began my career in FirstEnergy Corporation’s
12 tax department in June 1998. In August 2002, I joined AEP as a Tax Analyst III.
13 I was promoted to Tax Analyst II in 2006 and in 2014, I was promoted to Tax
14 Analyst I. In 2016, my title became Tax Analyst Sr. I was promoted to Tax
15 Analyst Principal in 2019, which is my current position.

1 **Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY FILED TESTIMONY IN ANY**
2 **REGULATORY PROCEEDINGS?**

3 A. Yes. I filed testimony before the Public Service Commission of Virginia in Case
4 Nos. PUR-2018-00054 and PUR-2020-00015.

III. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

5 **Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS**
6 **PROCEEDING?**

7 A. The purpose of my testimony in this proceeding is to calculate the Gross Revenue
8 Conversion Factor (“GRCF”); to present and support certain adjustments to the
9 jurisdictional federal, state, and local income taxes to which Kentucky Power is
10 subject; and to support the tax effects of certain fixed, known, and measurable
11 ratemaking adjustments for the test year ended March 31, 2020.

IV. GROSS REVENUE CONVERSION FACTOR

12 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE GROSS REVENUE CONVERSION FACTOR.**

13 A. The GRCF is the factor necessary to determine the incremental amount of gross
14 revenue required to generate an additional dollar of operating income after
15 accounting for the effects of uncollectible accounts, commission assessment fees,
16 and state and federal income taxes.

17 **Q. HOW WAS THE GRCF RATE DETERMINED?**

18 A. The methodology used in this case was also utilized in the Company’s prior base
19 rate cases. The uncollectible accounts rate and the KRS 278.130 assessment rate
20 were provided to me by Company Witness West; the state and federal income tax
21 rates and apportionment factors are based on the most recent income tax return

1 information that also is currently being used in the monthly closing accrual
2 process. Please see Section V, Workpaper S-2, Page 2.

3 **V. JURISDICTIONAL STATE AND FEDERAL INCOME TAXES**

4 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COMPUTATION OF JURISDICTIONAL**
5 **STATE AND CURRENT FEDERAL INCOME TAXES.**

6 A. The computation of jurisdictional Current Federal Income Tax is accomplished by
7 first allocating Pre-Tax Book Income and the various book-to-tax adjustments
8 used in the determination of the Company's total separate federal taxable income
9 to Kentucky Power's retail customers, and applying the statutory federal income
10 tax rate of 21%, as shown in Section V, Exhibit 3. The computation of
11 jurisdictional Deferred Federal income tax is accomplished by applying the
12 appropriate federal income tax rate to the allocated normalized timing differences,
13 as shown in Section V, Exhibit 3, and by amortizing the allocated balances of the
14 embedded Deferred Federal income taxes balances over the appropriate remaining
15 lives. The computation of jurisdictional Deferred Investment Tax Credit is
16 accomplished by amortizing the allocated balances over the appropriate remaining
17 lives. State income tax expense is calculated on the same basis as the federal
18 income tax expense as shown in Section V, Exhibit 3. Company Witness Cost
19 prepared the jurisdictional allocation factors.

20 **Q. WERE DEFERRED TAXES AND INVESTMENT TAX CREDITS**
21 **ALLOCATED TO THE KENTUCKY RETAIL JURISDICTION?**

22 A. Yes. Each component was allocated to the Kentucky retail jurisdiction as shown
23 in Section V, Exhibit 3.

1 **VI. EXCESS ACCUMULATED DEFERRED FEDERAL INCOME TAXES**

2 **Q. WHAT ARE EXCESS ACCUMULATED DEFERRED FEDERAL**
3 **INCOME TAXES?**

4 A. Excess Accumulated Deferred Federal Income Taxes (“ADFIT”) arise not only by
5 accelerated depreciation and bonus depreciation, but by all differences between
6 book and tax provisions of the federal corporate income tax code that result in
7 corporations, such as the Company, recovering, through rates, their federal
8 corporate income tax expense at a different (initially faster) rate than they pay the
9 associated taxes. Kentucky Power, as a regulated utility following Financial
10 Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification 980, deferred the
11 difference on the Company’s books as a regulatory liability, and if income tax
12 rates had remained the same, the deferral would have been reversed in later years
13 as the Company paid its current federal corporate income tax expense at a rate
14 that was greater than the amount the Company was recovering through rates.
15 When the federal corporate income tax rate is reduced, as happened with the Tax
16 Cut and Jobs Act, (“TCJA”), and all other things being equal, a portion of the
17 deferral will never be paid and thus becomes “excess.” There are two types of
18 ADFIT: “protected” and “unprotected.”

19 **Q. WHAT ARE PROTECTED AND UNPROTECTED ADFIT?**

20 A. Under the TCJA, protected and unprotected ADFIT are treated differently. The
21 TCJA requires that protected ADFIT be amortized over “the remaining lives of
22 the property as used in its regulated books of account which gave rise to the
23 reserve for deferred taxes.” See TCJA Subtitle C, Part I, Sec. 13001(d)(3)(B).

1 For Kentucky Power, this amortization period is based on the Average Rate
2 Assumption Method or “ARAM.” By contrast, the TCJA does not require that
3 unprotected ADFIT be amortized over any specific period. In Case No. 2018-
4 00035, the Commission approved a settlement agreement that provided that
5 Kentucky Power’s excess unprotected ADFIT will be amortized over 18 years
6 beginning January 1, 2018. Beginning July 1, 2018, customer bills included a
7 credit to reflect the amortization of both protected and excess unprotected ADFIT
8 as provided for under Kentucky Power’s Federal Tax Cut Tariff (“Tariff F.T.C.”).
9 Company Witnesses West and Vaughan discuss the Company’s proposal
10 regarding changes to the amortization of the remaining Kentucky Power’s excess
11 unprotected ADFIT balance.

VII. RATEMAKING ADJUSTMENTS

12 **Q. WHICH RATEMAKING ADJUSTMENTS ARE YOU SPONSORING?**

13 A. I am sponsoring the ratemaking adjustments in Schedule 5 related to
14 Annualization of Property Taxes, Sales and Use Tax, State Business and
15 Occupation Tax, and Removing Kentucky Excess ADFIT related to Tariff F.T.C.
16 These adjustments are necessary to reflect an adjusted test year level of tax
17 expense representative of ongoing operations. In addition, I have reviewed each
18 of the ratemaking adjustments proposed by other Company witnesses and
19 determined the proper income tax consequences as shown on Section V, Schedule
20 5.

1 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ANNUALIZATION OF PROPERTY**
2 **TAX ADJUSTMENT.**

3 A. Adjustment 57 of Section V, Exhibit 2 calculates the difference between the
4 property taxes that were estimated and actually paid.

5 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE SALES AND USE TAX ADJUSTMENT.**

6 A. Adjustment 58 of Section V, Exhibit 2 adjusts the Sales and Use Tax Expense to
7 remove an out-of-period adjustment related to the settlement of a Sales and Use
8 Tax Audit that was recorded during the test period.

9 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE STATE BUSINESS AND OCCUPATION TAX**
10 **ADJUSTMENT.**

11 A. Adjustment 59 of Section V, Exhibit 2 adjusts the State Business and Occupation
12 Tax Expense to remove an out-of-period adjustment that was recorded during the
13 test period.

14 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE REMOVING KENTUCKY EXCESS ADFIT**
15 **RELATED TO THE FEDERAL TAX CUT TARIFF RIDER**
16 **ADJUSTMENT.**

17 A. Adjustment 60 of Section V, Exhibit 2 removes Kentucky Excess ADFIT related
18 to the Tariff F.T.C. The test period included all Excess ADFIT for Kentucky
19 Power Company that is included in other jurisdictions and/or in other rates that
20 are not associated with base rates proposed in this case. The adjustment removed
21 all Kentucky Excess ADFIT that relates to the Tariff F.T.C. leaving zero Excess
22 ADFIT in base rates.

23

1 Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR PRE-FILED DIRECT TESTIMONY?

2 A. Yes.

VERIFICATION

The undersigned, Allyson M. Keaton, being duly sworn, deposes and says she is a Tax Analyst Principle for American Electric Power Service Company that she has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the forgoing testimony and the information contained therein is true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief after reasonable inquiry.

Allyson M. Keaton
Signed on 2020/06/18 08:39:06 -8:00

Allyson M. Keaton

STATE OF OHIO

)

) Case No. 2020-00174

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, by Allyson Keaton, this 18th day of June 2020.



S. Smithhisler
Signed on 2020/06/18 08:39:06 -8:00
Notary Public

Notary ID Number: 2019-RE-775042

My Commission Expires: April 29, 2024

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Electronic Application Of Kentucky Power Company)
For (1) A General Adjustment Of Its Rates For)
Electric Service; (2) Approval Of Tariffs And Riders;)
(3) Approval Of Accounting Practices To Establish)
Regulatory Assets And Liabilities; (4) Approval Of A)
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And (5) All Other Required Approvals And Relief)

Case No. 2020-00174

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
JACLYN N. COST
ON BEHALF OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
JACLYN N. COST ON BEHALF OF
KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY**

CASE NO. 2020-00174

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**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
JACLYN N. COST ON BEHALF OF
KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY**

CASE NO. 2020-00174

I. INTRODUCTION

1 **Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, BUSINESS ADDRESS, AND PRESENT**
2 **POSITION.**

3 A. My name is Jaclyn N. Cost. My business address is 1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, Ohio
4 43215. I am employed by American Electric Power Service Corporation (“AEPSC”)
5 as Regulatory Consultant Sr. AEPSC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of American
6 Electric Power Company Inc. (“AEP”), the parent Company of Kentucky Power
7 Company (“Kentucky Power” or the “Company”).

8 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR CURRENT RESPONSIBILITIES.**

9 A. My responsibilities include preparing cost-of-service studies for regulatory filings and
10 providing regulatory support and analysis for pricing matters associated with Kentucky
11 Power and other AEP electric-utility operating companies.

II. BACKGROUND

12 **Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND**
13 **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.**

14 A. I received my Bachelor of Arts degrees in Accounting and Finance from Walsh
15 University in 2013. I began my career as an Accountant for Innovative Mattress
16 Solutions (“IMS”) where I performed various reconciling duties for each of the

1 company's retail stores. After IMS, I accepted a position with AEPSC in 2015 as an
2 Accounting Associate within the Fuel department of Utility and Energy Accounting.
3 My responsibilities included month-end accounting close as well as various reporting
4 and contract review duties. I was promoted to Accountant before accepting a position
5 as a Regulatory Consultant within Pricing and Analysis in August 2017. I was
6 promoted to Regulatory Consultant Sr. in 2020.

7 **Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED TESTIMONY IN ANY**
8 **REGULATORY PROCEEDING?**

9 A. Yes, I have filed testimony before the State Corporation Commission of Virginia on
10 behalf of Appalachian Power Company, an AEP subsidiary and affiliate of Kentucky
11 Power, in which I was a rate-design witness during Case No. PUR-2019-00122.

III. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

12 **Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY ON THIS PROCEEDING?**

13 A. The purpose of my testimony is to support the Kentucky Power jurisdictional cost-of-
14 service study through which the cost to provide service to the Company's retail
15 customers is developed. A copy of the Kentucky Power jurisdictional cost-of-service
16 study is included as Section V Schedules TYE 03-31-2020.

17 **Q. ARE YOU SPONSORING ANY SCHEDULES?**

18 A. Yes, I am sponsoring the following schedules filed with the Company's Application:

- 19 • Section V, Schedule 4 – Jurisdictional Cost-of-Service; and
- 20 • Section V, Schedule 5 – Jurisdictional Cost-of-Service Adjustments.
- 21 • Section V, Schedule 6 – Electric Operation & Maintenance Expense
- 22 • Section V, Schedule 7 – Energy & Capacity Charges

- 1 • Section V, Schedule 8 – Monthly Book Credits
- 2 • Section V, Schedule 9 – KPCO Demand Allocation Factors
- 3 • Section V, Schedule 10 – KPCO Energy Allocation Factors

4 I am also sponsoring Section II, Exhibit L of the Application – Reconciliation – Rate
5 Base and Capitalization.

IV. COST-OF-SERVICE STUDY OVERVIEW

6 **Q. WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF THE DATA USED IN THE COMPANY'S**
7 **JURISDICTIONAL COST-OF-SERVICE STUDY?**

8 A. The Company follows the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed by the Federal
9 Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") and adopted by the Public Service
10 Commission of Kentucky ("Commission"). The Uniform System of Accounts sets the
11 guidelines for recording assets, liabilities, income and expenses into various accounts.
12 The costs recorded in each FERC account are examined to verify compliance with these
13 guidelines and may be adjusted to reflect the Commission's policies and known and
14 measurable changes to the test year level of expenditures.

15 **Q. HOW IS THE INFORMATION USED TO ALLOCATE COSTS TO**
16 **KENTUCKY POWER'S RETAIL CUSTOMERS?**

17 A. The costs recorded by FERC account are per book amounts pertaining to electric utility
18 operations of the Company for service supplied to all customers, both wholesale and
19 retail. Kentucky Power's retail revenue is approximately 99% of its total firm sales
20 revenue. The Company's wholesale revenue, which includes sales to the cities of Olive
21 Hill and Vanceburg, is approximately 1% of its total revenue. It is therefore necessary

1 to identify and segregate costs related only to providing service to Kentucky Power's
2 retail customers.

3 **Q. EXPLAIN HOW THE REVENUE REQUIREMENT IS DETERMINED FOR**
4 **KENTUCKY POWER'S RETAIL CUSTOMERS.**

5 A. A three-step process is followed to assign and allocate costs to determine the total
6 revenue requirement for the Company's retail customers. These three steps are (1) the
7 functionalization of costs, (2) the classification of costs, and (3) the allocation of costs.
8 By following this process, the Company is able to identify and segregate the costs
9 related to providing service to Kentucky Power's retail customers.

10 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE FUNCTIONALIZATION PROCESS.**

11 A. Once the data is gathered, the costs are then separated by functional group as follows:

- 12 1) Production and Purchased Power costs;
- 13 2) Transmission costs;
- 14 3) Distribution costs;
- 15 4) Customer Service costs; and
- 16 5) Administrative and General ("A&G") costs.

17 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE EACH OF THESE FUNCTIONAL GROUPS.**

18 A. The Production and Purchased Power functional group consists of the costs associated
19 with power generation and power purchases and their delivery to the bulk transmission
20 system. The Transmission functional group consists of the costs associated with the
21 high-voltage system utilized for the bulk transmission of power from generation
22 sources to the load centers, and to and from interconnected utilities. The Distribution
23 functional group consists of the radial distribution system that connects the

1 transmission system and the ultimate customer. The Customer Service functional
 2 group encompasses the costs associated with providing meter reading, billing and
 3 collection, and customer information and services. Finally, the A&G functional group
 4 consists of all costs not directly assignable to other cost functions.

5 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CLASSIFICATION PROCESS.**

6 A. Once costs have been segregated by functional group, the Company separates the costs
 7 within each functional group into separate classifications. The Company utilized the
 8 following classifications as part of its cost-of-service study: 1) demand costs (costs
 9 associated with the kilowatt demand imposed by the customer), 2) energy costs (costs
 10 that vary with the number of kilowatt hours used by the customer), 3) customer costs
 11 (costs that are directly related to the number of customers served) and 4) labor costs
 12 (costs that are directly related to payroll expenses associated with serving the
 13 customer). The Company classified costs within each functional group as follows:

14	<u>Function</u>	<u>Classification</u>
15	Production and Purchased Power costs	Demand, Energy
16	Transmission costs	Demand
17	Distribution costs	Demand, Customer
18	Customer Service costs	Customer
19	A&G costs	Labor

20 Production plant costs, such as depreciation and return on investment, are considered
 21 to be demand-related costs. Most fuel and production operation and maintenance
 22 (“O&M”) expenses are energy-related because they vary with the quantity of energy
 23 produced. Transmission costs are demand-related because they are fixed and do not

1 vary with energy usage. Generally, the distribution system costs are affected by either
2 demand or by the number of customers served. Demand-related distribution costs will
3 usually vary with the size of the load served, while customer-related distribution costs
4 vary with the number of customers receiving the service. The classification process
5 provides a basis on which to allocate different categories of costs (demand, energy or
6 customer) to the utility's jurisdictions.

7 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION PROCESS.**

8 A. Once the costs have been functionalized and classified, the third and final step is for
9 the Company to allocate those costs between retail and wholesale customers based on
10 how the costs are incurred for each. In other words, the allocation process assigns costs
11 to customers subject to the Commission's jurisdiction (retail customers) or FERC's
12 jurisdiction (wholesale customers). The allocation process employed by Kentucky
13 Power is a reasonable, appropriate, and understandable method to assign costs as
14 between the Company's retail and wholesale customer classes.

15 Some costs are directly assignable to a single jurisdiction. For example, costs
16 related to regulatory deferrals are associated with a specific jurisdiction and are directly
17 assigned to that jurisdiction. Most costs, however, are attributable to both jurisdictions.
18 These are joint costs and must be allocated to the jurisdictions by an allocation
19 methodology that is based on the classification described above for that cost.

20 **Q. ARE THE ALLOCATION METHODS EMPLOYED BY THE COMPANY**
21 **CONSISTENT WITH COST-OF-SERVICE PRINCIPLES?**

22 A. Yes. The allocation methodologies utilized in the Company's jurisdictional cost-of-
23 service study were chosen after giving consideration to cost causation principles. The

1 results of the jurisdictional cost-of-service study can be relied upon to determine the
2 appropriate revenue requirement for the Company's retail customers.

3 **Q. ARE YOU RESPONSIBLE FOR THE METHODOLOGY USED IN THE**
4 **PREPARATION OF THE KENTUCKY POWER JURISDICTIONAL COST-**
5 **OF-SERVICE STUDY?**

6 A. Yes. I developed the allocation methodology and the allocation factors used to
7 calculate Kentucky Power's retail jurisdictional cost of service using the same
8 methodology as in the Company's last rate case.

V. ALLOCATIONS

9 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE HOW THE ENERGY ALLOCATION FACTOR ("EAF")**
10 **WAS DETERMINED.**

11 A. First, total retail customer test year sales of energy (in kilowatt hours) were
12 accumulated. Next, the total sales of energy were adjusted to the generation level by
13 applying the appropriate transmission and distribution loss factors to obtain the
14 generation-level energy sales to retail customers. Finally, the retail generation-level
15 sales were divided by the net total Company generation-level energy sales to obtain the
16 retail EAF.

17 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE HOW THE PRODUCTION DEMAND ALLOCATION**
18 **FACTOR ("PDAF") WAS DETERMINED.**

19 A. One basis for allocating the elements of the cost of property between retail and
20 wholesale customers is the respective contribution by each of the two classes to the
21 Company's peak demand. The PDAF reflects the coincident demand of the Company's
22 retail customers at the time of Kentucky Power's monthly peak demand (the coincident

1 peak demand). In other words, it represents the kilowatt contribution of retail
2 customers to the Company's monthly peak demand.

3 The PDAF was calculated by dividing the average of the twelve monthly retail
4 class coincident demands, adjusted for losses to the generation levels, by the average
5 of the twelve monthly total Company internal peak demands. The transmission and
6 sub-transmission demand allocation factors are the same as the PDAF.

7 The remaining allocators are internally calculated within the study and can be
8 found in Section V, Allocation Factors.

9 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE ANY ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO THE PDAF AND EAF**
10 **ALLOCATORS.**

11 A. No changes were made.

12 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF KENTUCKY POWER'S**
13 **ELECTRIC PLANT IN SERVICE.**

14 A. Electric Plant in Service was separated into different plant categories by function and
15 then allocated accordingly. Kentucky Power's production plant was allocated to the
16 two jurisdictions using the PDAF. Transmission plant was allocated using the
17 transmission demand allocation factor ("TDAF"). With the exception of Olive Hill
18 substation and meter costs, which are wholesale costs, distribution plant was directly
19 assigned to Kentucky Power's retail customers. General and intangible plant were
20 allocated using gross plant production, transmission and distribution factor ("GP-
21 PTD").

1 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF KENTUCKY POWER'S**
2 **ACCUMULATED PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION AND**
3 **AMORTIZATION.**

4 A. Kentucky Power's Accumulated Provision for Depreciation and Amortization were
5 functionalized and classified in a fashion similar to Kentucky Power's Electric Plant in
6 Service. Production, transmission, and distribution accumulated depreciation were
7 allocated using the same process as the allocation of the associated plant. General and
8 Intangible plant accumulated depreciation was allocated by GP-PTD factor.

9 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF KENTUCKY POWER'S**
10 **OTHER RATE BASE COMPONENTS.**

11 A. Electric Plant held for Future Use, Construction Work in Progress, and Allowance for
12 Funds Used during Construction were booked by functional group and then allocated
13 using the associated plant factors. This is consistent with past treatment of these items.

14 Fuel and Allowance Inventory were allocated using the EAF. Materials and
15 Supplies were separated into functional groups and allocated by associated plant factors
16 accordingly. Materials and Supplies other components, such as Lime, Limestone,
17 Urea, and Urea In-Transit are allocated using the EAF. Prepayments were allocated
18 using the gross plant total allocation factor ("GP-TOT").

19 The Cash Working Capital component is calculated by using the standard
20 formula of one-eighth of Total Company O&M expenses. This equals one-and-one-
21 half months of the Company's O&M expenses.

22 Accumulated Deferred Investment Tax Credit amounts were provided by
23 Company Witness Keaton. Customer Advances and Customer Deposits are a result of

1 the Company's retail operations and, therefore, 100% of these amounts are allocated to
2 Kentucky Power's retail cost-of-service.

3 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF KENTUCKY POWER'S**
4 **OPERATING REVENUES.**

5 A. Sales revenue was directly assigned to each jurisdiction where possible. Demand-
6 related system sales revenue was allocated based on the PDAF. Energy-related system
7 sales revenue was allocated on the EAF.

8 Forfeited Discounts and miscellaneous service revenues were a result of
9 Kentucky Power's retail operations and therefore directly assigned 100% to the
10 Company's retail customers.

11 Rent from electric property, other electric revenue, and various transmission
12 agreement revenues were allocated to jurisdictions based on the corresponding
13 functional allocator or directly assigned to Kentucky Power's retail customers where
14 applicable.

15 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF KENTUCKY POWER'S**
16 **OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.**

17 A. Production-related O&M expenses were classified as either demand- or energy-related.
18 The demand component was allocated using the PDAF and the energy component was
19 allocated using the EAF.

20 Transmission-related O&M was allocated based on the gross plant transmission
21 ("GP-TRANS") allocation factor or directly assigned as applicable.

22 Distribution-related O&M was allocated based on the gross plant distribution
23 ("GP-DIST") allocation factor or directly assigned as applicable.

1 Customer Accounts, Customer Information, and Customer Service expenses
2 were classified as customer-related and allocated on the total number of customers.

3 A&G expenses were allocated consistent with the allocation of non-A&G O&M
4 expenses.

5 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF KENTUCKY POWER'S**
6 **DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE.**

7 A. Depreciation and Amortization were booked by functional group then allocated using
8 the associated plant factors.

9 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW KENTUCKY POWER'S TAXES OTHER THAN**
10 **FEDERAL AND STATE INCOME TAXES WERE ALLOCATED.**

11 A. Taxes Other than Income Taxes were classified as relating to payroll, property,
12 revenue, demand or energy and allocated accordingly or directly assigned. Payroll
13 taxes are related to labor and allocated on the Operations and Maintenance Labor
14 allocation factor ("OML"). Property taxes were allocated using the GP-TOT allocation
15 factor.

16 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW KENTUCKY POWER'S FEDERAL AND STATE**
17 **INCOME TAXES WERE ALLOCATED.**

18 A. For details on Federal and State Income Taxes, please see Company Witness Keaton's
19 testimony and supporting tax schedules.

1 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW ADJUSTMENTS FOR KENTUCKY POWER'S**
2 **TEST YEAR REVENUES AND OPERATING EXPENSES WERE**
3 **INCORPORATED INTO SECTION V.**

4 A. Adjustments to test year revenues and operating expenses were provided to me by way
5 of individual worksheets compiled and prepared by various Company witnesses based
6 on their expertise. I added the retail adjustments to the Company's retail per books
7 cost-of-service amounts to arrive at the going-level Kentucky Power jurisdictional cost
8 of service.

9 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN ANY DIFFERENCES IN PRESENTATION, FROM PAST**
10 **FILINGS, IN THE FORMAT OF THE COMPANY'S JURISDICTIONAL**
11 **COST OF SERVICE STUDY.**

12 A. There were no differences in presentation.

13 **Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?**

14 A. Yes, this concludes my testimony supporting the Jurisdictional Cost-of-Service study
15 which has been prepared and reviewed for reasonable and accurate results to then be
16 used by company witness Stegall in preparation of the Class Cost-of-Service study.



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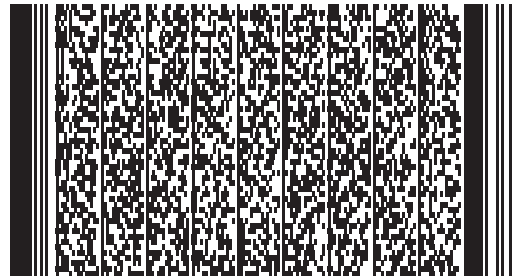
E-Signature 1: Jaclyn N Cost (JC)

June 18, 2020 06:37:34 -8:00 [8715D90CAE0E] [161.235.2.87]
jncost1@aep.com (Principal) (Personally Known)

E-Signature Notary: Sarah Smithhisler (SRS)

June 18, 2020 06:37:34 -8:00 [B8FEACC521B4] [161.235.221.85]
srsmithhisler@aep.com

I, Sarah Smithhisler, did witness the participants named above electronically sign this document.



VERIFICATION

The undersigned, Jaelyn N. Cost, being duly sworn, deposes and says she is a Regulatory Consultant Sr. for American Electric Power Service Company that she has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the forgoing testimony and the information contained therein is true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief after reasonable inquiry.

Jaelyn N Cost
Signed on 2020/06/18 06:37:34 -8:00

Jaelyn N. Cost

STATE OF OHIO

)

) Case No. 2020-00174

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, by Jaelyn Cost, this 18th ay of June 2020.



S. Smithhisler
Signed on 2020/06/18 06:37:34 -8:00

Notary Public

Notary ID Number: 2019-RE-775042

My Commission Expires: April 29, 2024

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Electronic Application Of Kentucky Power Company)
For (1) A General Adjustment Of Its Rates For Electric)
Service; (2) Approval Of Tariffs And Riders; (3))
Approval Of Accounting Practices To Establish)
Regulatory Assets And Liabilities; (4) Approval Of A)
Certificate Of Public Convenience And Necessity;)
And (5) All Other Required Approvals And Relief)

Case No. 2020-00174

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
JASON M. STEGALL
ON BEHALF OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
JASON M. STEGALL ON BEHALF OF
KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY**

CASE NO. 2020-00174

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EXHIBITS

<u>EXHIBIT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
EXHIBIT JMS-1	Class Cost-of-Service Study
EXHIBIT JMS-2	Revenue Allocation

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
JASON M. STEGALL ON BEHALF OF
KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY**

CASE NO. 2020-00174

I. INTRODUCTION

1 **Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, POSITION AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**

2 A. My name is Jason M. Stegall. My business address is 1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus,
3 Ohio. I currently hold the position of Manager of Regulatory Pricing and Analysis in
4 the Regulatory Services department for the American Electric Power Service
5 Corporation (“AEPSC”), a subsidiary of American Electric Power Company, Inc.
6 (“AEP”). AEP is the parent company of Kentucky Power Company (“Kentucky
7 Power” or the “Company”). AEPSC supplies accounting, administrative, information
8 systems, engineering, financial, legal, maintenance, and other services to AEP’s
9 regulated electric operating companies, including the Company.

II. BACKGROUND

10 **Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND**
11 **BUSINESS EXPERIENCES.**

12 A. In May 1997, I earned my Bachelor of Science Degree in Accounting from Virginia
13 Polytechnic Institute and State University. In August 2011, I earned my Master’s
14 Degree in Business Administration from the Ohio State University. I have also
15 attended the 2018 EEI Transmission and Wholesale Markets School.

1 In June 1997, I joined AEPSC as an Accountant in the Regulated Accounting
2 Division of the Accounting Department. From 1997 to 2009, I held various positions
3 in Accounting and Risk Management. In July 2009, I joined the Regulatory Services
4 Department as a Regulatory Consultant. From July 2009 through June 2010, I
5 performed duties as a Regulatory Consultant in Customer and Distribution Services
6 Support, where I was responsible for assisting customer services and distribution
7 services witnesses in regulatory proceedings by supporting testimony preparation,
8 providing research in support of the discovery process, and compiling data for
9 regulatory filings. In July 2010, I joined Regulated Pricing & Analysis, where my
10 responsibilities included preparation of cost-of-service studies, rate design and tariff
11 provisions for the AEP operating companies. In December 2017, I was promoted to
12 my current position, where my responsibilities include managing recovery of the fuel
13 and purchased power costs for all AEP companies as well as conducting analyses,
14 preparing cost-of-service studies, and developing rate designs.

15 **Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED IN ANY REGULATORY**
16 **PROCEEDINGS?**

17 A. Yes. I submitted testimony before the Public Service Commission of Kentucky in Case
18 Nos. 2013-00197 and 2014-00396. In addition, I have submitted testimony before the
19 Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission and the Michigan Public Service Commission
20 regarding cost-of-service and rate design.

III. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

1 **Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?**

2 A. The purpose of my testimony is to support and describe the development of the
3 Company's Class Cost-of-Service Study. In addition, I will address the allocation of
4 the requested increase to Kentucky Power's customer classes.

5 **Q. ARE YOU SPONSORING ANY EXHIBITS?**

6 A. I am sponsoring the following exhibits:

7 Exhibit JMS-1 Class Cost-of-Service Study

8 Exhibit JMS-2 Revenue Allocation

IV. CLASS COST-OF-SERVICE STUDY

9 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE GENERAL PURPOSE OF A CLASS COST-OF-**
10 **SERVICE STUDY.**

11 A. A class cost-of-service study is a basic analytical tool used in traditional utility rate
12 design to determine the revenue requirement for the services offered by the utility. It
13 analyzes, at a very detailed level, the costs that different classes of customers impose
14 on the utility system. A class cost-of-service study calculates the total functional costs
15 the Company incurs in serving each retail rate class as well as the rate of return on rate
16 base earned from each class during the test year. This is accomplished by classifying
17 and allocating the jurisdictional and functionalized costs of serving Kentucky's retail
18 customers to the various rate classes. When a cost-of-service study is completed and
19 all of the costs are allocated to the customer classes, the Company is able to establish
20 rates based on the costs to serve each customer class. A copy of the class cost-of-
21 service study prepared for this case is included as Exhibit JMS-1.

1 **Q. WHAT DATA SOURCE WAS USED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE**
2 **CLASS COST-OF-SERVICE STUDY?**

3 A. The Company's jurisdictional cost-of-service study, shown in Section V of this filing
4 and sponsored by Company Witness Cost, is the primary data source for the class cost-
5 of-service study. In addition, historic accounting records and Company data were used
6 to derive the various allocators that were applied to the results of the jurisdictional cost-
7 of-service study to classify and allocate costs to the customer classes.

8 **Q. AFTER THE COSTS PRESENTED IN THE JURISDICTIONAL COST-OF-**
9 **SERVICE STUDY ARE EXAMINED, HOW ARE THESE COSTS ASSIGNED**
10 **TO EACH CUSTOMER CLASS?**

11 A. This costs are assigned to the different customer classes in a way that reflects the costs
12 of providing utility service to each class. The Company assigns costs to customer
13 classes using a standard three-step process: functionalization of costs, classification of
14 costs, and allocation of costs.

15 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE FUNCTIONALIZATION PROCESS.**

16 A. Functionalization is the process of separating costs according to electric system
17 functions. Typically, functions in an electric utility include the following:

- 18 1) Production and Purchased Power costs;
- 19 2) Transmission costs;
- 20 3) Distribution costs;
- 21 4) Customer Service costs; and
- 22 5) Administrative and General ("A&G") costs.

1 The production function includes the costs associated with power generation and power
 2 purchases and their delivery to the bulk transmission system. The transmission
 3 function consists of costs associated with the high voltage system utilized for the bulk
 4 transmission of power to and from interconnected utilities to load centers of the utility's
 5 system. The distribution function includes the radial distribution system that connects
 6 the transmission system and the ultimate customer. The customer service function
 7 encompasses the costs associated with providing meter reading, billing and collection,
 8 and customer information and services. The A&G function is comprised of costs that
 9 may not be directly assignable to other cost functions. These costs include such items
 10 as management costs and administrative buildings. A&G costs are generally allocated
 11 to the remaining functions based on labor.

12 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE CLASSIFICATION PROCESS.**

13 A. The second step is to separate the functionalized costs into classifications of demand
 14 costs, energy costs, and customer costs.

15 Typical cost classifications used in cost studies include the following:

<u>Function</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Production	Demand, Energy
Transmission	Demand
Distribution	Demand, Customer
Customer Service	Customer

21 Demand costs are associated with the kilowatt (kW) demand imposed by the
 22 customer. These are fixed costs, which are incurred regardless of the level of energy
 23 sales. An example of a demand-related cost is the investment in production,

1 transmission or distribution facilities, such as a generating unit or transmission and
2 distribution poles and lines.

3 Energy costs vary with the number of kilowatt-hours (kWh) used by the
4 customer. Production costs such as fuel and certain production operation and
5 maintenance expenses are energy-related since they vary with the level of sales of
6 electricity.

7 Customer costs are directly related to the number of customers served. These
8 are fixed costs which are incurred regardless of the level of energy sales. Meter and
9 customer service costs are examples of costs whose levels are fixed by the number of
10 customers.

11 The classification process provides a basis on which to allocate different
12 categories of costs (demand, energy, or customer) to the Company's classes.

13 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ALLOCATION PROCESS.**

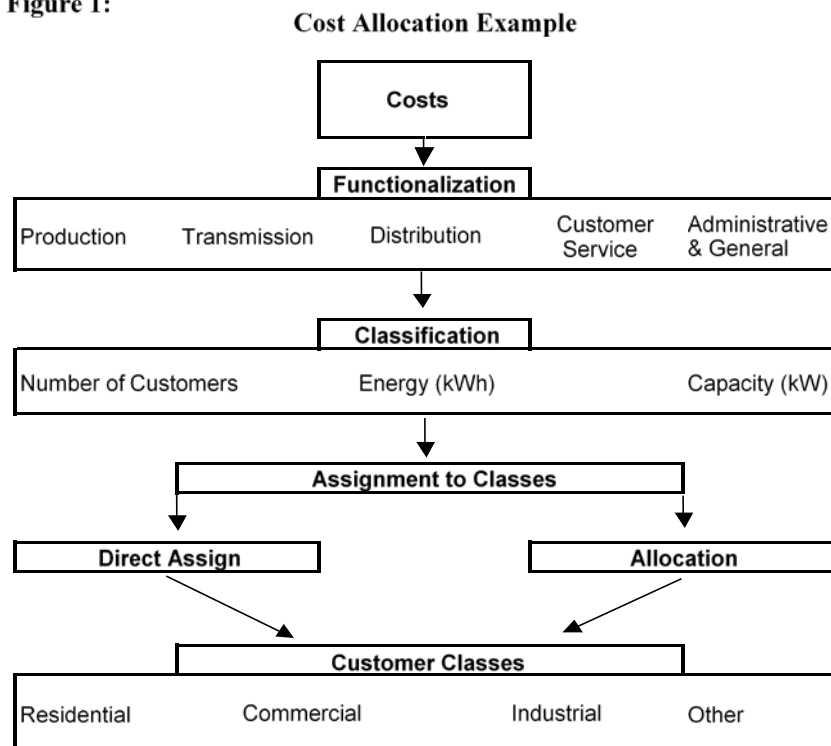
14 A. The third and final step is to allocate the functionalized and classified costs among the
15 classes of customers based on how the costs are incurred to serve each class. Allocation
16 factors are used to assign these costs to the various customer classes. Customer classes
17 are determined and grouped according to the nature of service provided, voltage level,
18 and the load usage characteristics. The three principal customer classes are residential,
19 commercial, and industrial.

20 The allocation process involves multiplying the functionalized and classified
21 costs by allocation factors, which results in costs assigned to each class. The objective
22 in this process is to determine a reasonable, appropriate, and understandable method to
23 assign the costs. Some costs are directly assignable to a single class, or even a single

1 customer. For instance, the costs associated with the poles and luminaries used for
 2 street lighting are directly assigned to the street lighting class. Most costs, however,
 3 are attributable to more than one type of customer. These are joint costs that are
 4 allocated to customers by an allocation methodology that is based on the manner in
 5 which the costs are caused by the different customers.

6 The following flowchart (Figure 1) provides an overview of how the allocation
 7 of costs to customer classes is determined.

Figure 1:



8

9 In the illustration above, costs are functionalized into production, transmission,
 10 distribution, etc. Some of these costs can be functionalized and classified and directly
 11 assigned to a customer class. The remaining functionalized costs are incurred based on
 12 the number of customers, the energy used, or by the capacity demanded.

1 After functionalization, the next step is the classification process which leads
2 to an allocation methodology. For example, the cost of billing customers varies with
3 the number of customers as well as the complexity of preparing the customer's bill, so
4 those costs associated with billing are allocated to the customer classes based on a
5 weighted number of customers. An allocation factor using a weighted number of
6 customers is developed by multiplying the number of customers in each class by a
7 factor representing the difference in cost associated with providing that service to each
8 customer class. Similarly, the cost of fuel varies by the number of kWh consumed and,
9 therefore, is allocated based on the proportion of total energy used by a customer class.

10 The final step in the cost assignment process is to allocate the functionalized
11 and classified costs to the customer classes through the use of allocation factors.

12 When this process is completed and all of the costs are allocated to the customer
13 classes, the result is a fully allocated cost study that establishes cost responsibility, by
14 class, and makes it possible to determine rates based on costs that are just and
15 reasonable.

V. ALLOCATION BASIS

16 **Q. WHAT CRITERIA ARE USED WHEN SELECTING ALLOCATION**
17 **FACTORS FOR EACH FUNCTIONALIZED AND CLASSIFIED COST?**

18 A. Generally, the following criteria are used to determine the appropriateness of an
19 allocation methodology:

20 1) The method should reflect the planning and operating characteristics of
21 the utility's system.

1 2) The method should recognize customer class characteristics such as
2 energy usage, peak demand on the system, diversity characteristics, and
3 number of customers, etc.

4 3) The method should produce stable results on a year-to-year basis.

5 4) The method should cause customers who benefit from the use of the
6 system to bear appropriate cost responsibility for the system.

7 **Q. DOES THE ALLOCATION METHOD EMPLOYED BY THE COMPANY**
8 **MEET THESE OBJECTIVES?**

9 A. Yes, it does. The allocation methodology utilized in the Company's class cost-of-
10 service study is consistent with prior cases and reflects the consideration of each of the
11 criteria listed above. The results of the cost-of-service study can be relied upon to
12 determine the appropriate revenue requirement for the Kentucky Power customer
13 classes. The allocation of specific sections of the class cost-of-service study, as shown
14 on Exhibit JMS-1, follows.

15 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ALLOCATION OF PRODUCTION PLANT.**

16 A. Electric plant-in-service is functionalized into production, transmission, distribution
17 and general plant. Production plant is classified as demand-related and allocated using
18 the production demand allocation factor. The production demand allocation factor
19 assigns costs to the retail classes based on their average contribution to Kentucky
20 Power's 12 coincident peaks ("CPs"). The CPs used in the allocation of Production
21 Plant were the 12 monthly internal peak demands for the test period ended March 31,
22 2020.

1 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW GENERATOR STEP-UP TRANSFORMERS WERE**
2 **ALLOCATED.**

3 A. Generator step-up transformers are included in transmission plant but were allocated
4 using the production demand allocation factor because they are more related to the
5 production function.

6 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ALLOCATION OF TRANSMISSION PLANT.**

7 A. Transmission plant, excluding generator step-up transformers, is classified as demand
8 related and is allocated using the transmission demand allocation factor. The
9 transmission demand allocation factor, similar to the production plant allocation factor,
10 assigns costs based on the class average contribution to Kentucky Power's 12 CPs on
11 the transmission facilities.

12 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ALLOCATION OF DISTRIBUTION PLANT.**

13 A. Distribution plant is classified as demand/customer related and allocated to the
14 customer classes using factors based on demand levels or number of customers.
15 Distribution plant accounts 360 through 368 were classified solely as demand-related.
16 Accounts 360, 361, and 362 were allocated to the distribution customer classes based
17 on their contributions to the average of Kentucky Power's 12 monthly CP demands
18 during the test year on the primary distribution system.

19 Accounts 364 through 368 were split into primary and secondary voltage
20 functions based upon information contained in the company's records and the expertise
21 of the company's distribution engineers. The primary portions of accounts 364 through
22 368 were allocated using the average of 12 monthly CP demands on the distribution
23 system. The secondary component of accounts 364 through 368 were allocated based

1 on a combination of each class' 12-month maximum demand and the summation of
2 individual customers' annual maximum demands in each class served from those
3 facilities. This process reflects the fact that some secondary facilities serve only one
4 customer, while others serve two or more customers.

5 Services, account 369, was classified as customer-related and was allocated
6 using the average number of secondary customers served.

7 Meter plant, account 370, was allocated using the average number of customers
8 weighted by a factor which considers the cost differential of various metering
9 installations. Account 371 was directly assigned to the outdoor lighting class and
10 account 373 was directly assigned to the street lighting class.

11 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW GENERAL AND INTANGIBLE PLANT WAS**
12 **ALLOCATED.**

13 A. General and intangible plant and investment reflects a composite demand, energy, and
14 customer classification. General and intangible plant investment is allocated on the
15 basis of payroll labor.

16 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF ACCUMULATED PROVISION**
17 **FOR DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION.**

18 A. The functionalized components of Depreciation and Amortization were obtained
19 directly from the jurisdictional cost-of-service study provided in Section V.
20 Production, transmission, distribution, and general and intangible related amounts were
21 classified and allocated based upon the allocation of the corresponding functional
22 Electric Plant-in-Service costs excluding land and land rights.

1 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF WORKING CAPITAL.**

2 A. Working Capital was divided into cash, material and supplies, and prepayments. Cash
3 working capital is related to operation and maintenance (“O&M”) expense and was
4 allocated based upon the allocation of total O&M expense less purchased power and
5 fuel.

6 Materials and supplies were split between fuel stock, production, emissions,
7 and transmission and distribution and were classified and allocated using the
8 corresponding functional plant items. Fuel stock and emissions materials were
9 allocated using the energy allocation factor. Production-related material and supplies
10 were allocated using the production demand allocation factor, and the transmission-
11 and distribution-related materials and supplies were allocated using the allocation of
12 transmission and distribution electric plant-in-service.

13 Prepayments were allocated based upon gross utility plant.

14 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF OTHER RATE BASE**
15 **COMPONENTS.**

16 A. Plant Held for Future Use is limited to a distribution component that was allocated
17 using distribution electric plant-in-service. Construction Work-in-Progress was
18 functionalized and allocated by the corresponding functional Electric Plant-in-Service
19 allocators. Accumulated Deferred Federal Income Tax was allocated on gross utility
20 plant. Customer Deposits were directly assigned based on an analysis of accounting
21 records, and Customer Advances were allocated based on transmission and distribution
22 plant-in-service.

1 **Q. HOW WERE REVENUES DEVELOPED FOR EACH CLASS?**

2 A. Sales revenues were directly assigned to each class utilizing the revenue schedules in
3 Section II – Application Filing Requirements Exhibit J, sponsored by Company
4 Witness Vaughan. Energy-related system sales revenue was allocated using the energy
5 allocation factor.

6 Forfeited Discounts and Miscellaneous Service Revenue were directly assigned
7 based on an analysis of accounting records.

8 Rent from Electric Property and Other Electric Revenue were functionalized in
9 the jurisdictional cost-of-service study and allocated to classes based on corresponding
10 functional allocators.

11 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF PRODUCTION O&M**
12 **EXPENSE.**

13 A. Production-related O&M was classified as either demand or energy related. The
14 demand component was allocated using the production demand allocation factor and
15 the energy component was allocated using the energy allocation factor. Supervision
16 and Engineering accounts for both O&M were classified and allocated based on
17 functional labor expense. For example, Accounts 500 and 510 for Steam Production
18 accounts were allocated on production labor expense.

19 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF TRANSMISSION O&M.**

20 A. Transmission-related O&M was broken down into two pieces: expenses incurred
21 through PJM as a Load Serving Entity (“LSE”), and the traditional transmission cost-
22 of-service expenses recorded in FERC accounts 560 through 575. Most Transmission
23 O&M expenses were allocated based upon the transmission demand allocation factor.

1 Supervision and Engineering accounts for both O&M were classified and allocated
2 based on functional labor expense. For example, Transmission Accounts 560 and 568
3 were allocated on total transmission O&M excluding PJM related costs. Expenses
4 incurred through PJM as an LSE are classified as production expenses as they capture
5 load LSE charges and are allocated using an allocation factor based on production
6 demand.

7 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF DISTRIBUTION O&M**
8 **AMONG THE VARIOUS CUSTOMER CLASSES.**

9 A. Distribution O&M expenses were functionalized and classified according to the
10 associated distribution plant accounts and allocated accordingly. Accounts 581, Load
11 Dispatching and 582, Station Expenses were allocated using the distribution demand
12 allocation factor. Account 583 Overhead Line Expense was allocated based upon the
13 same allocation used for plant account 365 Overhead Lines. Account 584 Underground
14 Line Expense was allocated based upon the same allocation used for plant accounts
15 366 Underground Conduit and 367 Underground Lines. Account 585 Street Lighting
16 Operation Expense was classified as customer-related and directly assigned to the
17 Street Lighting class. Meter Operation Expense account 586 was classified customer-
18 related and allocated in the same manner as account 370 Meter Plant. Account 587
19 Customer Installation Expense was classified as customer-related and allocated based
20 on primary customers. Accounts 588 and 589 were allocated on total distribution plant
21 and classified accordingly. Account 580 was classified and allocated based on the sum
22 of the allocated O&M expense accounts 581 through 589. Accounts 591 and 592 were
23 classified demand-related and allocated on the distribution demand allocation factor.

1 Accounts 593, 594, and 595 were functionalized and classified according to the
2 associated distribution plant accounts and allocated accordingly. Distribution
3 maintenance account 596 was directly assigned to the Street Lighting class. Account
4 597 was classified customer-related and allocated in the same manner as meter plant.
5 Account 598 was classified customer-related and directly assigned to the Outdoor
6 Lighting class. Account 590 was classified and allocated based on the sum of the
7 allocated O&M expense accounts 591 through 598.

8 **Q. CAN YOU EXPLAIN HOW CUSTOMER ACCOUNTING (ACCOUNTS 901-**
9 **905), CUSTOMER SERVICES (ACCOUNTS 907-910), AND SALES EXPENSE**
10 **(ACCOUNTS 911-916) WERE ALLOCATED?**

11 A. Account 902, Meter Reading Expense, was allocated to those classes with meter
12 installations based upon an average number of customers weighted to reflect varying
13 levels of difficulty in meter reading. Account 903, Customer Records Expense, was
14 divided into two categories of cost; call center and other. Call center costs were first
15 divided into residential and other based on the number of calls received; then, other
16 (non-residential) call center expenses were further allocated to the remaining non-
17 residential classes based on the number of customers in each respective class. Account
18 904, Uncollectibles, was allocated based on the number of customers. Accounts 901
19 and 905 were allocated based on the sum of the allocated accounts 902, 903 and 904.

20 Accounts 907 through 916, Customer Service Expenses and Sales Expenses,
21 were allocated based on the number of customers.

1 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF A&G EXPENSE.**

2 A. A&G expenses, excluding Property Insurance, account 924, and Rate Case Expense,
3 account 928, were functionalized, classified, and allocated using O&M labor. Property
4 Insurance was allocated using gross utility plant. Rate Case Expense was allocated to
5 the customer classes based on sales revenue.

6 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF DEPRECIATION AND**
7 **AMORTIZATION EXPENSE.**

8 A. The functionalized components of depreciation and amortization expense were
9 allocated using the corresponding functional plant items excluding land and land rights.

10 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE HOW OTHER EXPENSES WERE ALLOCATED.**

11 A. The Gain on Disposition of Utility Plant was allocated based on distribution plant. A/R
12 Factoring was allocated based on gross utility plant. Gain/Loss on Disposition of
13 Allowances was allocated based on the energy allocation factor. Accretion was
14 allocated on production demand. The Interest Income and Interest Expense items were
15 allocated based on gross utility plant. Interest on Customer Deposits was allocated
16 using the customer deposit allocator that was also used for the customer deposit rate
17 base offset.

18 **Q. HOW WERE TAXES ASSIGNED TO THE CUSTOMER CLASSES?**

19 A. Individual tax items other than income taxes were allocated and classified using the
20 appropriate revenue, labor, or plant allocator.

21 Interest Expense was allocated on rate base and individual Schedule M items
22 were allocated using the appropriate allocators. State and current Federal Income
23 Taxes were computed by class. Feedback of prior Investment Tax Credit Normalized

1 was allocated based on gross utility plant and individual Deferred Federal Income Tax
2 items were allocated using the appropriate allocation factors.

3 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF THE ALLOWANCE FOR**
4 **FUNDS USED DURING CONSTRUCTION (“AFUDC”) OFFSET.**

5 A. The AFUDC offset was divided into the individual functionalized components in the
6 jurisdictional cost-of-service study. The production component was allocated using the
7 production demand allocator. The transmission and distribution components were
8 allocated using the corresponding plant allocators. The general plant component was
9 allocated using the labor allocation factor.

10 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF THE VARIOUS**
11 **JURISDICTIONAL ADJUSTMENTS.**

12 A. The jurisdictional adjustments are identified in the various sections of the cost-of-
13 service study to which they apply. Each adjustment was allocated using a method
14 consistent with both the nature of the adjustment and the underlying line item being
15 adjusted. For example, an adjustment to employee-related expenses is allocated using
16 the labor allocation factor, and an adjustment to the Mitchell Plant coal stock is
17 allocated using the energy allocation factor.

VI. REVENUE ALLOCATION

18 **Q. WHAT IS THE RESULTING GOING-LEVEL AND RELATIVE RATE OF**
19 **RETURN FOR EACH CLASS SHOWN IN THE CLASS COST-OF-SERVICE**
20 **STUDY?**

21 A. The resulting going-level rates of return (“ROR”) and relative rates of return prior to
22 the rate relief requested in this case, for each customer class as shown in the class cost-

1 of-service study, during the test year are presented in the table below. The going-level
 2 return is calculated from current income and rate base. The relative return provides a
 3 comparison to the total average Kentucky Power jurisdictional return. If the return
 4 earned on each class was the same as the average jurisdictional return, each would have
 5 a relative return of 1.00. A relative return less than 1.00 shows that the return earned
 6 from that class is less than the average return and that class is receiving a subsidy. A
 7 relative return greater than 1.00 shows that the return earned from that class is greater
 8 than the average and that customer class is paying a subsidy. A relative return of less
 9 than 0.00 indicates the customer class is not providing enough revenue to offset the
 10 expenses required to serve them and reduces the Company's overall return.

**Class Going-Level Rates of Return and Relative
Rates of Return and Current Subsidy**

CLASS	Going-Level ROR	Relative ROR	Subsidy (Paid)/ Received (\$ in Millions)
Residential	-0.11 %	-0.04	\$31.8
General Service	7.25 %	2.53	(\$11.2)
Large General Service	6.38 %	2.23	(\$7.2)
IGS	5.62 %	1.97	(\$9.4)
Municipal Waterworks	9.51 %	3.33	(\$0.03)
Outdoor Lighting	15.21 %	5.32	(\$3.4)
Street Lighting	17.35 %	6.07	(\$0.6)
Total Kentucky Power Jurisdiction	2.86 %	1.00	\$0.0

1 **Q. HOW ARE THESE RATES OF RETURN USED IN THIS PROCEEDING?**

2 A. The going-level and relative rates of return for each class form the basis for the
3 allocation of the revenue increase required for each class. This information was
4 provided to Company Witness West to assist in his determination of the allocation of
5 the requested rate increase by class.

6 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE PRINCIPLES OR GUIDELINES USED IN**
7 **ALLOCATING THE PROPOSED REVENUE INCREASE AMONG THE**
8 **TARIFF CLASSES.**

9 A. A key objective of ratemaking is to design rates such that they reflect as nearly as
10 possible the actual costs of serving the customer. To fully meet this objective would
11 require that the rates of return for all tariff classes be equalized. However, as indicated
12 by Company Witness Vaughan, this would result in significant bill impacts to the
13 Residential customer class. As a result, the Company opted not to propose to fully
14 equalize returns across tariff classes at this time, but rather proposes to continue its
15 gradual progress toward cost alignment.

16 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE EXHIBIT JMS-2.**

17 A. Exhibit JMS-2 is the calculation of the allocation of the proposed revenue increase to
18 each class of customers. Page 1 is a summary of the calculation of the required sales
19 revenue per class based upon the Company's proposed subsidy reduction. Page 2 of the
20 exhibit calculates the current subsidies received by each class. Page 3, in Columns 2
21 through 11, shows the calculation of the required sales revenue at an equalized ROR
22 for each class before demonstrating that each class will retain its current subsidy.

1 **Q. WHAT CLASS-BY-CLASS BASE RATE REVENUE INCREASE WILL**
 2 **RESULT FROM THE PROPOSED INCREASE?**

3 A. The following table summarizes the Company's proposed revenue allocation, as
 4 sponsored by Company Witness West, between the major customer classes and the
 5 class rate increases:

6 **Base Rate Increase**

7

CLASS	Proposed Increase (\$ in Millions)	Percent Increase
Residential	\$39.4	17.97 %
General Service	\$9.4	12.76 %
Large General Service	\$7.5	12.93 %
IGS	\$12.6	10.91 %
Municipal Waterworks	\$0.02	10.70 %
Outdoor Lighting	\$1.0	12.99 %
Street Lighting	\$0.1	10.18 %
Total Kentucky Power Jurisdiction	\$70.1	14.73 %

VII. CONCLUSION

8 **Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR TESTIMONY.**

9 A. The class cost-of-service study, Exhibit JMS-1, has been developed in accordance with
 10 sound cost-of-service principles. The class cost-of-service study, along with the
 11 revenue allocation submitted as Exhibit JMS-2, provide Company Witness Vaughan

1 with functionalized revenue requirements that he can use to develop rates for the
2 Company's customer classes.

3 **Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?**

4 **A.** Yes, it does.

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
COST-OF-SERVICE STUDY
TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
MARCH 31, 2020

Label	Constant	Allocation Factor	Function	Total Retail 1	RS 2	Total GS 3	Total LGS 4	Total IGS 5	Total PS 6	MW 16	OL 17	SL 18
Rate Base												
P-T-D Plant in Service												
Production Plant & Comp. Const. not Classif.	1,195,068,515	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	1,195,068,515	614,726,489	145,625,104	103,833,828	305,034,184	23,886,175	306,927	1,372,431	281,578
Transmission & Comp. Const. not Classif.												
GSU	12,011,524	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	12,011,524	6,178,560	1,463,665	1,043,622	3,065,971	240,078	3,105	13,794	2,830
All Other Transmission Plant	633,385,993	TRANS_TOTAL	TOTAL	633,385,993	325,333,079	77,167,129	54,762,525	162,701,064	12,572,919	162,880	589,545	116,852
Total	645,397,517		TOTAL	645,397,517	331,511,639	78,630,794	55,806,147	165,766,935	12,812,997	165,985	583,339	119,682
Distribution & Comp. Const. not Classif.												
360 Land and Land Rights	7,866,118	DIST_CPD	TOTAL	7,866,118	5,150,790	1,222,321	825,548	469,198	195,733	2,529	-	-
361 Structures and Improvements	6,899,650	DIST_CPD	TOTAL	6,899,650	4,517,940	1,072,141	724,117	411,550	171,684	2,218	-	-
362 Station Equipment	126,872,130	DIST_CPD	TOTAL	126,872,130	83,076,768	19,714,747	13,315,206	7,567,666	3,156,959	40,784	-	-
363 Storage Battery Equipment	237,133,430	DIST_POLES	TOTAL	237,133,430	164,126,465	36,265,508	21,830,287	8,381,141	5,519,946	68,965	779,480	161,636
364 Poles	262,417,346	DIST_POLES	TOTAL	262,417,346	175,584,319	40,530,146	26,244,813	13,209,467	6,365,969	81,277	330,455	66,520
365 Overhead Lines	7,560,305	DIST_UGLINES	TOTAL	7,560,305	5,070,678	1,166,889	751,956	372,718	182,956	2,332	10,562	2,194
366 Underground Conduit	11,854,633	DIST_UGLINES	TOTAL	11,854,633	7,950,874	1,719,074	584,426	286,876	3,656	3,656	16,592	3,441
367 Underground Lines	142,711,644	DIST_TRANSF	TOTAL	142,711,644	103,337,703	21,524,798	11,561,757	2,072,242	3,125,747	37,760	871,020	180,618
368 Transformers	66,236,429	DIST_SERV	TOTAL	66,236,429	42,242,071	9,577,847	171,490	48,320	2,842	2,842	14,174,910	17,370
369 Services	25,229,878	DIST_METERS	TOTAL	25,229,878	11,287,155	9,939,042	2,305,099	1,418,241	254,212	26,130	-	-
370 Meters	18,637,645	DIST_OL	TOTAL	18,637,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,637,645	-
371 Installations on Cust Premises	4,366,835	DIST_SL	TOTAL	4,366,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,366,835
373 Street Lighting	917,786,043	DIST_SL	TOTAL	917,786,043	602,344,762	142,843,132	78,909,347	34,488,229	19,310,804	266,492	34,820,663	4,800,615
Total P-T-D Plant in Service	2,756,252,075		TOTAL	2,756,252,075	1,546,582,890	367,099,029	236,549,122	505,289,347	56,009,975	743,404	36,776,432	5,201,875
General & Intangible Plant & Comp. Const. not Classif.	101,738,591	LABOR_M	TOTAL	101,738,591	56,647,725	13,386,991	8,191,898	20,687,331	1,910,428	27,313	724,169	152,736
HR - J 765 Line - FERC AFUDC Adj.	482,062	BULK_TRANS	TOTAL	482,062	247,966	58,742	41,884	123,043	9,635	125	554	114
Total Electric Plant in Service	2,860,472,728		TOTAL	2,860,472,728	1,605,478,581	380,554,762	246,782,904	526,099,721	57,930,038	770,842	37,501,155	5,354,725
Adj 4 - Remove EGD from Base Rates (Mitchell)	(323,850,066)	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	(323,850,066)	(166,583,934)	(39,462,758)	(28,137,740)	(82,660,818)	(6,472,883)	(83,716)	(371,913)	(76,304)
Total Adjustments to Electric Plant in Service	(323,850,066)		TOTAL	(323,850,066)	(166,583,934)	(39,462,758)	(28,137,740)	(82,660,818)	(6,472,883)	(83,716)	(371,913)	(76,304)
Total Adjusted Electric Plant in Service	2,536,622,662		TOTAL	2,536,622,662	1,438,894,647	341,092,004	218,645,164	443,438,904	51,457,155	687,126	37,129,242	5,278,421
Depreciation Reserve												
Generation	(493,022,673)	RB_GUP-Land_P	TOTAL	(493,022,673)	(253,603,951)	(60,077,290)	(42,836,316)	(125,841,127)	(9,854,185)	(127,447)	(566,193)	(116,164)
Transmission - GSU	(139,329)	RB_GUP-Land_P	TOTAL	(139,329)	(71,669)	(16,978)	(12,106)	(35,563)	(2,785)	(36)	(160)	(33)
Transmission - All Other	(225,237,538)	RB_GUP-Land_P	TOTAL	(225,237,538)	(115,684,943)	(27,441,110)	(19,470,424)	(57,871,732)	(4,468,878)	(57,910)	(200,422)	(41,120)
Distribution	(271,663,484)	RB_GUP-Land_D	TOTAL	(271,663,484)	(178,296,719)	(42,281,955)	(23,313,323)	(10,157,585)	(5,707,114)	(79,407)	(10,394,346)	(1,433,036)
General & Intangible	(38,401,198)	RB_GUP-Land_G	TOTAL	(38,401,198)	(21,381,665)	(5,056,690)	(3,092,029)	(7,808,426)	(721,090)	(10,309)	(273,337)	(57,650)
HR-J Post In-Service AFUDC	(1,162,708)	BULK_TRANS	TOTAL	(1,162,708)	(598,081)	(141,682)	(101,022)	(296,774)	(23,239)	(301)	(1,335)	(274)
Total Depreciation Reserve	(1,029,626,930)		TOTAL	(1,029,626,930)	(569,637,027)	(135,015,704)	(88,625,220)	(202,011,207)	(20,778,291)	(275,410)	(11,435,794)	(1,648,277)
Adj 4 - Remove EGD from Base Rates (Mitchell)	121,568,119	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	121,568,119	62,532,936	14,813,686	10,562,456	31,029,545	2,429,817	31,426	139,610	28,643
Total Depreciation Adjustments	121,568,119		TOTAL	121,568,119	62,532,936	14,813,686	10,562,456	31,029,545	2,429,817	31,426	139,610	28,643
Total Adjusted Depreciation Reserve	(908,058,811)		TOTAL	(908,058,811)	(507,104,091)	(120,202,018)	(78,262,763)	(170,981,663)	(18,348,474)	(243,984)	(11,296,184)	(1,619,634)
Net Electric Plant in Service	1,628,563,851		TOTAL	1,628,563,851	931,790,556	220,889,886	140,382,401	272,457,241	33,108,681	443,142	25,833,058	3,658,787
Plant Held for Future Use - Transmission	-	RB_GUP_EPIS_T	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant Held for Future Use - Distribution	555,589	RB_GUP_EPIS_D	TOTAL	555,589	364,634	86,471	47,768	20,878	11,690	163	21,079	2,906
Total Plant Held for Future Use	555,589		TOTAL	555,589	364,634	86,471	47,768	20,878	11,690	163	21,079	2,906
Working Capital												
Working Capital - Cash	19,763,568	EXP_OM_LPP	TOTAL	19,763,568	11,045,351	2,663,206	1,669,737	3,826,138	391,052	5,537	136,056	36,491
Working Capital Cash - Excl Sys Sales	19,763,568		TOTAL	19,763,568	11,045,351	2,663,206	1,669,737	3,826,138	391,052	5,537	136,056	36,491

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
COST-OF-SERVICE STUDY
TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
MARCH 31, 2020

Label	Constant	Allocation Factor	Function	Total Retail 1	RS 2	Total GS	Total LGS	Total IGS	Total PS	MW 16	OL 17	SL 18
Cash Working Capital Adjustments												
Adj 3 - Env Surcharge - Remove Mitchell FGD Expenses	(480,401)	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	(480,401)	(187,974)	(55,092)	(42,787)	(179,842)	(9,859)	(173)	(3,875)	(799)
Adj 6 - Fuel Under (Over) Revenue & Expense	352,863	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	352,863	138,070	40,486	31,428	132,097	7,242	127	2,846	587
Adj 8 - Remove PPA Rider Revenue, Expense	262,327	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	262,327	102,645	30,083	23,364	98,204	5,384	94	2,116	436
Adj 9 - Remove DSM Rider	62,235	CUST_TOTAL	TOTAL	62,235	39,649	9,014	181	21	46	3	13,305	16
Adj 10 - Remove HEAP Surcharge	(60,310)	CUST_TOTAL	TOTAL	(60,310)	(38,423)	(8,735)	(176)	(21)	(44)	(2)	(12,893)	(16)
Adj 11 - Remove Economic Development Surcharge	(46,278)	CUST_TOTAL	TOTAL	(46,278)	(29,483)	(6,703)	(135)	(16)	(34)	(3)	(9,893)	(12)
Adj 12 - Specific Customer Adjustment	(801,552)	CUST_SPEC_OM	TOTAL	(801,552)	-	-	(3,546)	(798,006)	-	-	-	-
Adj 13 - Customer Annualization Adjustment	(1,226,783)	REYVEC_EXP_OM	TOTAL	(1,226,783)	(4,233)	(22,129)	(158,368)	(1,031,333)	(9,367)	-	(1,521)	169
Adj 14 - Weather Normalization Adjustment	358,802	WEATHER_FXNIL_OM	TOTAL	358,802	346,692	10,644	938	(254)	782	-	-	-
Adj 16 - Normalization of Major Storms	63,966	TDOMX	TOTAL	63,966	42,658	6,019	6,019	2,491	1,458	21	624	317
Adj 17 - Amortization of Big Sandy Operation Rider	45,143	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	45,143	23,221	5,501	3,922	11,522	902	12	1,041	191
Adj 18 - Rate Case Expense	65,974	RSALE	TOTAL	65,974	28,645	6,448	6,448	18,278	1,559	24	(2,846)	(4)
Adj 19 - Eliminate Advertising Expense A&G	(13,998)	LABOR_M	TOTAL	(13,998)	(7,794)	(1,843)	(1,127)	(2,846)	(263)	(4)	(100)	(21)
Adj 20 - Annualization of Lease Costs	(13,707)	RB_GUP	TOTAL	(13,707)	(7,715)	(1,843)	(1,181)	(2,396)	(278)	(4)	(201)	(29)
Adj 21 - Pension & OPEB Expense Adjustment	(1,105)	LABOR_M	TOTAL	(1,105)	(615)	(146)	(89)	(225)	(21)	(0)	(8)	(2)
Adj 22 - Employee Related Group Benefit Expenses	(47,956)	LABOR_M	TOTAL	(47,956)	(26,702)	(6,315)	(3,861)	(9,751)	(901)	(0)	(341)	(72)
Adj 23 - PJM LSE OAT7 Expense	1,530,108	TRAN_LSE	TOTAL	1,530,108	787,066	186,451	132,944	390,551	30,583	396	1,757	361
Adj 24 - Annualize PJM Admin Fees	26,055	TRAN_LSE	TOTAL	26,055	13,402	3,175	2,264	6,650	521	7	30	6
Adj 26 - Severance Related Payroll Expenses - Big Sandy Plant	(182,652)	LABOR_PROD	TOTAL	(182,652)	(92,322)	(23,081)	(16,859)	(55,729)	(3,880)	(65)	(602)	(124)
Adj 27-33 - Total Incentive Compensation & Payroll Adjs	(186,775)	LABOR_M	TOTAL	(186,775)	(103,996)	(24,586)	(19,039)	(37,978)	(3,507)	(80)	(1,329)	(280)
Adj 34 - Remove Non-Recoverable Business Expenses	(3,445)	RB_GUP	TOTAL	(3,445)	(1,954)	(463)	(297)	(602)	(70)	(1)	(90)	(7)
Adj 35 - Plant Maintenance Normalization	-	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adj 47 - Veg Management Tree Trimming	(32,919)	TOTOHLINES	TOTAL	(32,919)	(22,386)	(5,061)	(3,168)	(1,423)	(783)	(10)	(73)	(15)
Adj 48 - Eliminate Tariff Insert Expense	(1,187)	CUST_TOTAL	TOTAL	(1,187)	(756)	(172)	(9)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(254)	(0)
Adj 49 - Rockport UPA Demand Expense	211,939	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	211,939	109,018	25,826	18,414	54,096	4,236	55	243	50
Adj 50 - PJM Capacity Performance Insurance Premium	6,441	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	6,441	3,313	785	560	1,644	129	2	7	2
Adj 51 - Def and Amortize GreenHat Default Charges	(4,145)	TRANS_TOTAL	TOTAL	(4,145)	(2,129)	(505)	(358)	(1,065)	(82)	2	(4)	(1)
Adj 52 - Removal of Pole Rental Rev & Exp to prior periods	28,317	RB_GUP_EPIS_D	TOTAL	28,317	18,585	4,407	2,435	1,064	596	8	1,074	148
Adj 53 - Removal Non-Ongoing Exp - COVID-19 Pandemic	(17,873)	LABOR_M	TOTAL	(17,873)	(9,952)	(2,354)	(1,439)	(3,634)	(336)	(5)	(127)	(27)
Adj 54 - Removal Prior Period Insurance Proceeds	5,213	CUST_903	TOTAL	5,213	4,493	689	14	-	4	1	-	1
Adj 55 - Removal Prior Period Rockport Bill	114,916	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	114,916	59,111	14,003	9,894	29,332	2,297	30	132	27
Adj 56 - Amortization Deferred Plant Maintenance Costs	29,008	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	29,008	11,350	2,908	2,884	10,859	595	10	234	48
Adj 65 - Annualize EOP Rates	707,736	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	707,736	276,927	81,162	63,034	284,947	14,525	255	5,708	1,177
Adj 66 - Removal of Regulatory Asset Amortization	(57,292)	RSALE	TOTAL	(57,292)	(24,876)	(8,499)	(5,600)	(15,873)	(1,354)	(21)	(904)	(166)
Total Cash Working Capital Adjustments	682,665		TOTAL	682,665	1,443,478	288,173	50,499	(1,119,235)	40,077	702	(3,006)	1,976
Working Capital - Materials & Supplies												
Fuel / Allowance Inventory	31,786,747	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	31,786,747	12,437,716	3,645,249	2,831,082	11,899,637	652,349	11,446	256,387	52,881
Production - Demand Related	11,551,542	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	11,551,542	5,941,951	1,407,615	1,003,657	2,946,463	230,884	2,986	13,266	2,722
Emissions - Energy Related	2,355,851	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	2,355,851	921,812	270,165	209,624	681,933	46,348	848	19,002	3,919
Transmission & Distribution	3,215,559	TDPLANT	TOTAL	3,215,559	1,920,914	455,565	277,118	412,062	66,080	894	72,807	10,118
Total Working Cap - Materials & Supplies	48,909,699		TOTAL	48,909,699	21,222,393	5,778,592	4,321,680	16,142,096	997,661	16,174	361,461	69,641
Working Capital - Prepayments												
Working Capital - Prepayments	(1,699,124)	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	(1,699,124)	(664,844)	(194,853)	(151,332)	(636,081)	(34,871)	(612)	(13,705)	(2,827)
Adj 4 - Remove FGD from Base Rates (Mitchell)	(12,888,097)	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	(12,888,097)	(5,042,935)	(1,477,985)	(1,147,876)	(4,824,768)	(264,498)	(612)	(103,953)	(21,441)
Total Working Cap - Materials & Supplies Adjustments	(14,587,221)		TOTAL	(14,587,221)	(5,707,778)	(1,672,837)	(1,299,209)	(5,460,850)	(299,369)	(5,253)	(117,668)	(24,268)
Working Capital - Prepayments												
Working Capital - Prepayments	65,885,351	RB_GUP_EPIS	TOTAL	65,885,351	37,373,347	8,899,405	5,679,013	11,517,727	1,336,530	17,847	964,382	137,100
Total Working Capital	120,654,062		TOTAL	120,654,062	65,376,791	15,886,539	10,421,721	24,905,876	2,465,952	35,007	1,341,235	220,941
Construction Work-in-Progress excluding AFUDC												
Production	5,437,818	RB_GUP_EPIS_P	TOTAL	5,437,818	2,797,137	662,625	472,465	1,387,971	108,687	1,406	6,245	1,281
Transmission	48,529,444	RB_GUP_EPIS_T	TOTAL	48,529,444	24,927,416	5,916,253	4,196,252	12,464,473	963,454	12,481	43,872	9,001
Distribution	19,828,478	RB_GUP_EPIS_D	TOTAL	19,828,478	13,013,469	3,086,081	2,704,812	745,107	417,204	5,801	752,289	103,716
General	14,089,268	RB_GUP_EPIS_G	TOTAL	14,089,268	7,844,860	1,855,282	1,134,455	2,864,885	264,566	3,782	100,287	21,152
Total CWIP	87,885,008		TOTAL	87,885,008	48,582,882	11,516,483	7,507,984	17,462,436	1,753,911	23,470	902,663	135,150
Adjustments to CWIP	-	RB_GUP	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjusted CWIP	87,885,008		TOTAL	87,885,008	48,582,882	11,516,483	7,507,984	17,462,436	1,753,911	23,470	902,663	135,150

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
 COST-OF-SERVICE STUDY
 TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
 MARCH 31, 2020

Label	Constant	Allocation Factor	Function	Total Retail 1	RS 2	Total GS	Total LGS	Total IGS	Total PS	MW 16	OL 17	SL 18
Adj 53 - Removal Non-Ongoing Exp - COVID-19 Pandemic	(142,980)	LABOR_M	TOTAL	(142,980)	(79,611)	(18,828)	(11,513)	(29,073)	(2,685)	(38)	(1,018)	(215)
Adj 54 - Removal Prior Period Insurance Proceeds	41,707	CUST_903	TOTAL	41,707	35,951	5,991	113	13	28	2	-	10
Adj 55 - Removal Prior Period Rockport Bill	919,331	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	919,331	472,891	112,025	79,876	234,654	18,375	238	1,056	217
Adj 56 - Amortization Deferred Plant Maintenance Costs	232,065	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	232,065	90,804	26,613	20,669	86,875	4,763	84	1,872	386
Adj 65 - Annualize EOP Rates	5,661,884	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	5,661,884	2,215,417	649,295	504,275	2,119,574	116,197	2,039	46,668	9,419
Adj 66 - Removal of Regulatory Asset Amortization	(458,333)	RSALE	TOTAL	(458,333)	(199,004)	(67,990)	(44,797)	(126,981)	(10,834)	(169)	(7,230)	(1,329)
Adj 66 - Removal of Regulatory Asset Amortization	5,461,325	RSALE	TOTAL	5,461,325	11,547,828	2,145,386	403,993	(8,953,879)	320,619	5,612	(24,045)	15,812
Total Operations and Maintenance Expense Adjustments												
Adjusted Operating & Maintenance Expenses	379,900,698		TOTAL	379,900,698	191,638,510	48,592,279	32,903,981	95,789,131	7,857,928	121,965	2,411,405	585,499
Depreciation, Amortization & Reg. Debits Expense												
Production & Reg Debits	40,970,810	RB_GUP_Land_P	TOTAL	40,970,810	21,074,810	4,982,499	3,559,752	10,457,557	818,895	10,591	47,051	9,653
Transmission & Reg. Debits	16,814,570	RB_GUP_Land_T	TOTAL	16,814,570	8,636,183	2,048,590	1,453,518	4,320,276	333,688	4,323	14,962	3,070
Distribution	30,840,687	RB_GUP_Land_D	TOTAL	30,840,687	20,241,194	4,800,073	2,646,653	1,153,143	647,902	9,015	1,180,022	162,686
General & Intangible	8,304,116	RB_GUP_Land_G	TOTAL	8,304,116	4,623,705	1,093,490	668,640	1,688,543	155,933	2,229	59,108	12,467
Total Depreciation & Amort Expense	96,930,183		TOTAL	96,930,183	54,575,893	12,934,613	8,328,563	17,619,520	1,956,418	26,158	1,301,143	187,876
Depreciation & Amortization Adjustments	(6,002,692)	RB_GUP_Land_P	TOTAL	(6,002,692)	(3,087,701)	(731,458)	(521,544)	(1,532,152)	(119,978)	(1,552)	(6,894)	(1,414)
Adj 2 - Decommissioning Rider Removal	(9,199,006)	RB_GUP_Land_P	TOTAL	(9,199,006)	(4,371,840)	(1,120,945)	(799,256)	(2,347,982)	(183,863)	(2,378)	(10,564)	(2,167)
Adj 3 - Env Surcharges - Remove Mitchell FGD Expenses	457,503	RB_GUP_Land_P	TOTAL	457,503	235,333	55,749	39,750	116,775	9,144	118	525	108
Adj 5 - Environmental Surcharge Revenue Sync	103,143	RB_GUP_Land_P	TOTAL	103,143	53,055	12,968	8,992	26,327	2,062	27	118	24
Adj 25 - NERC Compliance & Cyber Security	2,820,664	RB_GUP_Land_P	TOTAL	2,820,664	1,450,910	343,712	245,074	719,968	56,377	729	3,239	665
Adj 36 - Annualization Depreciation/Amortization Exp Production	836,657	RB_GUP_Land_P	TOTAL	836,657	429,718	101,931	72,324	214,968	16,604	215	744	153
Adj 36 - Annualization Depreciation/Amortization Exp Transmission	1,390,415	RB_GUP_Land_T	TOTAL	1,390,415	912,550	216,405	119,321	51,968	29,210	406	53,200	7,334
Adj 36 - Annualization Depreciation/Amortization Exp Distribution	145,029	RB_GUP_Land_D	TOTAL	145,029	80,752	19,097	11,678	29,490	2,723	39	1,032	218
Adj 38 - ARO Depreciation Expense	51,634	RB_GUP_Land_P	TOTAL	51,634	26,560	6,292	4,486	13,179	1,032	13	59	12
Adj 38 - ARO Depreciation Expense	(9,396,653)	RB_GUP_Land_P	TOTAL	(9,396,653)	(4,630,663)	(1,096,647)	(819,207)	(2,707,459)	(186,689)	(2,382)	(41,461)	4,932
Total Depreciation & Amort Adjustments												
Adjusted Depreciation & Amortization Expense	87,533,530		TOTAL	87,533,530	49,945,230	11,837,965	7,509,356	14,912,060	1,769,730	23,776	1,342,604	192,808
Taxes Other Than Income												
Federal Insurance Contribution Excise	1,961,534	LABOR_M	TOTAL	1,961,534	1,092,176	288,296	157,941	398,855	36,833	527	13,962	2,945
Federal Unemployment Tax	11,054	LABOR_M	TOTAL	11,054	6,155	1,456	890	2,248	208	3	79	17
Kentucky Unemployment	20,519	LABOR_M	TOTAL	20,519	11,425	2,702	1,652	4,172	385	6	146	31
Kentucky Real & Personal Property	16,963,626	RB_GUP	TOTAL	16,963,626	9,622,586	2,281,048	1,462,186	2,965,491	344,119	4,955	248,301	35,299
Kentucky PSC Maintenance	1,191,482	RSALE	TOTAL	1,191,482	517,332	176,746	116,453	330,100	28,163	439	18,794	3,455
Kentucky Sales & Use	243,870	TDPLANT	TOTAL	243,870	145,683	34,550	21,017	31,251	5,012	68	5,522	767
Regis Fee	140	LABOR_M	TOTAL	140	78	18	11	28	3	0	1	0
Kentucky Business Occup Taxes	6,265,260	LABOR_M	TOTAL	6,265,260	3,488,477	825,013	504,473	1,273,968	117,648	1,682	44,596	9,406
Gross Receipts	42,256	RSALE	TOTAL	42,256	18,347	6,268	4,130	11,707	989	16	667	123
Business Franchise Taxes	696,267	RSALE	TOTAL	696,267	302,313	103,285	68,052	192,901	16,458	256	10,963	2,019
Federal Excise	3,603	LABOR_M	TOTAL	3,603	2,006	474	290	733	68	1	26	5
Taxes on Capital Leases	420,985	RB_GUP	TOTAL	420,985	238,803	56,609	36,287	73,594	8,540	114	6,162	876
Taxes Other Than Income	27,820,596		TOTAL	27,820,596	15,445,382	3,746,464	2,373,382	5,285,046	558,434	7,706	349,238	54,944
Taxes Other Than Income Adjustments	(189,598)	RB_GUP	TOTAL	(189,598)	(107,549)	(25,495)	(16,342)	(33,145)	(3,846)	(51)	(2,775)	(395)
Adj 3 - Env Surcharge - Remove Mitchell FGD Expenses	(96,919)	LABOR_M	TOTAL	(96,919)	(53,964)	(12,762)	(7,804)	(19,707)	(1,820)	(26)	(146)	(146)
Adj 27-33 - Total Incentive Compensation & Payroll Adjs	5,435	RSALE	TOTAL	5,435	2,360	806	531	1,506	128	2	86	16
Adj 40 - KPSC Maintenance Assessment	1,527,835	RB_GUP	TOTAL	1,527,835	866,662	205,445	131,892	267,088	30,993	414	22,363	3,179
Adj 57 - Property Tax Expense Annualization	(407,790)	TDPLANT	TOTAL	(407,790)	(243,606)	(57,774)	(35,144)	(62,257)	(6,380)	(113)	(9,233)	(1,283)
Adj 58 - Sales and Use Tax	(39,197)	LABOR_M	TOTAL	(39,197)	(21,825)	(6,165)	(3,156)	(7,970)	(736)	(11)	(279)	(59)
Adj 59 - State Business and Occupation Taxes	799,766	LABOR_M	TOTAL	799,766	442,077	105,057	69,778	155,515	16,339	215	9,472	1,313
Total Adjustments to Taxes Other Than Income												
Adjusted Taxes Other Than Income	28,620,362		TOTAL	28,620,362	15,887,459	3,851,522	2,443,160	5,440,561	574,774	7,920	358,710	56,256
Other Expenses												
Gain/Loss on Disposition of Utility Plant	(7,903)	RB_GUP_EPIS_D	TOTAL	(7,903)	(5,187)	(1,230)	(679)	(297)	(166)	(2)	(300)	(41)
AR Factoring	2,310,624	RB_GUP	TOTAL	2,310,624	1,310,697	310,703	199,165	403,931	46,873	626	33,821	4,808
Gain/Loss on Disposition of Allowances	(126,336)	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	(126,336)	(49,434)	(14,488)	(11,252)	(47,295)	(2,569)	(45)	(1,019)	(210)
Accretion	747,078	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	747,078	384,286	91,035	64,910	190,887	14,932	193	888	176
Interest Income - Corp. Borrowing Program	(47,011)	RB_GUP	TOTAL	(47,011)	(26,667)	(6,321)	(4,052)	(6,218)	(954)	(13)	(688)	(98)
Interest Expense - Corp. Borrowing Program	1,770,981	RB_GUP	TOTAL	1,770,981	1,004,586	238,138	152,650	309,593	35,926	480	25,922	665
Other Interest Expense	314,928	RB_GUP	TOTAL	314,928	178,644	42,347	27,145	55,054	6,389	85	4,610	385
Interest on Customer Deposits	727,940	CUST_DEP_FXNL	TOTAL	727,940	497,268	116,909	51,470	58,868	683	-	2,742	-
Total Other Expenses	5,690,301		TOTAL	5,690,301	3,294,193	777,093	479,357	962,324	101,089	1,324	65,946	8,975

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
COST-OF-SERVICE STUDY
TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
MARCH 31, 2020

Label	Constant	Allocation Factor	Function	Total Retail 1	RS 2	Total GS	Total LGS	Total IGS	Total PS	MW 16	OL 17	SL 18
REG ASSET-GreenHat Settlement & Liability	(38,724)	TRANS_TOTAL	TOTAL	(38,724)	(19,890)	(4,716)	(3,348)	(9,947)	(769)	(10)	(35)	(7)
Book Amortization Loss on Recaptured Debt	33,146	RB_GUP	TOTAL	33,146	18,802	4,457	2,857	5,794	672	9	485	69
Accrued SFAS 106 Post Retirement Exp	(2,689,793)	LABOR_M	TOTAL	(2,689,793)	(1,497,668)	(354,193)	(216,980)	(546,937)	(50,908)	(722)	(19,146)	(4,038)
Accrued OFER Costs SFAS 158	(3,560,526)	LABOR_M	TOTAL	(3,560,526)	(1,982,490)	(468,852)	(286,890)	(723,991)	(66,859)	(956)	(25,344)	(5,345)
Accrd SFAS 112 Post Employment Benefits	149,760	LABOR_M	TOTAL	149,760	83,386	19,720	12,059	30,452	3,042	40	1,066	225
Accrued Book ARO Expense - SFAS 143	(18,356,080)	RB_GUP	TOTAL	(18,356,080)	(10,412,453)	(2,468,287)	(1,582,209)	(3,208,912)	(372,366)	(4,972)	(268,683)	(38,197)
Reg Asset Medicare Subsidy Flow Thru	214,454	LABOR_M	TOTAL	214,454	119,407	28,239	17,268	43,607	58	58	1,526	322
Book Operating Lease - Total	26,484	RB_GUP	TOTAL	26,484	15,023	3,561	2,283	4,630	537	7	388	55
Gross Receipts - Tax Expense	(70,288)	RSALE	TOTAL	(70,288)	(30,518)	(10,427)	(6,870)	(19,473)	(1,661)	(26)	(1,109)	(204)
Accrued Sales & Use Tax Reserve	407,790	TDPLANT	TOTAL	407,790	243,606	57,774	35,144	52,267	9,330	113	9,233	1,283
SFAS 109 - Deferred SIT Liability	7,340,438	RB_GUP	TOTAL	7,340,438	4,163,850	987,047	632,712	1,283,216	148,906	1,988	107,444	15,275
Reg Asset - SFAS 109 - Deferred SIT Liability	(7,340,438)	RB_GUP	TOTAL	(7,340,438)	(4,163,850)	(987,047)	(632,712)	(1,283,216)	(148,906)	(1,988)	(107,444)	(15,275)
Regulatory Asset Accrued SFAS 112	(265,571)	LABOR_M	TOTAL	(265,571)	(147,869)	(34,971)	(21,384)	(54,001)	(4,987)	(71)	(1,860)	(309)
Restricted Stock Plan	(1,732,958)	RB_GUP	TOTAL	(1,732,958)	(983,017)	(233,026)	(149,373)	(302,947)	(35,154)	(469)	(25,366)	(3,606)
Stock Based Compensation	395,558	RB_GUP	TOTAL	395,558	224,380	53,189	34,095	69,149	8,024	107	5,790	823
Nontaxable Def Compensation CSV Earn	(909)	LABOR_M	TOTAL	(909)	(506)	(120)	(73)	(185)	(17)	(0)	(6)	(1)
Non deductible Meals and Travel & Entertainment	92,884	LABOR_M	TOTAL	92,884	51,718	12,231	7,479	18,887	1,744	25	661	139
RESTRICTED STOCK PLAN - TAX DEDUCTION	(18,106)	RB_GUP	TOTAL	(18,106)	(10,271)	(2,435)	(1,561)	(3,165)	(367)	(5)	(265)	(38)
Capitalized Software Costs Tax	(122,194)	RB_GUP	TOTAL	(122,194)	(69,314)	(16,431)	(10,533)	(21,361)	(2,479)	(33)	(1,789)	(254)
Capitalized Software Costs Book	(3,662,689)	RB_GUP	TOTAL	(3,662,689)	(2,077,654)	(492,511)	(315,707)	(640,292)	(74,300)	(992)	(53,612)	(7,622)
REG ASSET - UNRECOVERED PLANT - BIG SANDY	36,668	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	36,668	18,862	4,468	3,186	9,359	733	9	42	9
MTM Book Gain Above the Line Tax Deferral	6,283,507	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	6,283,507	2,456,650	720,582	559,640	2,362,284	128,954	2,263	50,662	10,453
Mark & Spread Deferral - 283 A/L	283,317	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	283,317	110,858	32,490	25,234	106,062	5,814	102	2,285	471
Provision for Trading Credit Risk (Above Line)	9,052	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	9,052	3,542	1,038	806	3,389	186	3	73	15
Provision for FAS 157 A/L	(3,244,682)	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	(3,244,682)	(1,269,599)	(372,095)	(288,987)	(1,214,674)	(66,590)	(1,168)	(26,171)	(5,398)
Reg Liability - Unrealized MTM Gain Deferral	316,119	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	316,119	123,693	36,252	28,155	118,342	6,488	114	2,550	526
Book > Tax Basis - EMA A/C 283	(64,278,625)	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	(64,278,625)	(35,654,035)	(8,507,943)	(5,545,672)	(12,325,870)	(1,301,560)	(17,611)	(803,192)	(122,742)
Total Schedule M Adjustments - Per Books												
Adjustments to Per Books Schedule M												
Adj 2 - Decommissioning Rider Removal	(5,933,295)	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	(5,933,295)	(3,052,004)	(723,002)	(515,515)	(1,514,439)	(118,590)	(1,594)	(6,814)	(1,398)
Adj 5 - Environmental Surcharge Revenue Sync	457,503	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	457,503	179,015	52,466	40,747	171,270	9,389	165	3,690	761
Adj 21 - Pension & OPEB Expense Adjustment	(8,841)	LABOR_M	TOTAL	(8,841)	(4,923)	(1,164)	(712)	(1,798)	(166)	(2)	(63)	(13)
Adj 25 - NERC Compliance & Cyber Security	291,297	RB_GUP-Land_P	TOTAL	291,297	149,839	35,486	25,309	74,352	5,822	75	335	69
Adj 27 - 33 Incentive Compensation & Payroll Adjustments	453,520	LABOR_M	TOTAL	453,520	252,518	59,720	36,517	92,218	8,516	122	3,228	681
Adj 38 - ARO Depreciation Expense	51,634	RB_GUP-Land_P	TOTAL	51,634	26,560	6,292	4,486	13,179	1,032	13	59	12
Adj 39 - ARO Accretion	(150,304)	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	(150,304)	(77,314)	(18,315)	(13,059)	(38,364)	(3,004)	(39)	(173)	(35)
Adj 51 - Def and Amortize GreenHat Default Charges	(33,163)	TRANS_TOTAL	TOTAL	(33,163)	(17,034)	(4,040)	(2,867)	(8,519)	(658)	(9)	(30)	(6)
Adj 58 - Sales and Use Tax	(407,790)	TDPLANT	TOTAL	(407,790)	(243,606)	(57,774)	(35,144)	(52,267)	(8,380)	(290)	(9,233)	(1,283)
Adj 58 - Depreciation/Amortization Adjustments - Prod	1,121,850	RB_GUP-Land_P	TOTAL	1,121,850	577,064	136,703	97,472	286,346	22,423	200	1,288	264
Adj 36 - Depreciation/Amortization Adjustments - Trans	836,657	RB_GUP-Land_T	TOTAL	836,657	429,718	101,932	72,324	214,868	16,604	215	53,200	153
Adj 36 - Depreciation/Amortization Adjustments - Dist	1,390,415	RB_GUP-Land_D	TOTAL	1,390,415	912,549	216,405	119,321	51,988	29,210	406	7,334	7,334
Adj 36 - Depreciation/Amortization Adjustments - Gen & Int	1,843,843	RB_GUP-Land_G	TOTAL	1,843,843	1,026,646	242,798	148,465	374,924	34,623	495	13,124	2,768
Total Adjustments to Per Books Schedule M	(86,674)			(86,674)	159,029	47,516	(22,655)	(336,132)	(3,180)	85	59,357	9,306
Adjusted Schedule M	(64,365,299)			(64,365,299)	(35,495,006)	(8,460,426)	(5,568,327)	(12,662,002)	(1,304,740)	(17,526)	(743,836)	(113,436)
Kentucky Taxable Income Before Adjustments	(62,670,604)			(62,670,604)	(65,814,932)	2,936,239	(3,722)	(3,492,085)	461,919	18,088	2,748,448	475,441
Depreciation Adjustments (UWCA and Lookback)	(15,496,136)	RB_GUP	TOTAL	(15,496,136)	(8,790,155)	(2,063,719)	(1,335,895)	(2,708,952)	(314,350)	(4,198)	(226,821)	(32,246)
Kentucky Taxable Income	(78,166,740)			(78,166,740)	(74,605,088)	852,520	(1,339,418)	(6,201,047)	147,569	13,900	2,521,627	443,196
Tax Factor (Tax Rate x Apportionment)	4,396,099%											
Kentucky Tax	(3,436,280)			(3,436,280)	(3,279,707)	37,478	(58,882)	(272,604)	6,487	611	110,853	19,483
West Virginia Taxable Income Before Adjustments	(62,670,604)			(62,670,604)	(65,814,932)	2,936,239	(3,722)	(3,492,085)	461,919	18,088	2,748,448	475,441
Tax Depreciation Lookback	(5,096,174)	RB_GUP	TOTAL	(5,096,174)	(2,890,796)	(685,267)	(439,267)	(890,886)	(103,379)	(1,390)	(74,594)	(10,605)
West Virginia Taxable Income	(67,766,778)			(67,766,778)	(68,705,728)	2,250,972	(442,989)	(4,382,981)	358,539	16,718	2,673,854	464,837
Apportionment Factor	21,041.8%											
Apportioned West Virginia Taxable Income	(14,259,079)			(14,259,079)	(14,456,647)	473,636	(93,211)	(922,241)	75,442	3,518	562,616	97,808
Post Apportionment Schedule M Adjustments	6,851,359	RB_GUP	TOTAL	6,851,359	3,875,076	918,592	588,832	1,194,222	1,850	96,992	(226,821)	(32,246)
Post Apportionment Taxable Income	(7,427,720)			(7,427,720)	(10,581,571)	1,392,228	(495,621)	271,981	214,021	5,368	662,609	112,023
Tax Rate	6.50%											
West Virginia Tax	(482,802)			(482,802)	(687,802)	90,495	(32,215)	(17,679)	13,911	349	43,070	7,282
Illinois Taxable Income Before Depreciation Adjustment	(62,670,604)			(62,670,604)	(65,814,932)	2,936,239	(3,722)	(3,492,085)	461,919	18,088	2,748,448	475,441

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
COST-OF-SERVICE STUDY
TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
MARCH 31, 2020

Label	Function	Allocation Factor	Constant	Total		RS 2	Total		Total LGS	Total IGS	Total PS	MW 16	OL 17	SL 18
				Retail 1	GS 2		GS 2	PS						
BIG SANDY RETIRE COSTS RECOV	TOTAL	PROD_DEMAND	(1,289,834)	(1,289,834)	(686,616)	(158,391)	(112,806)	(331,775)	(25,980)	(336)	(1,493)	(306)		
BIG SANDY RETIRE RIDER UZ O&M	TOTAL	PROD_ENERGY	53,843	53,843	21,068	6,175	4,796	20,157	1,105	19	434	90		
UND RECOV-PURCH PWR PPA	TOTAL	PROD_ENERGY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DEFD DEPREC-ENVIRONMENTAL	TOTAL	PROD_ENERGY	96,076	96,076	54,499	12,919	8,281	16,795	1,949	26	1,406	200		
NERC COMPLCYBER SEC-DEF DEPR	TOTAL	PROD_DEMAND	39,512	39,512	20,324	4,815	3,433	10,085	790	2	45	9		
CAPACITY CHARGE TARIFF REV	TOTAL	PROD_DEMAND	7,755	7,755	3,989	945	674	1,979	155	2	9	36		
REG ASSET-ROCKPORT CAPACITY DEF-EQ CC	TOTAL	PROD_DEMAND	(152,347)	(152,347)	(78,365)	(18,564)	(13,237)	(38,886)	(3,045)	(8)	(175)	(36)		
REG ASSET-ROCKPORT CAPACITY DEF-EQ CC DEFERRAL	TOTAL	PROD_DEMAND	319,281	319,281	164,234	38,906	27,741	81,495	6,382	83	367	75		
REG ASSET-ROCKPORT CAPACITY DEFERRAL	TOTAL	PROD_DEMAND	2,844,188	2,844,188	1,463,010	346,579	247,118	725,962	56,848	735	3,266	670		
REG ASSET-KENTUCKY UNDER RECOV-PPA RIDER	TOTAL	PROD_ENERGY	1,232,045	1,232,045	482,082	141,289	109,732	461,226	25,285	444	9,937	2,050		
Green Hat Settlement & Liability	TOTAL	TRANS_TOTAL	8,132	8,132	4,177	891	703	2,089	161	2	7	2		
Book Amortization Loss on Rerequired Debt	TOTAL	RB_GUP	(6,961)	(6,961)	(3,949)	(936)	(600)	(1,217)	(141)	(2)	(102)	(14)		
Accrued SFAS 106 Post Retirement Expense	TOTAL	LABOR_M	564,856	564,856	314,510	74,381	45,482	114,857	10,607	152	4,021	848		
Accrued OPEB Costs SFAS 158	TOTAL	LABOR_M	747,710	747,710	416,323	98,459	60,205	152,038	14,040	201	5,322	1,123		
Accrued SFAS 112 Post Employment Benefits	TOTAL	LABOR_M	(31,449)	(31,449)	(17,511)	(4,141)	(2,532)	(6,395)	(591)	(8)	(224)	(47)		
Accrued Book ARO Expense SFAS 143	TOTAL	LABOR_M	3,854,777	3,854,777	2,186,615	518,340	332,264	673,872	78,197	1,044	56,423	8,021		
Medicare Subsidy (PPACA) Reg Asset	TOTAL	LABOR_M	(45,035)	(45,035)	(25,075)	(5,930)	(3,626)	(9,157)	(846)	(12)	(321)	(68)		
Book Operating Lease	TOTAL	LABOR_M	(5,561)	(5,561)	(3,154)	(748)	(479)	(972)	(113)	(2)	(81)	(12)		
Gross Receipts - Tax Expense	TOTAL	RSALE	14,760	14,760	6,409	2,190	1,443	4,089	349	5	233	43		
DSIT Entry - WV Pollution Control	TOTAL	RB_GUP	93,639	93,639	53,117	12,591	8,071	16,369	1,900	25	1,371	195		
Accrued Sales & Use Tax Reserve	TOTAL	RSALE	(85,636)	(85,636)	(37,182)	(12,703)	(8,370)	(23,725)	(2,024)	(32)	(1,351)	(248)		
Reg Asset - Accrued SFAS 112	TOTAL	LABOR_M	55,770	55,770	31,053	7,344	4,491	11,390	1,047	15	397	84		
Excess ADIT 281 Protected	TOTAL	RB_GUP	(751,633)	(751,633)	(426,362)	(101,070)	(64,787)	(131,396)	(15,247)	(204)	(11,002)	(1,564)		
Excess ADIT 282 Protected and Unprotected	TOTAL	RB_GUP	(8,597,345)	(8,597,345)	(4,876,829)	(1,156,059)	(741,051)	(1,502,942)	(174,403)	(2,329)	(125,842)	(17,890)		
Excess ADIT 283 Unprotected	TOTAL	RB_GUP	(909,531)	(909,531)	(515,930)	(122,302)	(78,397)	(158,999)	(18,450)	(246)	(13,313)	(1,893)		
Restricted Stock Plan & PSI Stock Based Comp	TOTAL	RB_GUP	309,693	309,693	175,673	41,643	26,694	54,139	6,282	7	4,533	644		
Capitalized Software Costs Tax	TOTAL	RB_GUP	25,661	25,661	14,556	3,451	2,212	4,486	521	84	53	53		
Capitalized Software Costs Book	TOTAL	RB_GUP	769,165	769,165	436,307	103,427	66,298	134,461	15,603	208	11,258	1,601		
MTM Book Gain Above the Line Tax Deferral	TOTAL	PROD_ENERGY	(1,319,536)	(1,319,536)	(516,316)	(151,322)	(117,524)	(493,979)	(27,080)	(475)	(10,643)	(2,195)		
Mark & Spread Deferral - 263 All	TOTAL	PROD_ENERGY	(59,496)	(59,496)	(23,280)	(6,823)	(5,299)	(16,899)	(1,221)	(21)	(480)	(99)		
Prov for Trading Credit Risk - Above the Line	TOTAL	PROD_ENERGY	(1,901)	(1,901)	(744)	(216)	(169)	(712)	(99)	(1)	(15)	(3)		
Reg Liability - Unrealized MTM Gain Deferral	TOTAL	PROD_ENERGY	681,363	681,363	286,616	78,140	60,867	255,081	13,984	245	5,496	1,134		
Book > Tax Basis - EMA/A/C 283	TOTAL	PROD_ENERGY	(66,384)	(66,384)	(25,975)	(7,613)	(5,972)	(24,851)	(1,362)	(24)	(535)	(110)		
Total Per Books DFT			4,429,081	4,429,081	2,358,986	567,093	381,880	886,657	89,111	1,234	37,112	7,007		
DFT Adjustments														
Adj 2 - Decommissioning Rider Removal	TOTAL	PROD_DEMAND	1,245,992	1,245,992	640,921	151,830	108,258	318,032	24,904	322	1,431	294		
Adj 5 - Environmental Surcharge Revenue Sync	TOTAL	PROD_ENERGY	(96,076)	(96,076)	(37,593)	(11,018)	(8,557)	(35,967)	(1,972)	(35)	(775)	(160)		
Adj 21 - Pension & OPEB Expense Adjustment	TOTAL	LABOR_M	1,857	1,857	1,034	245	150	378	35	0	13	3		
Adj 25 - NERC Compliance & Cyber Security	TOTAL	RB_GUP-Land_P	(61,172)	(61,172)	(31,466)	(7,454)	(5,315)	(15,614)	(1,223)	(16)	(70)	(14)		
Adj 25 - NERC Compliance & Cyber Security	TOTAL	LABOR_M	(95,239)	(95,239)	(53,029)	(12,541)	(7,869)	(19,386)	(1,768)	(26)	(678)	(143)		
Adj 38 - ARO Depreciation Expense	TOTAL	PROD_DEMAND	31,564	31,564	16,236	3,846	2,742	8,057	631	8	36	7		
Adj 39 - ARO Accretion	TOTAL	TRANS_TOTAL	6,964	6,964	3,577	848	602	1,789	138	2	6	1		
Adj 51 - Def and Amortize GreenHat Default Charges	TOTAL	TDFPLANT	85,636	85,636	51,157	12,132	7,380	10,974	1,760	24	1,939	289		
Adj 58 - Sales and Use Tax	TOTAL	RB_GUP-Land_P	(205,975)	(205,975)	(105,951)	(25,099)	(17,896)	(52,574)	(4,117)	(53)	(237)	(49)		
Adj 36 - Depreciation/Amortization Adjustments - Prod	TOTAL	RB_GUP-Land_P	(134,005)	(134,005)	(68,827)	(16,326)	(11,584)	(34,431)	(2,659)	(34)	(119)	(24)		
Adj 36 - Depreciation/Amortization Adjustments - Trans	TOTAL	RB_GUP-Land_P	(253,679)	(253,679)	(166,493)	(39,483)	(21,770)	(58,483)	(5,329)	(74)	(9,706)	(1,338)		
Adj 36 - Depreciation/Amortization Adjustments - Dist	TOTAL	RB_GUP-Land_P	(382,651)	(382,651)	(213,059)	(50,388)	(30,811)	(77,808)	(7,185)	(103)	(2,724)	(674)		
Adj 36 - Depreciation/Amortization Adjustments - Gen & Int	TOTAL	RB_GUP	751,633	751,633	426,362	101,070	64,787	131,396	15,247	204	11,002	1,564		
Adj 60 - Excess ADIT 281 Protected	TOTAL	RB_GUP	8,597,345	8,597,345	4,876,829	1,156,059	741,051	1,502,942	174,403	2,329	125,842	17,890		
Adj 60 - Excess ADIT 282 Protected and Unprotected	TOTAL	RB_GUP	909,531	909,531	515,930	122,302	78,397	158,999	18,450	246	13,313	1,893		
Adj 60 - Excess ADIT 283 Unprotected	TOTAL	RB_GUP	95,271	95,271	49,006	11,609	8,278	24,317	1,904	25	109	22		
Adj 42 - AFUDC Offset	TOTAL	PROD_DEMAND												
Total Adjustments to DFT			10,486,153	10,486,153	5,899,057	1,396,312	907,103	1,908,873	212,983	2,816	136,370	19,638		
Total Deferred FIT			14,915,234	14,915,234	8,258,043	1,963,406	1,288,983	2,895,530	302,094	4,051	176,483	26,645		
Feedback Prior ITC Normalization Tax	TOTAL	RB_GUP	(26)	(26)	(15)	(3)	(2)	(5)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)		
Total Federal Income Tax			2,591,876	2,591,876	(4,715,945)	2,552,921	1,294,019	2,216,830	394,776	7,647	720,846	120,782		
Total Income Tax			(1,842,096)	(1,842,096)	(9,002,988)	2,621,969	1,227,870	1,878,668	406,303	8,500	870,559	147,025		
Total Expenses			499,531,792	499,531,792	251,534,326	67,627,068	44,535,061	118,926,531	10,706,612	163,446	5,048,220	990,529		

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
COST-OF-SERVICE STUDY
TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
MARCH 31, 2020

Label	Constant	Allocation Factor	Function	Total Retail 1	RS 2	Total GS	Total LGS	Total IGS	Total PS	MW 16	OL 17	SL 18
Net Operating Income	34,850,555		TOTAL	34,850,555	(3,709,102)	12,958,164	7,047,763	12,926,766	2,009,519	35,848	3,074,298	507,300
AFUDC Offset												
Production	512,051	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	512,051	263,392	62,396	44,490	130,698	10,235	132	588	121
Transmission	1,198,212	RB_GUP_EPIS_T	TOTAL	1,198,212	615,468	145,982	103,607	307,753	23,788	308	1,083	222
Distribution	294,708	RB_GUP_EPIS_D	TOTAL	294,708	193,417	45,868	25,338	11,074	6,201	86	11,181	1,542
General & Intangible	347,122	LABOR_M	TOTAL	347,122	45,709	93	27,950	70,583	6,518	620	2,471	521
Total Per Books AFUDC Offset	2,352,093		TOTAL	2,352,093	1,265,554	299,955	201,385	520,109	46,742	620	15,323	2,406
Adj 42 - AFUDC Offset	3,091,136	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	3,091,136	1,590,037	376,670	268,574	788,994	61,783	799	3,550	728
Total AFUDC Offset Adjustments	3,091,136		TOTAL	3,091,136	1,590,037	376,670	268,574	788,994	61,783	799	3,550	728
Total Adjusted AFUDC Offsets	5,443,229		TOTAL	5,443,229	2,855,591	676,626	469,959	1,309,103	108,525	1,419	18,873	3,134
Adjusted Net Operating Income	40,293,784		TOTAL	40,293,784	(853,512)	13,634,790	7,517,721	14,235,869	2,118,044	37,267	3,083,171	510,434
Current Rate of Return				2.86%	-0.11%	7.25%	6.17%	5.62%	7.26%	9.51%	15.21%	17.35%
O&M Labor												
Production Demand	15,681,639	PROD_DEMAND	TOTAL	15,681,639	8,066,415	1,910,887	1,362,501	4,002,646	313,433	4,054	18,009	3,695
Production Energy	6,272,238	PROD_ENERGY	TOTAL	6,272,238	2,454,240	719,289	558,636	2,348,065	128,723	2,259	50,591	10,435
Transmission	3,104,442	EXP_OM_TRAN	TOTAL	3,104,442	1,594,569	378,223	268,410	797,464	61,624	798	2,782	573
Distribution	8,191,302	EXP_OM_DIST	TOTAL	8,191,302	5,439,442	1,322,637	769,651	352,022	186,248	2,645	78,601	39,657
Customer Accounts	3,379,484	EXP_OM_CUSTACCT	TOTAL	3,379,484	2,819,176	488,642	10,566	1,322	2,534	138	56,349	757
Customer Service	263,144	EXP_OM_CUSTSERV	TOTAL	263,144	167,645	38,113	767	90	193	11	56,256	69
Total	36,892,249		TOTAL	36,892,249	20,541,487	4,857,891	2,970,630	7,501,599	692,756	9,904	262,597	55,385
Calculation of Proposed Revenues												
Proposed Operating Income	92,112,514	RATEBASE	TOTAL	92,112,514	28,284,335	20,557,688	12,003,992	23,561,667	3,192,292	51,702	3,842,099	618,739
Proposed Rate of Return	51,818,730		TOTAL	51,818,730	28,284,335	20,557,688	12,003,992	23,561,667	3,192,292	51,702	3,842,099	618,739
Income Increase	1,352,734		TOTAL	1,352,734	3.57%	10.93%	9.85%	9.30%	10.94%	13.19%	18.89%	21.03%
Gross Revenue Conversion Factor	70,096,734		TOTAL	70,096,734	28,137,847	6,922,898	4,486,271	9,325,798	1,074,248	14,435	748,928	108,305
Revenue Increase	546,007,590		TOTAL	546,007,590	39,415,629	9,364,810	6,068,711	12,615,284	1,453,168	19,527	1,013,097	146,507
Percent Revenue Increase			TOTAL		17.97%	12.76%	13.04%	10.91%	12.51%	10.70%	12.99%	10.18%
Proposed Sales Revenue												
PRODUCTION	261,487,372		PRODUCTION	261,487,372	126,381,118	35,989,858	24,604,111	67,977,719	5,958,097	81,581	407,145	87,742
BULKTRAN	(4,056,872)		BULKTRAN	(4,056,872)	(7,754,247)	1,379,757	645,997	1,363,083	243,721	5,340	47,695	11,782
SUBTRAN	(1,114,486)		SUBTRAN	(1,114,486)	(2,062,163)	358,522	162,818	369,240	61,726	1,370	-	-
DISTRPR	74,589,754		DISTRPR	74,589,754	42,866,747	14,793,757	9,466,288	5,011,413	2,407,330	34,219	-	-
DISTRSEC	31,490,216		DISTRSEC	31,490,216	20,643,519	6,281,958	2,993,153	110,774	901,534	11,805	447,270	100,202
ENERGY	156,851,436		ENERGY	156,851,436	65,087,602	19,169,635	14,256,698	53,176,993	3,430,460	61,150	1,379,768	289,130
CUSTOMER	26,750,170		CUSTOMER	26,750,170	13,525,407	4,788,753	480,326	253,870	65,527	6,583	6,532,461	1,097,243
TOTAL	546,007,590		TOTAL	546,007,590	258,707,983	82,762,240	52,609,391	128,257,094	13,068,396	202,048	8,814,339	1,586,099

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
COST-OF-SERVICE STUDY
TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
MARCH 31, 2020

Allocation Factor	Total Rebill	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
PROD_DEMAND PRODUCTION	1.00000000	0.51438598	0.11995489	0.07139813	0.0023229	0.00023229	0.00166765	0.001279394	0.00259448	0.00009852	0.00338121	0.04584634	0.17458657	0.03162798	0.01959590	0.00039138	0.00025850	0.00114841	0.00023562
PROD_DEMAND SUBTRAN																			
PROD_DEMAND DISTPRI																			
PROD_DEMAND DISTSEC																			
PROD_DEMAND ENERGY																			
PROD_DEMAND CUSTOMER																			
PROD_DEMAND TOTAL	1.00000000	0.51438598	0.11995489	0.07139813	0.0023229	0.00023229	0.00166765	0.00259448	0.00259448	0.00009852	0.00338121	0.04584634	0.17458657	0.03162798	0.01959590	0.00039138	0.00025850	0.00114841	0.00023562
PROD_ENERGY PRODUCTION																			
PROD_ENERGY SUBTRAN																			
PROD_ENERGY DISTPRI																			
PROD_ENERGY DISTSEC																			
PROD_ENERGY ENERGY																			
PROD_ENERGY CUSTOMER																			
PROD_ENERGY TOTAL	1.00000000	0.51438598	0.11995489	0.07139813	0.0023229	0.00023229	0.00166765	0.00259448	0.00259448	0.00009852	0.00338121	0.04584634	0.17458657	0.03162798	0.01959590	0.00039138	0.00025850	0.00114841	0.00023562
RATEBASE PRODUCTION	0.38866272	0.18946485	0.04430184	0.02359491	0.0002910	0.0002910	0.00053946	0.00463511	0.00029278	0.00003731	0.00127851	0.01688619	0.06544638	0.01177917	0.00739607	0.00014793	0.00009770	0.00043156	0.00008906
RATEBASE SUBTRAN																			
RATEBASE DISTPRI																			
RATEBASE DISTSEC																			
RATEBASE ENERGY																			
RATEBASE CUSTOMER																			
RATEBASE TOTAL	1.00000000	0.38866272	0.18946485	0.02359491	0.0002910	0.0002910	0.00053946	0.00463511	0.00029278	0.00003731	0.00127851	0.01688619	0.06544638	0.01177917	0.00739607	0.00014793	0.00009770	0.00043156	0.00008906
RE_GUP_CWIP PRODUCTION	0.14028782	0.07212209	0.01682821	0.01001829	0.00003259	0.00003259	0.0001382	0.00179483	0.00056397	0.00001382	0.00047434	0.00640391	0.02449237	0.00443702	0.00274907	0.00005491	0.00003626	0.00016111	0.00003305
RE_GUP_CWIP SUBTRAN																			
RE_GUP_CWIP DISTPRI																			
RE_GUP_CWIP DISTSEC																			
RE_GUP_CWIP ENERGY																			
RE_GUP_CWIP CUSTOMER																			
RE_GUP_CWIP TOTAL	1.00000000	0.14028782	0.07212209	0.01001829	0.00003259	0.00003259	0.0001382	0.00179483	0.00056397	0.00001382	0.00047434	0.00640391	0.02449237	0.00443702	0.00274907	0.00005491	0.00003626	0.00016111	0.00003305
RE_GUP_EPS_D PRODUCTION																			
RE_GUP_EPS_D SUBTRAN																			
RE_GUP_EPS_D DISTPRI																			
RE_GUP_EPS_D DISTSEC																			
RE_GUP_EPS_D ENERGY																			
RE_GUP_EPS_D CUSTOMER																			
RE_GUP_EPS_D TOTAL	1.00000000																		
RE_GUP_EPS_G PRODUCTION	0.25206695	0.21864797	0.0598874	0.03034982	0.00009874	0.00009874	0.00070895	0.00543827	0.00110283	0.00004188	0.00143724	0.01940355	0.07421081	0.01343398	0.00832855	0.00016636	0.00019888	0.00048815	0.00010015
RE_GUP_EPS_G SUBTRAN																			
RE_GUP_EPS_G DISTPRI																			
RE_GUP_EPS_G DISTSEC																			
RE_GUP_EPS_G ENERGY																			
RE_GUP_EPS_G CUSTOMER																			
RE_GUP_EPS_G TOTAL	1.00000000	0.25206695	0.21864797	0.03034982	0.00009874	0.00009874	0.00070895	0.00543827	0.00110283	0.00004188	0.00143724	0.01940355	0.07421081	0.01343398	0.00832855	0.00016636	0.00019888	0.00048815	0.00010015
RE_GUP_EPS_T PRODUCTION	0.18859716	0.00956612	0.0223082	0.00032802	0.00003432	0.00003432	0.00013102	0.00032793	0.00004825	0.00000183	0.00006288	0.00058819	0.0324681	0.00129115	0.00024683	0.00002579	0.00001703	0.00002136	0.00000438
RE_GUP_EPS_T SUBTRAN																			
RE_GUP_EPS_T DISTPRI																			
RE_GUP_EPS_T DISTSEC																			
RE_GUP_EPS_T ENERGY																			
RE_GUP_EPS_T CUSTOMER																			
RE_GUP_EPS_T TOTAL	1.00000000	0.18859716	0.00956612	0.0223082	0.00003432	0.00003432	0.00013102	0.00032793	0.00004825	0.00000183	0.00006288	0.00058819	0.0324681	0.00129115	0.00024683	0.00002579	0.00001703	0.00002136	0.00000438
RE_GUP_Land_P PRODUCTION	0.6860039	0.3563726	0.09219737	0.05467663	0.00017854	0.00017854	0.00035607	0.00983343	0.00189412	0.00007573	0.00026402	0.00931616	0.13418730	0.02430827	0.01506642	0.00030082	0.00001868	0.00008267	0.00018109
RE_GUP_Land_P SUBTRAN																			
RE_GUP_Land_P DISTPRI																			
RE_GUP_Land_P DISTSEC																			
RE_GUP_Land_P ENERGY																			
RE_GUP_Land_P CUSTOMER																			
RE_GUP_Land_P TOTAL	1.00000000	0.6860039	0.3563726	0.09219737	0.00017854	0.00017854	0.00035607	0.00983343	0.00189412	0.00007573	0.00026402	0.00931616	0.13418730	0.02430827	0.01506642	0.00030082	0.00001868	0.00008267	0.00018109
RE_GUP_Land_T PRODUCTION																			
RE_GUP_Land_T SUBTRAN																			
RE_GUP_Land_T DISTPRI																			
RE_GUP_Land_T DISTSEC																			
RE_GUP_Land_T ENERGY																			
RE_GUP_Land_T CUSTOMER																			
RE_GUP_Land_T TOTAL	1.00000000																		
RE_GUP_Land_P_TOTAL	1.00000000	0.51438598	0.11995489	0.07139813	0.00023229	0.00023229	0.00166765	0.00259448	0.00259448	0.00009852	0.00338121	0.04584634	0.17458657	0.03162798	0.01959590	0.00039138	0.00025850	0.00114841	0.00023562

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
 COST-OF-SERVICE STUDY
 TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
 MARCH 31, 2020

Allocation Factor	Total Retail	RS	GS-SEC	GS-PRI	GS-SUB	LGS-SEC	LGS-PRI	LGS-SUB	LGS-TRA	IGS-SEC	IGS-PRI	IGS-SUB	IGS-TRA	PS-SEC	PS-PRI	IWV	OL	SL
RE_GUP_Land_T_PRODUCION	0.01987774	0.01012195	0.02268044	0.00032922	0.0000457	0.00104895	0.00025176	0.00005105	0.0000194	0.0000653	0.00089826	0.00343547	0.00062237	0.00039860	0.0000770	0.00000599	0.00002260	0.0000464
RE_GUP_Land_T_BULKTRAN	0.75015504	0.38944117	0.0958454	0.00129848	0.00017541	0.05391666	0.0066141	0.0015924	0.00007440	0.00255334	0.03447157	0.13183983	0.02388403	0.00029555	0.00002555	0.00019521	0.00008723	0.0001793
RE_GUP_Land_T_DISTRI	0.22516722	0.11504995	0.02869665	0.00037676	0.00006819	0.01158653	0.00280082	0.00073519	-	0.00070255	0.00985747	0.04860483	-	0.00427258	0.00008579	0.00005681	-	-
RE_GUP_Land_T_DISTSEC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RE_GUP_Land_T_ENERGY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RE_GUP_Land_T_CUSTOMER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RE_GUP_Land_T_TOTAL	1.00000000	0.51361307	0.11991463	0.00166906	0.00024817	0.07090814	0.01271599	0.00274548	0.00007654	0.00332243	0.04522730	0.16388033	0.02450639	0.01945613	0.00038904	0.00025711	0.00068983	0.00018256
RE_GUP_Land_D_PRODUCION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RE_GUP_Land_D_BULKTRAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RE_GUP_Land_D_DISTRI	0.58724566	0.39453130	0.08599517	0.00125703	0.00017503	0.05224396	0.00938715	0.00036659	0.00002829	0.00238030	0.03266559	0.11432698	0.01432698	0.00028752	0.00018877	0.00007169	0.00022656	0.00045756
RE_GUP_Land_D_DISTSEC	0.28697288	0.14296403	0.04294306	0.00162233	0.00022638	0.02146447	0.00047275	0.00065976	0.00006959	0.00162233	0.00033321	0.00093589	0.00027838	0.00033265	0.00000618	0.00003184	0.03665228	0.00481748
RE_GUP_Land_D_ENERGY	0.05881930	0.01987535	0.15281358	0.00260966	0.00022638	0.07533066	0.00985990	0.00055676	0.00006959	0.00317526	0.03300080	0.00093589	0.00027838	0.00033265	0.00002930	0.00029230	0.03626185	0.00627504
RE_GUP_Land_D_CUSTOMER	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
RE_GUP_Land_D_TOTAL	1.00000000	0.6531463	0.15281358	0.00260966	0.00022638	0.07533066	0.00985990	0.00055676	0.00006959	0.00317526	0.03300080	0.00093589	0.00027838	0.00033265	0.00002930	0.00029230	0.03626185	0.00627504
RE_GUP_Land_G_PRODUCION	0.25069585	0.21864797	0.05698874	0.00070885	0.00009874	0.03034892	0.00543827	0.00110283	0.00004188	0.00143724	0.01940355	0.07421031	0.0134398	0.00828285	0.00016636	0.00010988	0.00048815	0.00010015
RE_GUP_Land_G_BULKTRAN	0.18936016	0.09330101	0.02318715	0.00039016	0.00008553	0.00176402	0.00022714	0.00005982	0.00000649	0.00060649	0.00907941	0.02203286	0.00260592	0.00034449	0.00000643	0.00000757	0.00000757	0.00001552
RE_GUP_Land_G_DISTRI	0.14816079	0.09767154	0.02295880	0.00031823	0.00003853	0.01327005	0.00238435	0.00016521	0.00060003	0.00060003	0.00828211	0.03939410	-	0.03639584	0.00004795	0.00004795	0.00004675	0.00000422
RE_GUP_Land_G_DISTSEC	0.05909549	0.04383538	0.00842824	0.00006750	0.00003740	0.00411997	0.00222074	0.00045222	0.00001708	0.00062513	0.00103128	0.04434282	0.00834135	0.00342653	0.00000612	0.00001476	0.00004548	0.00009422
RE_GUP_Land_G_ENERGY	0.17001506	0.06552455	0.01919214	0.00026750	0.00007250	0.00124523	0.00017424	0.0000548	0.00000548	0.00062513	0.00012867	0.00028795	0.00008773	0.00015886	0.00000239	0.00001301	0.00137131	0.00028284
RE_GUP_Land_G_CUSTOMER	0.11251881	0.0887687	0.01791979	0.00044865	0.00007250	0.0001743	0.00017737	0.00000548	0.00000548	0.00017737	0.00012867	0.00028795	0.00008773	0.00015886	0.00000239	0.00001301	0.00137131	0.00028284
RE_GUP_Land_G_TOTAL	1.00000000	0.55679683	0.12565623	0.00188853	0.00029247	0.06718102	0.01128771	0.00196259	0.00008736	0.00313984	0.0419473	0.13429654	0.02393688	0.01843465	0.00034316	0.00026846	0.00711794	0.00159126
RE_GUP_EPIS_PRODUCION	0.36523981	0.18787424	0.04381220	0.00060916	0.00009484	0.02807744	0.00467286	0.00094761	0.00005988	0.00123495	0.01687259	0.06376597	0.01155180	0.00715720	0.00014295	0.00009442	0.00041945	0.00008606
RE_GUP_EPIS_BULKTRAN	0.19624511	0.10022594	0.02379247	0.00033081	0.00004607	0.01416147	0.00257562	0.00051460	0.00001954	0.00061085	0.00965412	0.03482839	0.00627325	0.00007763	0.00005127	0.00005127	0.00022778	0.00004673
RE_GUP_EPIS_DISTRI	0.05891554	0.02983769	0.03877095	0.00019819	0.00001653	0.00814833	0.00063103	0.00017931	0.00001954	0.00017931	0.00240416	0.01185437	0.00194265	0.00002682	0.00001386	0.00001386	0.00002778	0.00004673
RE_GUP_EPIS_DISTSEC	0.10532717	0.07618383	0.01576132	0.00047031	0.00001653	0.00787807	0.00395123	0.00023446	0.00023446	0.00023446	0.01222156	0.00222156	0.00555653	0.00010757	0.00010757	0.00010757	0.00008987	0.00016794
RE_GUP_EPIS_CUSTOMER	0.06881895	0.02668116	0.00768976	0.0001073	0.00001050	0.00049844	0.00008707	0.00001814	0.00000689	0.00041352	0.000177850	0.000177850	0.00033455	0.000013719	0.00000246	0.00000246	0.0008987	0.0001134
RE_GUP_EPIS_TOTAL	0.49844002	0.2458701	0.0783623	0.0005020	0.00008413	0.00061094	0.00017660	0.00020686	0.00002585	0.00041352	0.00012534	0.00012534	0.00033455	0.00012346	0.00000231	0.00000231	0.01312518	0.00176881
RE_GUP_TOTAL	1.00000000	0.56724820	0.13222072	0.00201309	0.00023317	0.07257544	0.01167136	0.00186652	0.00008206	0.00328545	0.04089131	0.11237494	0.01826300	0.01983156	0.00035414	0.00027088	0.01463727	0.00208089
REV_RENT_PRODUCION	0.36523981	0.18787424	0.04381220	0.00060916	0.00009484	0.02807744	0.00467286	0.00094761	0.00005988	0.00123495	0.01687259	0.06376597	0.01155180	0.00715720	0.00014295	0.00009442	0.00041945	0.00008606
REV_RENT_BULKTRAN	0.19624511	0.10022594	0.02379247	0.00033081	0.00004607	0.01416147	0.00257562	0.00051460	0.00001954	0.00061085	0.00965412	0.03482839	0.00627325	0.00007763	0.00005127	0.00005127	0.00022778	0.00004673
REV_RENT_DISTRI	0.05891554	0.02983769	0.03877095	0.00019819	0.00001653	0.00814833	0.00063103	0.00017931	0.00001954	0.00017931	0.00240416	0.01185437	0.00194265	0.00002682	0.00001386	0.00001386	0.00002778	0.00004673
REV_RENT_DISTSEC	0.10532717	0.07618383	0.01576132	0.00047031	0.00001653	0.00787807	0.00395123	0.00023446	0.00023446	0.00023446	0.01222156	0.00222156	0.00555653	0.00010757	0.00010757	0.00010757	0.00008987	0.00016794
REV_RENT_CUSTOMER	0.06881895	0.02668116	0.00768976	0.0001073	0.00001050	0.00049844	0.00008707	0.00001814	0.00000689	0.00041352	0.000177850	0.000177850	0.00033455	0.000013719	0.00000246	0.00000246	0.0008987	0.0001134
REV_RENT_TOTAL	0.49844002	0.2458701	0.0783623	0.0005020	0.00008413	0.00061094	0.00017660	0.00020686	0.00002585	0.00041352	0.00012534	0.00012534	0.00033455	0.00012346	0.00000231	0.00000231	0.01312518	0.00176881
REV_PRODUCION	0.36523981	0.18787424	0.04381220	0.00060916	0.00009484	0.02807744	0.00467286	0.00094761	0.00005988	0.00123495	0.01687259	0.06376597	0.01155180	0.00715720	0.00014295	0.00009442	0.00041945	0.00008606
REV_BULKTRAN	0.19624511	0.10022594	0.02379247	0.00033081	0.00004607	0.01416147	0.00257562	0.00051460	0.00001954	0.00061085	0.00965412	0.03482839	0.00627325	0.00007763	0.00005127	0.00005127	0.00022778	0.00004673
REV_DISTRI	0.05891554	0.02983769	0.03877095	0.00019819	0.00001653	0.00814833	0.00063103	0.00017931	0.00001954	0.00017931	0.00240416	0.01185437	0.00194265	0.00002682	0.00001386	0.00001386	0.00002778	0.00004673
REV_DISTSEC	0.10532717	0.07618383	0.01576132	0.00047031	0.00001653	0.00787807	0.00395123	0.00023446	0.00023446	0.00023446	0.01222156	0.00222156	0.00555653	0.00010757	0.00010757	0.00010757	0.00008987	0.00016794
REV_CUSTOMER	0.06881895	0.02668116	0.00768976	0.0001073	0.00001050	0.00049844	0.00008707	0.00001814	0.00000689	0.00041352	0.000177850	0.000177850	0.00033455	0.000013719	0.00000246	0.00000246	0.0008987	0.0001134
REV_TOTAL	1.00000000	0.56724820	0.13222072	0.00201309	0.00023317	0.07257544	0.01167136	0.00186652	0.00008206	0.00328545	0.04089131	0.11237494	0.01826300	0.01983156	0.00035414	0.00027088	0.01463727	0.00208089
RSALE_PRODUCION	0.50208673	0.22861787	0.06604237	0.00082483	0.00010959	0.03764060	0.00765376	0.00139582	0.00003772	0.00174302	0.02775880	0.09730100	0.02046660	0.01091276	0.00020316	0.00004560	0.00071745	0.00001653
RSALE_BULKTRAN	0.03107230	0.01723991	0.00038148	0.00003839	0.00002600	0.00072739	0.00067734	0.00003781	0.00001046	0.00009078	0.00287832	0.05704036	0.00272813	0.00007497	0.00000099	0.00000355	0.00006737	0.00001753
RSALE_DISTRI	0.00983234	0.00637234	0.00010838	0.00001232	0.00000840													

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
COST-OF-SERVICE STUDY
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MARCH 31, 2020

Allocation Factor	Total																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
REVEXP_OM PRODUCTION	0.3417573	0.00136419	0.00272871	0.00021873	0.000807571	0.02257159	0.02329576	0.02254138	0.000981255	0.000732411	0.02465018	0.22116119	0.03758193	0.00279699	-	-	0.00089548	(0.00009697)
REVEXP_OM BULKTRAN	0.00720337	0.00002824	0.00015272	0.00000460	0.000018433	0.00047865	0.00050216	0.00005406	(0.00000186)	0.000015355	0.00053241	0.00472471	0.00081944	0.00005815	-	-	0.00000185	(0.00000018)
REVEXP_OM SUBTRAN	0.00210115	0.00000778	0.00004225	0.00000128	0.00000669	0.00012786	0.00013517	0.00001885	-	0.000003933	0.00014135	0.00162134	-	0.00001587	-	-	-	-
REVEXP_OM DISTPRI	0.02321253	0.00039232	0.00203549	0.00006214	-	0.00519665	0.00642549	-	-	0.000192001	0.00063201	-	-	0.00076744	-	-	-	-
REVEXP_OM DISTSEC	0.00028750	0.00017199	0.00078830	-	-	0.00206980	-	-	-	0.000052388	-	-	-	0.000026398	-	-	0.00005021	(0.000000479)
REVEXP_OM ENERGY	0.62056071	0.00134153	0.00978460	0.00026785	0.00111154	0.02981183	0.03070039	0.00364696	0.00012035	0.00107356	0.04226749	4.2660001	0.07521828	0.00370794	-	-	0.00077480	(0.00007352)
REVEXP_OM CUSTOMER	0.00265401	0.00015419	0.00082201	0.00098369	0.00040972	0.00026314	0.00042530	0.00025255	0.00002964	0.00009947	0.00005493	0.00054903	0.00015268	0.00002468	-	-	0.00032787	(0.00006596)
REVEXP_OM TOTAL	1.00000000	0.00945023	0.01985308	0.00063929	0.00063929	0.01616952	0.01616952	0.00623179	0.00024310	0.00743192	0.05486627	0.11377234	0.00765313	0.00765313	-	-	0.00124020	(0.00013752)
TDMX PRODUCTION	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	-	-	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	-	-	0.00000000	(0.00000000)
TDMX BULKTRAN	0.00175930	0.000759189	0.00177045	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00016573	0.00016573	0.00087374	0.0000145	0.00078720	0.00087374	0.01252678	0.00046881	0.00001578	-	-	0.00001352	(0.00000348)
TDMX SUBTRAN	0.00028998	0.00028998	0.00048693	0.00000000	0.00000124	0.000028314	0.000028314	0.00005088	0.00000000	0.00017907	0.00017907	0.00082246	0.0000166	0.0000166	-	-	0.00001033	(0.00000000)
TDMX DISTPRI	0.44818812	0.00481881	0.10489332	0.00146512	-	0.00698263	0.011094114	-	-	0.0001276	0.03807318	-	-	0.00033512	-	-	0.00006774	(0.00000000)
TDMX DISTSEC	0.27116383	0.20123213	0.04057739	-	-	0.02028202	-	-	-	0.00075809	-	-	-	0.00572920	-	-	0.00208500	(0.000043236)
TDMX ENERGY	0.06322747	0.02714783	0.01538365	0.00188906	0.00031949	0.00206267	0.00066821	0.00078576	0.00009822	0.00001296	0.00047388	0.00132082	0.00039287	0.00039654	-	-	0.00789150	(0.00452511)
TDMX CUSTOMER	1.00000000	0.66886611	0.15859398	0.00333172	0.00031482	0.08160038	0.1136964	0.00073411	0.00009676	0.00346175	0.03789426	0.00213982	0.00007394	0.02454516	-	-	0.00975956	(0.00498399)
TDMX TOTAL	1.00000000	0.0095133	0.0082145	0.00001281	0.00000178	0.00054846	0.00009828	0.00001983	0.00000076	0.00022597	0.00035065	0.00134111	0.00024295	0.00015653	-	-	0.00000882	(0.00000181)
TDPLANT PRODUCTION	0.00786165	0.00491233	0.01952821	0.00014870	0.00028662	0.00698455	0.00109338	0.00028700	0.00003128	0.00024348	0.038498	0.01897402	0.01004106	0.00002218	-	-	0.00003659	(0.000001460)
TDPLANT BULKTRAN	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	-	-	0.00000000	(0.00000000)
TDPLANT SUBTRAN	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	-	-	0.00000000	(0.00000000)
TDPLANT DISTPRI	0.34871867	0.22703383	0.05313663	0.0074217	-	0.03084572	0.00554233	-	-	0.00139474	0.01828832	-	-	0.00845284	-	-	0.00011145	(0.00000000)
TDPLANT DISTSEC	0.16701885	0.12394628	0.02499311	-	-	0.01249244	-	-	-	0.00046894	-	-	-	0.00352882	-	-	0.00004172	(0.000026630)
TDPLANT ENERGY	0.07320669	0.03423317	0.01156757	0.00078218	0.00013176	0.00094415	0.00027514	0.00032404	0.00004050	0.00000821	0.00019509	0.00054489	0.00016202	0.00001888	-	-	0.02098438	(0.00280380)
TDPLANT CUSTOMER	1.00000000	0.59739115	0.13922758	0.00212173	0.00023390	0.07356238	0.11107087	0.00145465	0.00007254	0.00324156	0.03817232	0.07628654	0.01404603	0.02021597	-	-	0.00202402	(0.00314672)
TDPLANT TOTAL	1.00000000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTMEXP PRODUCTION	0.71288784	0.4860406	0.10925017	0.00162598	-	0.0342187	0.0119359	-	-	0.00288773	0.03985459	-	-	0.01738975	-	-	0.00022916	(0.000044866)
TOTMEXP BULKTRAN	0.28201771	0.20928677	0.04220156	-	-	0.02106384	-	-	-	0.00079844	-	-	-	0.00585862	-	-	0.00216846	(0.00000000)
TOTMEXP DISTPRI	0.00590436	0.00060563	0.00045661	0.00001105	0.00001105	0.00007001	0.00002308	0.00002719	0.00000340	0.00000044	0.00001637	0.00004570	0.00001359	0.00000134	-	-	0.00174127	(0.000199935)
TOTMEXP DISTSEC	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	-	-	0.00000000	(0.00000000)
TOTMEXP ENERGY	0.67669646	0.15190834	0.04320315	0.00159160	0.00001105	0.08465672	0.01141867	0.00002719	0.00000340	0.00365661	0.03867096	0.00004570	0.00001359	0.02336161	-	-	0.00390973	(0.00244901)
TOTMEXP TOTAL	1.00000000	0.68003254	0.15220740	0.00152203	-	0.08487059	0.01193608	-	-	0.00366815	0.03985459	-	-	0.02344988	-	-	0.00222183	(0.00046073)
TOTOHINES PRODUCTION	1.00000000	0.83420315	0.14419817	0.00038634	0.00002913	0.00276709	0.00029166	0.00006251	0.00000514	0.00002717	0.00023916	0.00010331	0.00002164	0.00074497	-	-	0.00004078	(0.00022398)
TOTOHINES BULKTRAN	0.21216046	0.15744981	0.03748692	0.00152203	-	0.01616296	0.01193608	-	-	0.00989930	0.03985459	-	-	0.01784472	-	-	0.00004078	(0.00022398)
TOTOHINES SUBTRAN	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	-	-	0.00000000	(0.00000000)
TOTOHINES DISTPRI	0.46506522	0.21443732	0.04324014	-	-	0.02161296	-	-	-	0.00800784	-	-	-	0.00610516	-	-	0.00222183	(0.00000000)
TOTOHINES DISTSEC	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	-	-	0.00000000	(0.00000000)
TOTOHINES ENERGY	0.62148736	0.1196583	0.06366169	0.00029587	0.00013172	0.07207721	0.01132574	0.00323868	0.00040486	0.00280344	0.03177799	0.00544575	0.00161882	0.01919758	-	-	0.0039517	(0.002876651)
TOTOHINES CUSTOMER	1.00000000	0.62148736	0.1196583	0.00029587	0.00013172	0.07207721	0.01132574	0.00323868	0.00040486	0.00280344	0.03177799	0.00544575	0.00161882	0.01919758	-	-	0.0039517	(0.002876651)
TOTOHINES TOTAL	1.00000000	0.83420315	0.14419817	0.00038634	0.00002913	0.00276709	0.00029166	0.00006251	0.00000514	0.00002717	0.00023916	0.00010331	0.00002164	0.00074497	-	-	0.00004078	(0.00022398)
TOTEXP PRODUCTION	0.53616057	0.35108173	0.08216668	0.00114768	-	0.04769837	0.00857058	-	-	0.00215891	0.02882408	-	-	0.01307877	-	-	0.000163137	(0.000033629)
TOTEXP BULKTRAN	0.21216046	0.15744981	0.03748692	0.00152203	-	0.01616296	0.01193608	-	-	0.00989930	0.03985459	-	-	0.01784472	-	-	0.00004078	(0.00022398)
TOTEXP DISTPRI	0.00590436	0.00060563	0.00045661	0.00001105	0.00001105	0.00007001	0.00002308	0.00002719	0.00000340	0.00000044	0.00001637	0.00004570	0.00001359	0.00000134	-	-	0.00174127	(0.000199935)
TOTEXP DISTSEC	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	-	-	0.00000000	(0.00000000)
TOTEXP ENERGY	0.62148736	0.1196583	0.06366169	0.00029587	0.00013172	0.07207721	0.01132574	0.00323868	0.00040486	0.00280344	0.03177799	0.00544575	0.00161882	0.01919758	-	-	0.0039517	(0.002876651)
TOTEXP TOTAL	1.00000000	0.62148736	0.1196583	0.00029587	0.00013172	0.07207721	0.01132574	0.00323868	0.00040486	0.00280344	0.03177799	0.00544575	0.00161882	0.01919758	-	-	0.0039517	(0.002876651)
TOTULINES PRODUCTION	1.00000000	0.67069759	0.15259827	0.00175992	-	0.08638566	0.01307540	-	-	0.00373935	0.04550002	-	-	0.02379903	-	-	0.00030842	(0.00029023)
TOTULINES BULKTRAN	0.21216046	0.15744981	0.03748692	0.00152203	-	0.01616296	0.01193608	-	-	0.00989930	0.03985459	-	-	0.01784472	-	-	0.00004078	(0.00022398)
TOTULINES SUBTRAN	0.00000000																	

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
COST-OF-SERVICE STUDY
TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
MARCH 31, 2020

ALLOCATOR	FUNCTION	Total	RS	GS-SEC	GS-PR	GS-SUB	LS-SEC	LS-SUB	LS-TRA	IGS-SEC	IGS-PR	IGS-SUB	IGS-TRA	PS-SEC	PS-PR	MW	OL	SL	
CMP	PRODUCTION	12,325,136	6,341,656	1,576,837	2,643,818	157,735	850,252	31,585	1,745	11,683	165,937	2,159,532	386,549	241,865	4,825	3,157	14,159	0.85	
	BULKTRN	38,224,071	4,564,544	1,277,559	2,224,114	481,089	2,224,114	91,182	3,789	12,255	240,046	6,074,106	1,230,077	740,144	14,492	9,882	43,302	9.07	
	DISPRN	13,814,591	1,267,785	171,710	732,678	131,658	1,267,785	131,658	34,559	3,025	463,371	2,294,777	2,294,777	200,842	4,033	2,671	2,671	10,324	
	DISSEC	6,474,932	9,046,892	29,271	12,290,111	220,828	12,290,111	55,572	18,440	18,102	768,440	1,102,288	1,102,288	336,805	6,764	4,441	48,786	10,324	
	DISPRN	968,919	3,769	3,769	484,300	3,769	484,300	3,769	3,769	117,523	145,254	652,758	652,758	117,523	687	899	775,525	108,829	
	CUSTOMER	4,058,371	6,518,637	32,559	42,090	8,371	42,090	287	13,466	8,677	383,735	22,599	22,599	1,720,257	31,706	23,470	30,236,618	4,488,811	
	TOTAL	87,862,008	48,592,882	18,131	62,713,817	1,042,332	1,042,332	6,689	185,547	6,689	3,683,307	17,253,754	17,253,754	1,027,430	0,000,049	0,000,049	37,129,424	5,278,821	
	PRODUCTION	0,140,289	0,000,238	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000
	BULKTRN	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000
	DISPRN	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000
DISSEC	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	
DISPRN	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	
CUSTOMER	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	
TOTAL	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	
T&D Plant	PRODUCTION	12,011,524	6,178,590	1,440,841	2,790	153,675	857,600	31,164	1,183	40,614	548,306	2,097,051	379,900	235,377	4,701	3,105	13,794	2,830	
	BULKTRN	488,422,284	59,354,183	12,739	36,443,617	6,351,212	36,443,617	1,287,981	48,910	17,813	2,693,898	96,068,840	15,700,864	9,227,865	194,250	124,236	570,088	116,866	
	DISPRN	842,152,002	83,941,872	1,160,509	482,323,398	8,698,358	482,323,398	4,467,711	454,837	2,180,913	3,015,731	11,224,925	13,224,925	5,617,801	265,445	174,278	2,008,108	416,140	
	DISSEC	281,163,194	193,810,534	39,080,863	193,340,002	6,698,358	193,340,002	730,135	45,837	730,135	3,015,731	5,617,801	5,617,801	5,617,801	662,441	662,441	2,008,108	416,140	
	DISPRN	14,471,707	1,697,784	1,920,063	1,476,335	430,291	1,476,335	596,468	63,335	9,703	395,651	651,717	651,717	263,340	5,671	5,671	26,979	35,914,554	
	CUSTOMER	1,893,665,622	834,104,366	3,461,640	115,058,235	17,311,131	115,058,235	2,743,883	133,628	5,888,723	59,888,743	119,268,636	119,268,636	16,334,104	31,611,013	52,423	434,801	35,404,555	
	TOTAL	908,475,954	478,596,051	11,135,276	1,545,220	661,486,228	1,545,220	2,743,883	133,628	5,888,723	59,888,743	119,268,636	119,268,636	16,334,104	31,611,013	52,423	434,801	35,404,555	4,920,411
	PRODUCTION	503,128,796	258,801,324	6,032,528	839,139	116,870	35,922,308	6,438,975	1,305,323	49,270	1,701,179	22,968,888	87,839,165	15,912,879	9,859,223	198,914	130,559	577,787	118,245
	BULKTRN	189,302,539	71,177,100	16,685,115	94,428,003	1,732,703	94,428,003	4,484,642	2,484,837	2,241,959	3,101,497	6,084,448	30,070,052	5,912,879	13,895,105	272,875	179,157	35,147	18,545
	DISPRN	1,688,115	233,085	42,187	482,524,714	9,908,939	482,524,714	454,837	45,837	2,241,959	3,101,497	6,084,448	30,070,052	5,912,879	13,895,105	272,875	179,157	35,147	18,545
DISSEC	287,175,282	198,274,135	39,860,021	198,833,683	6,698,358	198,833,683	748,943	45,837	748,943	3,101,497	5,617,801	5,617,801	5,617,801	662,441	662,441	2,008,108	416,140		
DISPRN	12,571,988	62,397,596	72,715	12,668,882	226,524	12,668,882	66,347	46,009	66,347	104,953	149,853	149,853	848,637	343,175	5,864	30,236	2,054,336	425,986	
CUSTOMER	1,257,971,988	62,397,596	19,977,988	1,546,732	477,958	1,546,732	65,964	10,261	10,261	103,249	1,032,948	1,032,948	262,266	318,170	5,864	6,228	33,293,618	4,488,811	
TOTAL	2,022,022,022	1,011,111,111	1,011,111,111	1,011,111,111	1,011,111,111	1,011,111,111	1,011,111,111	1,011,111,111	1,011,111,111	1,011,111,111	1,011,111,111	1,011,111,111	1,011,111,111	1,011,111,111	1,011,111,111	1,011,111,111	1,011,111,111	1,011,111,111	
RE-GUP EIPS	PRODUCTION	908,475,954	478,596,051	11,135,276	1,545,220	661,486,228	1,545,220	2,743,883	133,628	5,888,723	59,888,743	119,268,636	119,268,636	16,334,104	31,611,013	52,423	434,801	35,404,555	
	BULKTRN	503,128,796	258,801,324	6,032,528	839,139	116,870	35,922,308	6,438,975	1,305,323	49,270	1,701,179	22,968,888	87,839,165	15,912,879	9,859,223	198,914	130,559	577,787	118,245
	DISPRN	1,688,115	233,085	42,187	482,524,714	9,908,939	482,524,714	454,837	45,837	2,241,959	3,101,497	6,084,448	30,070,052	5,912,879	13,895,105	272,875	179,157	35,147	18,545
	DISSEC	287,175,282	198,274,135	39,860,021	198,833,683	6,698,358	198,833,683	748,943	45,837	748,943	3,101,497	5,617,801	5,617,801	5,617,801	662,441	662,441	2,008,108	416,140	
	DISPRN	12,571,988	62,397,596	72,715	12,668,882	226,524	12,668,882	66,347	46,009	66,347	104,953	149,853	149,853	848,637	343,175	5,864	30,236	2,054,336	425,986
	CUSTOMER	1,257,971,988	62,397,596	19,977,988	1,546,732	477,958	1,546,732	65,964	10,261	10,261	103,249	1,032,948	1,032,948	262,266	318,170	5,864	6,228	33,293,618	4,488,811
	TOTAL	908,475,954	478,596,051	11,135,276	1,545,220	661,486,228	1,545,220	2,743,883	133,628	5,888,723	59,888,743	119,268,636	119,268,636	16,334,104	31,611,013	52,423	434,801	35,404,555	
	PRODUCTION	908,475,954	478,596,051	11,135,276	1,545,220	661,486,228	1,545,220	2,743,883	133,628	5,888,723	59,888,743	119,268,636	119,268,636	16,334,104	31,611,013	52,423	434,801	35,404,555	
	BULKTRN	503,128,796	258,801,324	6,032,528	839,139	116,870	35,922,308	6,438,975	1,305,323	49,270	1,701,179	22,968,888	87,839,165	15,912,879	9,859,223	198,914	130,559	577,787	118,245
	DISPRN	1,688,115	233,085	42,187	482,524,714	9,908,939	482,524,714	454,837	45,837	2,241,959	3,101,497	6,084,448	30,070,052	5,912,879	13,895,105	272,875	179,157	35,147	18,545
DISSEC	287,175,282	198,274,135	39,860,021	198,833,683	6,698,358	198,833,683	748,943	45,837	748,943	3,101,497	5,617,801	5,617,801	5,617,801	662,441	662,441	2,008,108	416,140		
DISPRN	12,571,988	62,397,596	72,715	12,668,882	226,524	12,668,882	66,347	46,009	66,347	104,953	149,853	149,853	848,637	343,175	5,864	30,236	2,054,336	425,986	
CUSTOMER	1,257,971,988	62,397,596	19,977,988	1,546,732	477,958	1,546,732	65,964	10,261	10,261	103,249	1,032,948	1,032,948	262,266	318,170	5,864	6,228	33,293,618	4,488,811	
TOTAL	908,475,954	478,596,051	11,135,276	1,545,220	661,486,228	1,545,220	2,743,883	133,628	5,888,723	59,888,743	119,268,636	119,268,636	16,334,104	31,611,013	52,423	434,801	35,404,555		
RE-GUP EIPS	PRODUCTION	908,475,954	478,596,051	11,135,276	1,545,220	661,486,228	1,545,220	2,743,883	133,628	5,888,723	59,888,743	119,268,636	119,268,636	16,334,104	31,611,013	52,423	434,801	35,404,555	
	BULKTRN	503,128,796	258,801,324	6,032,528	839,139	116,870	35,922,308	6,438,975	1,305,323	49,270	1,701,179	22,968,888	87,839,165	15,912,879	9,859,223	198,914	130,559	577,787	118,245
	DISPRN	1,688,115	233,085	42,187	482,524,714	9,908,939	482,524,714	454,837	45,837	2,241,959	3,1								

KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
COST-OF-SERVICE STUDY
TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
MARCH 31, 2020

ALLOCATOR	FUNCTION	Total	RS	GS-SEC	GS-PRI	GS-SUB	LOS-SEC	LOS-PRI	LOS-SUB	LOS-TRA	IGS-SEC	IGS-PRI	IGS-SUB	IGS-TRA	PS-SEC	PS-PRI	MW	OL	SL	
Act 681-689	PRODUCTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	BULKTRAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	DISTPRI	3,087,717	10,004	419,510	75,377	18,969	52,177	115,026	2,309	1,516	14,348	2,975	14,348	2,975	115,026	2,309	1,516	14,348	2,975	
	DISTSEC	1,384,750	279,227	138,588	74,832	24,231	28,463	47,895	17,184	47,895	14,246	14,246	14,246	14,246	39,425	317	466	238,668	113,822	116,797
	CUSTOMER	2,213,430	68,827	11,885	63,309	98,608	28,463	3,622	24,656	279,483	47,895	47,895	47,895	47,895	18,840	2,626	3,475	253,015	116,797	116,797
	TOTAL	8,794,867	78,821	11,885	63,309	98,608	28,463	3,622	24,656	279,483	47,895	47,895	47,895	47,895	18,840	2,626	3,475	253,015	116,797	116,797
	PRODUCTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BULKTRAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DISTPRI	0,351,081	0,001,147	0,047,993	0,008,578	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147
	DISTSEC	0,157,498	0,037,498	0,015,893	0,008,578	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147
ENERGY	0,157,498	0,037,498	0,015,893	0,008,578	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	
CUSTOMER	0,157,498	0,037,498	0,015,893	0,008,578	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	
TOTAL	1,000,000	0,212,184	0,037,498	0,008,578	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	0,001,147	
Act 691-698	PRODUCTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	BULKTRAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	DISTPRI	14,321,635	3,392,291	1,946,070	348,688	87,965	1,216,763	533,996	10,710	7,032	66,538	13,798	13,798	13,798	533,996	10,710	7,032	66,538	13,798	
	DISTSEC	8,653,952	6,421,867	1,234,935	647,255	24,193	12,123,235	1,462	502	1,462	417	43	53,430	61,349	182,834	9	9,237	18,268	53,430	61,349
	ENERGY	156,318	15,593	14,011	2,148	708	834	1,462	502	1,462	417	43	53,430	61,349	182,834	9	9,237	18,268	53,430	61,349
	CUSTOMER	30,684,335	20,794,116	4,691,227	2,350,473	350,377	12,123,235	1,462	502	1,462	417	43	53,430	61,349	182,834	9	9,237	18,268	53,430	61,349
	PRODUCTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	BULKTRAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	DISTPRI	1,689,656	1,099,617	1,099,617	0,015,359	0,015,359	0,015,359	0,015,359	0,015,359	0,015,359	0,015,359	0,015,359	0,015,359	0,015,359	0,015,359	0,015,359	0,015,359	0,015,359	0,015,359	0,015,359
	DISTSEC	0,292,977	0,029,977	0,029,977	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038
ENERGY	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	
CUSTOMER	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	
TOTAL	1,000,000	0,029,977	0,029,977	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	0,001,038	
Act 691-694	PRODUCTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	BULKTRAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	DISTPRI	(617,809)	(317,792)	(144,110)	(7,904)	(1,603)	(2,130)	(2,089)	(28,202)	(107,861)	(19,540)	(36,960)	(107,861)	(19,540)	(12,107)	(242)	(160)	(709)	(146)	
	DISTSEC	(171,219)	(97,485)	(52)	(11,852)	(559)	(2,130)	(559)	(7,498)	(96,960)	(19,540)	(36,960)	(96,960)	(19,540)	(3,249)	(65)	(43)	(709)	(146)	
	ENERGY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	CUSTOMER	(796,027)	(465,277)	(195)	(55,962)	(2,162)	(2,162)	(2,089)	(35,688)	(144,821)	(39,080)	(73,920)	(144,821)	(39,080)	(15,355)	(307)	(203)	(709)	(146)	
	TOTAL	(617,809)	(317,792)	(144,110)	(7,904)	(1,603)	(2,130)	(2,089)	(28,202)	(107,861)	(19,540)	(36,960)	(107,861)	(19,540)	(12,107)	(242)	(160)	(709)	(146)	
	PRODUCTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	BULKTRAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	DISTPRI	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	
DISTSEC	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000		
ENERGY	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000		
CUSTOMER	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000		
TOTAL	1,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000		
Exp OM_TRAN	PRODUCTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	BULKTRAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	DISTPRI	19,760,662	4,360,719	2,548,886	457,984	115,253	1,593,702	688,887	14,028	9,210	87,276	18,098	18,098	18,098	688,887	14,028	9,210	87,276	18,098	
	DISTSEC	11,350,624	8,423,356	1,698,525	848,983	317,333	11,350,624	259,818	259,818	259,818	259,818	259,818	259,818	259,818	259,818	259,818	259,818	259,818	259,818	259,818
	CUSTOMER	2,646,632	1,136,378	643,943	79,451	542	19,836	86,341	19,836	32,891	16,445	16,445	56,288	56,288	16,599	366	1,723	321,968	189,416	
	TOTAL	42,817,927	14,077,919	4,891,354	1,387,768	475,136	11,350,624	1,004,546	1,004,546	1,004,546	1,004,546	1,004,546	1,004,546	1,004,546	1,004,546	1,004,546	1,004,546	1,004,546	1,004,546	1,004,546
	PRODUCTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	BULKTRAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	DISTPRI	0,439,862	0,102,569	0,057,966	0,017,352	0,007,704	0,037,987	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	
	DISTSEC	0,286,474	0,092,627	0,049,000	0,019,000	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	0,007,704	
ENERGY	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000		
CUSTOMER	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000		
TOTAL	1,000,000	0,202,070	0,106,966	0,036,352	0,015,404	0,045,691	0,015,404	0,015,404	0,015,404	0,015,404	0,015,404	0,015,404	0,015,404	0,015,404	0,015,404	0,015,404	0,015,404	0,015,404		
Act 696-698	PRODUCTION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	BULKTRAN	-	-	-	-															

Kentucky Power Company
Proposed Revenue Allocation
Twelve Months Ended March 31, 2020

Current Class (1)	Current Revenue (2)	Rate Base (3)	Current Income (4)	Current ROR % (5)	Proposed Revenue Allocation					
					Income Increase (6)	Income (7)	ROR % (8)	Revenue Increase (9)	Sales Revenue (10)	Percent Increase (11)
RS	219,292,354	791,371,716	(853,512)	-0.11	29,137,847	28,284,335	3.57	39,415,631	258,707,985	17.97
GS	73,397,430	188,022,996	13,634,790	7.25	6,922,898	20,557,688	10.93	9,364,809	82,762,239	12.76
LGS	58,155,908	151,021,365	9,635,765	6.38	5,560,519	15,196,284	10.06	7,521,879	65,677,787	12.93
IGS	115,641,810	253,284,765	14,235,869	5.62	9,325,798	23,561,667	9.30	12,615,284	128,257,094	10.91
MW	182,521	392,044	37,267	9.51	14,435	51,702	13.19	19,527	202,048	10.70
OL	7,801,242	20,340,568	3,093,171	15.21	748,928	3,842,099	18.89	1,013,097	8,814,339	12.99
SL	1,439,592	2,941,513	510,434	17.35	108,305	618,739	21.03	146,508	1,586,100	10.18
Total	475,910,856	1,407,374,967	40,293,784	2.86	51,818,730	92,112,514	6.54	70,096,735	546,007,591	14.73

Gross Rev Conversion Factor: 1.35273

Kentucky Power Company
Proposed Revenue Allocation
Twelve Months Ended March 31, 2020

Current Class (1)	Current Revenue (2)	Rate Base (3)	Current Income (4)	Current ROR % (5)	Current Equalized Rate of Return					Current Subsidy (12)=(1)-(2)	Relative ROR	
					Percent Increase (6)	Revenue Increase (7)	Income Increase (8)	Income (9)	ROR % (10)			Sales Revenue (11)
RS	219,292,354	791,371,716	(853,512)	-0.11	14.50	31,803,815	23,510,843	22,657,331	2.86	251,096,169	31,803,815	-0.04
GS	73,397,430	188,022,996	13,634,790	7.25	-15.21	(11,162,192)	(8,251,606)	5,383,184	2.86	62,235,238	(11,162,192)	2.53
LGS	58,155,908	151,021,365	9,635,765	6.38	-12.36	(7,185,639)	(5,311,955)	4,323,810	2.86	50,970,269	(7,185,639)	2.23
IGS	115,641,810	253,284,765	14,235,869	5.62	-8.17	(9,447,749)	(6,984,211)	7,251,658	2.86	106,194,061	(9,447,749)	1.97
MW	182,521	392,044	37,267	9.51	-19.30	(35,229)	(26,043)	11,224	2.86	147,292	(35,229)	3.33
OL	7,801,242	20,340,568	3,093,171	15.21	-43.54	(3,396,449)	(2,510,811)	582,360	2.86	4,404,793	(3,396,449)	5.32
SL	1,439,592	2,941,513	510,434	17.35	-40.05	(576,557)	(426,217)	84,217	2.86	863,035	(576,557)	6.07
Total	475,910,856	1,407,374,967	40,293,784	2.86	0.00	0	0	40,293,784	2.86	475,910,856	0	1.00

Gross Rev Conversion Factor: 1.352730

Kentucky Power Company
Proposed Revenue Allocation
Twelve Months Ended March 31, 2020

Current Class (1)	Current Revenue (2)	Rate Base (3)	Current Income (4)	Current ROR % (5)	Percent Increase (6)	Equalized Rate of Return			ROR % (10)	Sales Revenue (11)	100% of Current Subsidy (12)	Proposed Increase (13)=(7)-(12)	Percent Increase (14)
						Revenue Increase (7)	Income Increase (8)	Income (9)					
RS	219,292,354	791,371,716	(853,512)	-0.11	32.48	71,219,446	52,648,691	51,795,179	6.54	290,511,800	31,803,815	39,415,631	17.97
GS	73,397,430	188,022,996	13,634,790	7.25	-2.45	(1,797,383)	(1,328,709)	12,306,081	6.54	71,600,047	(11,162,192)	9,364,809	12.76
LGS	58,155,908	151,021,365	9,635,765	6.38	0.58	336,240	248,564	9,884,329	6.54	58,492,148	(7,185,639)	7,521,879	12.93
IGS	115,641,810	253,284,765	14,235,869	5.62	2.74	3,167,535	2,341,587	16,577,456	6.54	118,809,345	(9,447,749)	12,615,284	10.91
MW	182,521	392,044	37,267	9.51	-8.60	(15,702)	(11,608)	25,659	6.54	166,819	(35,229)	19,527	10.70
OL	7,801,242	20,340,568	3,093,171	15.21	-30.55	(2,383,352)	(1,761,883)	1,331,288	6.54	5,417,890	(3,396,449)	1,013,097	12.99
SL	1,439,592	2,941,513	510,434	17.35	-29.87	(430,049)	(317,912)	192,522	6.54	1,009,543	(576,557)	146,508	10.18
Total	475,910,856	1,407,374,967	40,293,784	2.86	14.73	70,096,735	51,818,730	92,112,514	6.54	546,007,591	0	70,096,735	14.73
								92,112,514					

Gross Rev Conversion Factor: 1.352730



KY Verification - Stegall.docx

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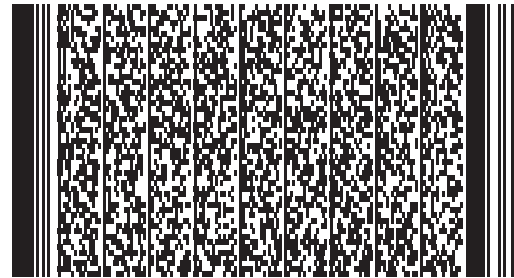
E-Signature 1: Jason Stegall (JMS)

June 18, 2020 12:21:24 -8:00 [BEEDEE39CAC8] [161.235.2.86]
jmstegall@aep.com (Principal) (Personally Known)

E-Signature Notary: Sarah Smithhisler (SRS)

June 18, 2020 12:21:24 -8:00 [3AA331D87688] [161.235.221.85]
srsmithhisler@aep.com

I, Sarah Smithhisler, did witness the participants named above electronically sign this document.



VERIFICATION

The undersigned, Jason M. Stegall, being duly sworn, deposes and says he is a Regulatory Pricing and Analysis Manager for American Electric Power Service Company that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the forgoing testimony and the information contained therein is true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief after reasonable inquiry.


Signed on 2020/06/18 12:21:24 -8:00
Jason M. Stegall

STATE OF OHIO

)

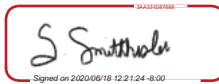
) Case No. 2020-00174

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, by Jason Stegall, this ^{18th} ___ day of June 2020.




Signed on 2020/06/18 12:21:24 -8:00
Notary Public

Notary ID Number: 2019-RE-775042

My Commission Expires: April 29, 2024

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Electronic Application Of Kentucky Power Company)
For (1) A General Adjustment Of Its Rates For)
Electric Service; (2) Approval Of Tariffs And Riders;)
(3) Approval Of Accounting Practices To Establish)
Regulatory Assets And Liabilities; (4) Approval of A)
Certificate Of Public Convenience And Necessity;)
And (5) All Other Required Approvals And Relief)

Case No. 2020-00174

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
FRANZ D. MESSNER
ON BEHALF OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
FRANZ D. MESSNER ON BEHALF OF
KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY**

CASE NO. 2020-00174

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**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
FRANZ D. MESSNER ON BEHALF OF
KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY**

CASE NO. 2020-00174

I. INTRODUCTION

1 **Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**

2 A. My name is Franz D. Messner, and my business address is 1 Riverside Plaza,
3 Columbus, Ohio, 43215.

4 **Q. BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND WHAT IS YOUR POSITION?**

5 A. I am employed by American Electric Power Service Corporation (“AEPSC”) as
6 Managing Director of Corporate Finance. AEPSC supplies engineering, financing,
7 accounting, planning, advisory, and other services to the subsidiaries of the American
8 Electric Power (“AEP”) system, one of which is Kentucky Power Company
9 (“Kentucky Power” or the “Company”).

II. BACKGROUND

10 **Q. WOULD YOU PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL AND**
11 **PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND?**

12 A. I earned a Bachelor of Science in Systems Engineering from the United States Naval
13 Academy in 1990. I earned a Master of Business Administration from the Fisher
14 College of Business at the Ohio State University in 1999. Prior to joining AEP, I served
15 for approximately seven years as a U.S. Naval officer and completed both chief
16 engineer and submarine officer qualifications.

1 In June 1999, I was hired by AEPSC as an associate in a finance associate
2 development program. My primary roles have been in the areas of financial analysis,
3 budgeting, and forecasting. In July 2007, I was named Manager in Corporate Planning
4 and Budgeting and subsequently promoted to Director in November 2009. In May
5 2016, I assumed my current position as Managing Director of Corporate Finance.

6 **Q. WHAT ARE YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS MANAGING DIRECTOR OF**
7 **CORPORATE FINANCE?**

8 A. I am responsible for planning and executing the corporate finance programs of the
9 regulated AEP System operating companies, including Kentucky Power. My
10 responsibilities also include preparing recommendations for the payment of dividends
11 by those companies, maintaining capitalization targets, and managing the relationships
12 of AEP and its subsidiaries with the credit rating agencies.

13 **Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED TESTIMONY IN ANY**
14 **REGULATORY PROCEEDINGS?**

15 A. Yes. I submitted testimony before the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission in
16 Causes No. 44967 and No. 45235 and before the Michigan Public Service Commission
17 in Cause No. U-18370 on behalf of Indiana Michigan Power Company (“I&M”). I
18 submitted testimony and testified on I&M’s behalf before the Michigan Public Service
19 Commission in Cause No. U-20359. I also submitted testimony before the Public
20 Utilities Commission of Ohio on Ohio Power Company’s behalf in Case Nos. 19-1098-
21 EL-UNC, 20-1006-EL-UNC, and 20-585-EL-AIR, *et al.* Additionally, I have prepared
22 or had prepared under my direct supervision financing applications submitted on behalf

1 of Kentucky Power Company to the Public Service Commission of Kentucky
2 (“Commission”).

III. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

3 **Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY ON THIS PROCEEDING?**

4 A. The purpose of my testimony in this proceeding is to present and support Kentucky
5 Power’s capital structure and weighted average cost of capital.

6 **Q. ARE YOU SPONSORING ANY SCHEDULES OR WORKPAPERS?**

7 A. Yes. I am sponsoring the following Section V Workpapers:

- 8 • Section V Workpaper S-2 Page 1 – Cost of Capital
- 9 • Section V Workpaper S-3 Page 1 (Column 3, Lines 1-4) – Capitalization
- 10 • Section V Workpaper S-3 Page 2 – Long-Term Debt
- 11 • Section V Workpaper S-3 Page 3 – Schedule of Short-Term Debt

IV. PROPOSED COST OF CAPITAL AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

12 **Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE KENTUCKY POWER’S PROPOSED CAPITAL**
13 **STRUCTURE AND WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF CAPITAL.**

14 A. Based on the test year ended March 31, 2020, with one known and measurable
15 adjustment described below, Kentucky Power’s proposed capital structure, and
16 weighted average cost of capital of 6.58%, are set forth in Table 1 below:

Table 1

Line No. (1)	Description (2)	Reapportioned Kentucky Jurisdictional Capital (3)	Percentage of Total (4)	Annual Cost Percentage Rate (5)	Weighted Average Cost Percent (6) = (4) X (5)
1	Long Term Debt	\$752,127,351	53.73%	4.040%	2.17%
2	Short Term Debt	0	0.00%	2.230%	0.00%
3	Accounts Receivable Financing 4/	42,248,932	3.02%	2.802%	0.08%
4	Common Equity	605,509,950	43.25%	10.00%	4.33%
5	Total	<u>\$1,399,886,232</u> =====	<u>100.00%</u> =====		6.58% =====

1 **Q. HOW WAS THE COMPANY’S PROPOSED CAPITAL STRUCTURE**
 2 **DEVELOPED?**

3 Development of the proposed capital structure, as shown in Table 1, begins with the per
 4 books balance for each category of capital as of the end of the test year, March 31, 2020.
 5 The per books balances are then adjusted to account for known and measurable changes
 6 to the Company’s capitalization. The capitalization adjustments are shown in Section V,
 7 Workpaper S-3, page 1 and detailed in the testimonies of Company Witnesses West and
 8 Whitney.

9 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW THE PROPOSED WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF**
 10 **CAPITAL OF 6.58% WAS CALCULATED.**

11 A. The proposed weighted average cost of capital is based on the summation of the weighted
 12 average cost for each source of capital in the Company’s capital structure, including long-
 13 term debt, short-term debt, common stock, and accounts receivable financing. The
 14 calculation is shown on Section V, Workpaper S-2, page 1. The Company began with
 15 the Reapportioned Kentucky Jurisdictional capitalization as calculated on Section V
 16 Workpaper S-3, page 1, column 16 for each source of capital. Next, the Company
 17 divided the dollar amount of each component of capital by the Company’s total dollar

1 amount of capital to derive the percentage of the Company's total capital each component
2 represents. The percentage of total capital was then multiplied by the respective annual
3 cost percentage rate for each source of capital.

4 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN WHAT RATES WERE USED IN CALCULATING THE**
5 **COMPANY'S PER BOOKS WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF CAPITAL AS**
6 **OF MARCH 31, 2020.**

7 A. The weighted cost of long-term debt was determined by taking the sum of each debt
8 instrument's actual annualized cost and dividing that amount by the total debt
9 outstanding as of March 31, 2020. The annualized cost for each debt instrument was
10 calculated by multiplying the effective cost rate (yield to maturity) by the net proceeds
11 outstanding. Please refer to Section V, Workpaper S-3, page 2.

12 The cost of short-term debt used in the calculation is the Company's actual
13 short-term interest expense for the twelve months ended March 31, 2020 divided by
14 the actual average borrowings outstanding during the same time period. Please refer
15 to Section V, Workpaper S-3, page 3. As mentioned earlier, the per books balances are
16 adjusted to account for known and measurable changes to the Company's capitalization
17 as shown in Section V, Schedule 3 and detailed in the testimonies of Company
18 Witnesses West and Whitney. Though the per books short-term debt balance on March
19 31, 2020 was approximately \$10.7 million, the adjusted balance included in the
20 weighted average cost of capital calculation was zero due to the Mitchell Coal Stock
21 Adjustment shown in Section V, Workpaper S-3, page 1, columns 11 and 16.

1 The cost of accounts receivable financing used in the derivation of the weighted
2 average cost of capital was calculated using the thirteen-month average cost of
3 receivable factoring experienced by the Company during the test year.

4 The 10.00% cost of common equity used in the calculation is recommended by
5 Company Witness Mattison based on the range identified by Company Witness
6 McKenzie.

7 **Q. DID YOU MAKE ANY ADJUSTMENTS TO THE WEIGHTED COST OF LONG**
8 **TERM DEBT AS OF MARCH 31, 2020?**

9 A. Yes. The \$65 million WVEDA Mitchell Project, Series 2014A Bonds were refinanced
10 on June 19, 2020. The bonds' coupon increased to 2.35% from the 2.00% rate they bore
11 on March 31, 2020. The Company's resulting adjusted weighted average cost of long-
12 term debt is 4.04%. That is 128 basis points lower than the weighted average cost of
13 long-term debt of 5.32% at the time of the Company's application in Case No. 2017-
14 00179. It also is 32 basis points lower than the 4.36% weighted average cost of long-
15 term debt in the August 7, 2017 supplemental filing in Case No. 2017-00179 to reflect
16 Kentucky Power's June 2017 refinancing of the Company's \$325 million 6.00% Senior
17 Unsecured Notes (due September 15, 2017) and \$65 million WVEDA Mitchell Project,
18 Series 2914A Bonds.

19 **Q. DID THE ADJUSTMENT OF KENTUCKY POWER'S WEIGHTED COST OF**
20 **LONG TERM DEBT AFFECT THE COMPANY'S WEIGHTED AVERAGE**
21 **COST OF CAPITAL?**

22 A. Yes, but only minimally. Kentucky Power's March 31, 2020 unadjusted weighted
23 average cost of capital was 6.56%. Its March 31, 2020 adjusted weighted average cost

1 of capital to reflect the June 19, 2020 refinancing of the WVEDA Mitchell Project, Series
2 2014A Bonds is 6.58%.

3 **Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR PRE-FILED DIRECT TESTIMONY?**

4 A. Yes, it does.



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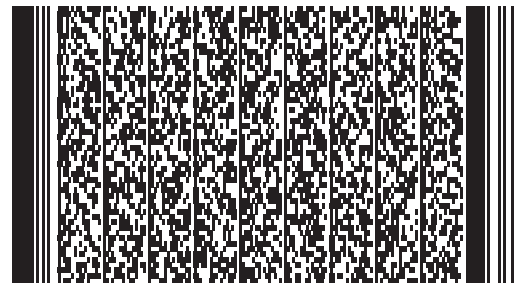
E-Signature 1: Franz D. Messner (FDM)

June 18, 2020 08:06:54 -8:00 [B00121F792F8] [161.235.2.87]
 fdmessner@aep.com (Principal) (Personally Known)

E-Signature Notary: Sarah Smithhisler (SRS)

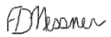
June 18, 2020 08:06:54 -8:00 [22D8FAF2A1F4] [161.235.221.85]
 srsmithhisler@aep.com

I, Sarah Smithhisler, did witness the participants named above electronically sign this document.



VERIFICATION

The undersigned, Franz D. Messner, being duly sworn, deposes and says he is a Managing Director of Corporate Finance for American Electric Power Service Company that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the forgoing testimony and the information contained therein is true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief after reasonable inquiry.


Signed on 2020/06/18 08:06:54 -8:00

Franz D. Messner

STATE OF OHIO

)


) Case No. 2020-00174

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, by Franz Messner, this 18th day of June 2020.




Signed on 2020/06/18 08:06:54 -8:00

Notary Public

Notary ID Number: 2019-RE-775042

My Commission Expires: April 29, 2024

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Electronic Application Of Kentucky Power Company)	
For (1) A General Adjustment Of Its Rates For)	
Electric Service; (2) Approval Of Tariffs And Riders;)	
(3) Approval Of Accounting Practices To Establish)	Case No. 2020-00174
Regulatory Assets And Liabilities; (4) Approval Of A)	
Certificate Of Public Convenience And Necessity;)	
And (5) All Other Required Approvals And Relief)	

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
ADRIEN M. MCKENZIE, CFA
ON BEHALF OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
ADRIEN M. MCKENZIE, CFA ON BEHALF OF
KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY**

CASE NO. 2020-00174

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<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
AMM-1	Qualifications of Adrien M. McKenzie
AMM-2	Summary of Results
AMM-3	Regulatory Mechanisms – Electric Group
AMM-4	DCF Model – Electric Group
AMM-5	Sustainable Growth Rate – Electric Group
AMM-6	CAPM – Electric Group
AMM-7	Empirical CAPM – Electric Group
AMM-8	Electric Utility Risk Premium

AMM-9	Expected Earnings Approach
AMM-10	Flotation Cost Study
AMM-11	DCF Model – Non-Utility Group
AMM-12	Capital Structure

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
ADRIEN M. MCKENZIE, CFA ON BEHALF OF
KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY**

CASE NO. 2020-00174

I. INTRODUCTION

1 **Q1. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**

2 A1. My name is Adrien M. McKenzie, and my business address is 3907 Red River, Austin,
3 Texas 78751.

4 **Q2. IN WHAT CAPACITY ARE YOU EMPLOYED?**

5 A2. I am President of Financial Concepts and Applications, Inc. (“FINCAP”), a firm engaged
6 in financial, economic, and policy consulting to business and government.

7 **Q3. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE.**

8 A3. A description of my background and qualifications, including a resume containing the
9 details of my experience, is attached as Exhibit AMM-1.

10 **Q4. FOR WHOM ARE YOU TESTIFYING IN THIS CASE?**

11 A4. I am testifying on behalf of Kentucky Power Company (“Kentucky Power” or “the
12 Company”), which is an operating subsidiary of American Electric Power Company, Inc.
13 (“AEP”).

A. Overview

14 **Q5. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?**

15 A5. As discussed in the testimony of Mr. Brett Mattison, Kentucky Power is requesting that the
16 Kentucky Public Service Commission (“Commission”) authorize a return on equity
17 (“ROE”) of 10.0% for the Company in this proceeding. The purpose of my testimony is
18 evaluate the reasonableness of the 10.0% ROE requested by the Company, based on my
19 independent assessment of the fair ROE for the jurisdictional electric utility operations of

1 Kentucky Power. In addition, I also examine the reasonableness of the Company's capital
 2 structure, considering both the specific risks faced by Kentucky Power and other industry
 3 guidelines.

4 **Q6. ARE YOU SPONSORING ANY EXHIBITS?**

5 A6. Yes. I am sponsoring the following exhibits:

- 6 • Exhibit AMM-1 Qualifications of Adrien M. McKenzie
- 7 • Exhibit AMM-2 ROE Analyses – Summary of Results
- 8 • Exhibit AMM-3 Regulatory Mechanisms – Electric Group
- 9 • Exhibit AMM-4 DCF Model – Electric Group
- 10 • Exhibit AMM-5 Sustainable Growth Rate – Electric Group
- 11 • Exhibit AMM-6 CAPM – Electric Group
- 12 • Exhibit AMM-7 Empirical CAPM – Electric Group
- 13 • Exhibit AMM-8 Electric Utility Risk Premium
- 14 • Exhibit AMM-9 Expected Earnings Approach
- 15 • Exhibit AMM-10 Flotation Cost Study
- 16 • Exhibit AMM-11 DCF Model – Non-Electric Group
- 17 • Exhibit AMM-12 Capital Structure

18 **Q7. PLEASE SUMMARIZE THE INFORMATION AND MATERIALS YOU RELIED**
 19 **ON TO SUPPORT THE OPINIONS AND CONCLUSION CONTAINED IN YOUR**
 20 **TESTIMONY.**

21 A7. To prepare my testimony, I reference information from a variety of sources that would
 22 normally be relied upon by a person in my capacity. I am familiar with the organization,
 23 finances, and operations of Kentucky Power from my participation in prior proceedings
 24 before the Commission. In connection with this filing, I consider and rely on corporate
 25 disclosures, publicly available financial reports and filings, and other published
 26 information relating to the Company. I also review information relating generally to capital

1 market conditions and specifically to investor perceptions, requirements, and expectations
2 for utilities. These sources, coupled with my experience in the fields of finance and utility
3 regulation, have given me a working knowledge of the issues relevant to investors' required
4 return for Kentucky Power, and they form the basis of my analyses and conclusions.

5 **Q8. HOW IS YOUR TESTIMONY ORGANIZED?**

6 A8. First, I summarize the results of my analyses and present my evaluation of the
7 reasonableness of the 10.0% ROE requested by Kentucky Power, giving special attention
8 to the importance of financial strength and the implications of regulatory mechanisms and
9 other risk factors. My ROE evaluation considers the implications of current capital market
10 conditions, the specific risks for the Company's jurisdictional utility operations in
11 Kentucky, and the Company's requirements for financial strength, as well as accounting
12 for flotation costs, which are properly considered in setting a fair and reasonable ROE. I
13 also comment on the reasonableness of the Company's proposed capital structure.

14 Next, I review Kentucky Power's operations and finances. I then examine current
15 conditions in the capital markets and their implications in evaluating a fair and reasonable
16 ROE for the Company. With this as a background, I conduct well-accepted quantitative
17 analyses to estimate the current cost of equity for a reference group of comparable-risk
18 electric utilities. These include the discounted cash flow ("DCF") model, the Capital Asset
19 Pricing Model ("CAPM"), the empirical form of Capital Asset Pricing Model ("ECAPM"),
20 an equity risk premium approach based on allowed ROEs, and reference to expected earned
21 rates of return for electric utilities, which are all methods that are commonly relied on in
22 regulatory proceedings. In addition, I discuss the issue of stock flotation expenses and the
23 implications of these legitimate costs on the estimation of a reasonable ROE for the
24 Company. Consistent with the fact that utilities must compete for capital with firms outside
25 their own industry, I also corroborate my utility quantitative analyses by applying the DCF
26 model to a group of low risk non-utility firms.

1 Finally, I examine the reasonableness of the Kentucky Power's capital structure in
2 light of industry benchmarks and the imperative of ensuring the Company's ongoing
3 financial flexibility and access to capital, particularly during times of heightened
4 uncertainty.

5 **Q9. WHAT IS YOUR CONCLUSION REGARDING THE 10.0% ROE REQUESTED**
6 **BY KENTUCKY POWER?**

7 A9. Considering the results of my analyses, along with heightened economic and financial
8 market uncertainties and Kentucky Power's specific risk exposures and need for financial
9 strength, my testimony demonstrates that an ROE of 10.3% is warranted for the Company.
10 Accordingly, I conclude that Kentucky Power's requested ROE of 10.0% understates
11 investors' required return for the Company. Kentucky Power's requested ROE represents
12 a reasonable compromise between balancing the impact on customers and the need to
13 provide the Company with a return that is adequate to compensate investors.

II. RETURN ON EQUITY FOR KENTUCKY POWER

14 **Q10. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION?**

15 A10. This section presents my conclusions regarding the fair ROE applicable to Kentucky
16 Power's electric utility operations. I also describe the relationship between ROE and
17 preservation of a utility's financial integrity and the ability to attract capital. In addition, I
18 discuss the impact of regulatory mechanisms.

A. Importance of Financial Strength

19 **Q11. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE ROE IN SETTING A UTILITY'S RATES?**

20 A11. The ROE is the cost of attracting and retaining common equity investment in the utility's
21 physical plant and assets. This investment is necessary to finance the asset base needed to
22 provide utility service. Investors commit capital only if they expect to earn a return on
23 their investment commensurate with returns available from alternative investments with

1 comparable risks. Moreover, a fair and reasonable ROE is integral in meeting sound
2 regulatory economics and the standards set forth by the U.S. Supreme Court. The *Bluefield*
3 case set the standard against which just and reasonable rates are measured:

4 A public utility is entitled to such rates as will permit it to earn a return on
5 the value of the property which it employs for the convenience of the public
6 equal to that generally being made at the same time and in the same general
7 part of the country on investments in other business undertakings which are
8 attended by corresponding risks and uncertainties. . . . The return should be
9 reasonable, sufficient to assure confidence in the financial soundness of the
10 utility, and should be adequate, under efficient and economical
11 management, to maintain and support its credit and enable it to raise money
12 necessary for the proper discharge of its public duties.¹

13 The *Hope* case expanded on the guidelines as to a reasonable ROE, reemphasizing the
14 findings in *Bluefield* and establishing that the rate-setting process must produce an end-
15 result that allows the utility a reasonable opportunity to cover its capital costs. The Court
16 stated:

17 From the investor or company point of view it is important that there be
18 enough revenue not only for operating expenses but also for the capital costs
19 of the business. These include service on the debt and dividends on the
20 stock. . . . By that standard, the return to the equity owner should be
21 commensurate with returns on investments in other enterprises having
22 corresponding risks. That return, moreover, should be sufficient to assure
23 confidence in the financial integrity of the enterprise, so as to maintain
24 credit and attract capital.²

25 In summary, the Supreme Court's findings in *Hope* and *Bluefield* established that a
26 just and reasonable ROE must be sufficient to: 1) fairly compensate the utility's investors,
27 2) enable the utility to offer a return adequate to attract new capital on reasonable terms,
28 and 3) maintain the utility's financial integrity. These standards should allow the utility to
29 fulfill its obligation to provide reliable service while meeting the needs of customers

¹ *Bluefield Water Works & Improvement Co. v. Pub. Serv. Comm'n*, 262 U.S. 679 (1923) ("*Bluefield*").

² *Fed. Power Comm'n v. Hope Natural Gas Co.*, 320 U.S. 591 (1944) ("*Hope*").

1 through necessary system replacement and expansion, but the Supreme Court’s
 2 requirements can only be met if the utility has a reasonable opportunity to actually earn its
 3 allowed ROE.

4 While the *Hope* and *Bluefield* decisions did not establish a particular method to be
 5 followed in fixing rates (or in determining the allowed ROE),³ these and subsequent cases
 6 enshrined the importance of an end result that meets the opportunity cost standard of
 7 finance. Under this doctrine, the required return is established by investors in the capital
 8 markets based on expected returns available from comparable risk investments. Coupled
 9 with modern financial theory, which has led to the development of formal risk-return
 10 models (*e.g.*, DCF and CAPM), practical application of the *Bluefield* and *Hope* standards
 11 involves the independent, case-by-case consideration of capital market data in order to
 12 evaluate an ROE that will produce a balanced and fair end result for investors and
 13 customers.

14 **Q12. THROUGHOUT YOUR TESTIMONY YOU REFER REPEATEDLY TO THE**
 15 **CONCEPTS OF “FINANCIAL STRENGTH,” “FINANCIAL INTEGRITY,” AND**
 16 **“FINANCIAL FLEXIBILITY.” WOULD YOU BRIEFLY DESCRIBE WHAT**
 17 **YOU MEAN BY THESE TERMS?**

18 A12. These terms are generally synonymous, and refer to the utility’s ability to attract and retain
 19 the capital that is necessary to provide service at reasonable cost, consistent with the
 20 Supreme Court standards. Kentucky Power’s plans call for a continuation of capital
 21 investments in the distribution system and technology to preserve and enhance service
 22 reliability for its customers. The Company must generate adequate cash flow from
 23 operations to fund these requirements and for repayment of maturing debt, together with
 24 access to capital from external sources under reasonable terms, on a sustainable basis.

³ *Id.* at 602 (*finding*, “the Commission was not bound to the use of any single formula or combination of formulae in determining rates.” and, “[I]t is not theory but the impact of the rate order which counts.”)

1 Rating agencies and potential debt investors tend to place significant emphasis on
2 maintaining strong financial metrics and credit ratings that support access to debt capital
3 markets under reasonable terms. This emphasis on financial metrics and credit ratings is
4 shared by equity investors who also focus on cash flows, capital structure and liquidity,
5 much like debt investors. Investors understand the important role that a supportive
6 regulatory environment plays in establishing a sound financial profile that will permit the
7 utility access to debt and equity capital markets on reasonable terms in both favorable
8 financial markets and during times of potential disruption and crisis.

9 **Q13. WHAT PART DOES REGULATION PLAY IN ENSURING THAT KENTUCKY**
10 **POWER HAS ACCESS TO CAPITAL UNDER REASONABLE TERMS AND ON**
11 **A SUSTAINABLE BASIS?**

12 A13. Regulatory signals are a major driver of investors' risk assessment for utilities. Investors
13 recognize that constructive regulation is a key ingredient in supporting utility credit ratings
14 and financial integrity, particularly during times of adverse conditions. Security analysts
15 study commission orders and regulatory policy statements to advise investors about where
16 to put their money. As Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") noted, "the regulatory
17 environment is the most important driver of our outlook because it sets the pace for cost
18 recovery."⁴ Similarly, S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") observed that, "[r]egulatory advantage
19 is the most heavily weighted factor when S&P Global Ratings analyzes a regulated utility's
20 business risk profile."⁵ The Value Line Investment Survey ("Value Line") summarizes
21 these sentiments:

22 As we often point out, the most important factor in any utility's success,
23 whether it provides electricity, gas, or water, is the regulatory climate in
24 which it operates. Harsh regulatory conditions can make it nearly

⁴ Moody's Investors Service, *Regulation Will Keep Cash Flow Stable As Major Tax Break Ends*, Industry Outlook (Feb. 19, 2014).

⁵ S&P Global Ratings, *Assessing U.S. Investors-Owned Utility Regulatory Environments*, RatingsExpress (Aug. 10, 2016).

1 impossible for the best run utilities to earn a reasonable return on their
2 investment.⁶

3 More recently, the investment community has emphasized the need for supportive
4 regulatory actions to bolster cash flows in response to concerns over the negative impact
5 of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (“TCJA”) for utilities’ financial strength.⁷ In
6 addition, the ROE set by regulators impacts investor confidence in not only the
7 jurisdictional utility, but also in the ultimate parent company that is the entity that actually
8 issues common stock.

9 **Q14. DO CUSTOMERS BENEFIT BY ENHANCING THE UTILITY’S FINANCIAL**
10 **FLEXIBILITY?**

11 A14. Yes. Providing an ROE that is sufficient to maintain Kentucky Power’s ability to attract
12 capital under reasonable terms, even in times of financial and market stress, is not only
13 consistent with the economic requirements embodied in the U.S. Supreme Court’s *Hope*
14 and *Bluefield* decisions, it is also in customers’ best interests. Customers enjoy the benefits
15 that come from ensuring that the utility has the financial wherewithal to take whatever
16 actions are required to ensure safe and reliable service.

B. Conclusions and Recommendations

17 **Q15. WHAT ARE YOUR FINDINGS REGARDING THE 10.0% ROE REQUESTED BY**
18 **KENTUCKY POWER?**

19 A15. Based on the results of my analyses and the economic requirements necessary to support
20 continuous access to capital under reasonable terms, I conclude that 10.0% understates
21 investors’ required ROE for Kentucky Power. The bases for my conclusion are
22 summarized below:

⁶ Value Line Investment Survey, *Water Utility Industry* (Jan. 13, 2017) at p. 1780.

⁷ Moody’s cited the loss of bonus depreciation as a key factor leading to weakened credit metrics for Kentucky Power. Moody’s Investors Service, *Kentucky Power Company*, Credit Opinion (Apr. 14, 2020).

- 1 • In order to reflect the risks and prospects associated with Kentucky Power’s
2 jurisdictional utility operations, my analyses focused on a proxy group of
3 23 other electric utilities (“Electric Group”).
- 4 • Because investors’ required return on equity is unobservable and no single
5 method should be viewed in isolation, I applied the DCF, CAPM, ECAPM,
6 and risk premium methods to estimate a fair and reasonable ROE for
7 Kentucky Power, as well as referencing the expected earnings approach.
- 8 • As summarized on Exhibit AMM-2, considering the results of these
9 analyses, and giving less weight to extremes at the high and low ends of the
10 range, I concluded that the cost of equity for the proxy group of utilities is
11 in the 9.3% to 10.4% range.
- 12 • Adding a flotation cost adjustment of 10 basis points to this bare bones cost
13 of equity range resulted in an ROE range for the proxy group of 9.4% to
14 10.5%;
- 15 • An ROE of 10.0% falls at the middle of the proxy group range.

16 **Q16. DO YOUR QUANTITATIVE RESULTS FULLY REFLECT THE IMPLICATIONS**
17 **OF THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC (“COVID-19”)?**

18 A16. No. The threat posed by the global pandemic has clearly led to a fundamental reevaluation
19 of risks and required returns, including for utility common stocks, but the high degree of
20 uncertainty, extreme short-term volatility, and lack of consistent data greatly complicates
21 any ability to account for this heightened risk through the application of standard market-
22 based methods (e.g., DCF, CAPM) at this time. For example, the Federal Energy
23 Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) noted that dislocations in the economy and capital
24 markets can undermine the reliability of quantitative methodologies used to estimate the
25 cost of equity, concluding that “any DCF analysis may be affected by potentially
26 unrepresentative financial inputs to the DCF formula, including those produced by
27 historically anomalous capital market conditions.”⁸ As my testimony demonstrates:

⁸ *Coakley v. Bangor Hydro-Elec. Co.*, Opinion No. 531, 147 FERC ¶ 61,234, at P 41 (2014).

- 1 • The turmoil in financial markets has resulted in a fundamental shift in
2 investors' risk perceptions, which has increased the cost of common equity
3 capital:
- 4 ○ The dramatic increase in market volatility that has accompanied the
5 coronavirus pandemic is indicative of significantly higher
6 investment risks.
- 7 ○ Widening yield spreads between bonds of differing risk indicate that
8 the cost investors require to compensate for additional risk has
9 increased.
- 10 ○ Rising beta values supports the view that the forward-looking risks
11 of electric utility stocks have increased, which implies a higher
12 ROE.
- 13 ○ Because of the “flight to quality”, government bond yields have
14 fallen sharply at the same time that the required returns for common
15 stocks have moved sharply higher to compensate for increased
16 perceptions of risk. As a result trends in Treasury bond yields have
17 virtually no relevance in evaluating long-term capital costs for
18 Kentucky Power in the current capital market climate.
- 19 • Unprecedented Federal Reserve monetary policies have placed downward
20 pressure on interest rates, and emphasize the need to consider the impact of
21 projected bond yields in evaluating the results of quantitative methods.
- 22 • Continued support for Kentucky Power's financial integrity is imperative to
23 ensure that the Company has the capability to confronting potential
24 challenges associated with funding infrastructure development necessary to
25 meet the needs of its customers, even during times of capital market turmoil.
- 26 • In order to consider Kentucky Power's specific risk exposures, capital
27 market expectations, and the economic requirements necessary to maintain
28 financial integrity and support additional capital investment even under
29 adverse circumstances, an ROE of 10.3% is warranted. An ROE of 10.3%
30 falls approximately at the midpoint of the upper end of my recommended
31 range.

32 Thus, while investors are faced with unprecedented risks associated with the global threat
33 to economic growth and financial stability posed by COVID-19, Kentucky Power's 10.0%
34 requested ROE does not fully consider this impact.

1 **Q17. DO YOU CONSIDER THE IMPLICATIONS OF COST RECOVERY**
2 **MECHANISMS IN EVALUATING A FAIR ROE FOR KENTUCKY POWER?**

3 A17. Yes. Adjustment mechanisms, cost trackers, and future test years have become
4 increasingly prevalent in the utility industry in recent years, along with alternatives to
5 traditional ratemaking such as formula rates. In response to the increasing risk sensitivity
6 of investors to uncertainty over fluctuations in costs and the importance of advancing other
7 public interest goals such as reliability, energy conservation, and safety, utilities and their
8 regulators have sought to mitigate some of the cost recovery uncertainty and align the
9 interest of utilities and their customers through a variety of adjustment mechanisms. Based
10 largely on the expanded use of ratemaking mechanisms to address operational risks and
11 investment recovery, Moody's upgraded most regulated utilities in January 2014.⁹ This is
12 consistent with the view that investors perceive the impact of regulatory mechanisms to
13 have an across-the-board impact on risk perceptions for virtually all utilities.

14 Reflective of this trend, companies in the electric utility industry operate under a
15 wide variety of cost adjustment mechanisms, in addition to the standard fuel cost recovery
16 clauses that they all have. These enhanced tools encompass revenue decoupling and
17 adjustment clauses designed to address capital investment outside of a traditional rate case,
18 as well as riders to recover environmental compliance costs, bad debt expenses, certain
19 taxes and fees, and post-retirement employee benefit costs. *RRA Regulatory Focus*
20 concluded in its most recent review of adjustment clauses that:

21 More recently and with greater frequency, commissions have approved
22 mechanisms that permit the costs associated with the construction of new
23 generation capacity or delivery infrastructure to be reflected in rates,
24 effectively including these items in rate base without a full rate case. In
25 some instances, these mechanisms may even provide the utilities a cash
26 return on construction work in progress.

⁹ Moody's Investors Service, *US utility sector upgrades driven by stable and transparent regulatory frameworks*, Sector Comment (Feb. 3, 2014).

1 . . . [C]ertain types of adjustment clauses are more prevalent than others.
2 For example, those that address electric and fuel and gas commodity
3 charges are in place in all jurisdictions. Also, about two-thirds of all utilities
4 have riders in place to recover costs related to energy efficiency programs,
5 and roughly half of the utilities utilize some type of decoupling
6 mechanism.¹⁰

7 **Q18. HAVE SIMILAR REGULATORY MECHANISMS BEEN APPROVED FOR**
8 **KENTUCKY POWER?**

9 A18. Yes. In addition to a fuel adjustment clause, Kentucky Revised Statute 278.183 provides,
10 in part, that “a utility shall be entitled to the current recovery of its costs of complying with
11 the Federal Clean Air Act as amended and those federal, state, or local environmental
12 requirements which apply to coal combustion wastes and by-products from facilities
13 utilized for production of energy from coal.” Consistent with this statutory provision, the
14 Commission has approved an environmental surcharge for the Company that allows for
15 recovery of related costs. In addition, Kentucky Power operates under a Demand Side
16 Management (“DSM”) rate mechanism that provides for recovery of the full costs
17 associated with DSM programs – including any new revenues lost due to reduced sales –
18 as well as a rider to address the decommissioning costs associated with Big Sandy Unit 2
19 and the Big Sandy Unit 1 coal related assets.

20 **Q19. DOES THE FACT THAT KENTUCKY POWER OPERATES UNDER CERTAIN**
21 **REGULATORY MECHANISMS WARRANT ANY ADJUSTMENT IN YOUR**
22 **EVALUATION OF A FAIR AND REASONABLE ROE?**

23 A19. No. Investors recognize that Kentucky Power is exposed to significant risks associated
24 with the ability to recover rising costs and investment on a timely basis, and concerns over
25 these risks have become increasingly pronounced in the industry. The Commission’s rate
26 adjustment mechanisms are a tool to address these risks, but they do not eliminate them.

¹⁰ S&P Global Market Intelligence, *Adjustment Clauses, A State-by-State Overview*, RRA Regulatory Focus (Nov. 12, 2019).

1 In addition, investors also recognize that the periodic reviews accompanying trackers
2 expose the Company to an increased risk of retroactive disallowances. While the
3 regulatory mechanisms approved for Kentucky Power partially attenuate exposure to
4 attrition in an era of rising costs and investment, this leveling of the playing field only
5 serves to address factors that could otherwise impair the Company's opportunity to earn its
6 authorized return.

7 **Q20. DO THE COMPANY'S REGULATORY MECHANISMS SET IT APART FROM**
8 **OTHER FIRMS OPERATING IN THE UTILITY INDUSTRY?**

9 A20. No. A broad array of adjustment mechanisms are also available to the companies in my
10 proxy group of electric utilities.¹¹ As summarized on page 1 of Exhibit AMM-3, these
11 mechanisms are ubiquitous and wide ranging. For example, 18 of the 23 firms in my proxy
12 group have utilities that operate under some form of decoupling mechanism that accounts
13 for the impact of various factors affecting sales volumes and revenues. Most of the
14 companies also have adjustment clauses to effectively recover certain capital expenditures,
15 conservation program impacts, renewable energy outlays, environmental compliance costs,
16 and transmission-related charges.

17 As detailed on pages 2-3 of Exhibit AMM-3, 51 of the 88 jurisdictional operating
18 utilities owned by the firms in the proxy group benefit from capital cost trackers that allow
19 for recovery of new capital investment in generation facilities or other infrastructure
20 outside of a traditional rate case. In addition, one-half of these utilities operate under a full
21 or partial decoupling mechanism that accounts for various factors affecting sales volumes
22 and revenues and 56 operate in jurisdictions that allow for some form of future test period.
23 Other mechanisms automatically recover storm, pension, and bad debt costs, along with
24 various taxes and franchise fees.

¹¹ Because this information is widely referenced by the investment community, it is also directly relevant to an evaluation of the risks and prospects that determine the cost of equity.

1 **Q21. WHAT OTHER CONSIDERATIONS ARE RELEVANT TO INVESTORS’**
2 **ASSESSMENT OF KENTUCKY POWER?**

3 A21. While recognizing that the regulatory framework is generally credit supportive for
4 Kentucky Power, investors are also exposed to considerable uncertainty due to ongoing
5 environmental considerations. Notwithstanding the environmental recovery riders
6 approved for the Company, Moody’s concluded that Kentucky Power “remains exposed to
7 carbon transition risks because a sizeable portion of its rate base is represented by coal-
8 fired generation.”¹² Similarly, S&P noted that “[t]he company’s reliance on coal-fired
9 generation exposes it to heightened risks, including the cost of operation older units in the
10 fact of disruptive technological advances, and the potential for significant capital
11 investments to meet increasing environmental regulation.”¹³

12 In addition, relatively high exposure to industrial sales also increases the
13 uncertainties investors are likely to associate with Kentucky Power, particularly given the
14 unprecedented level of uncertainty surrounding the trajectory of the economy.

15 **Q22. WHAT DO THE DCF RESULTS FOR YOUR SELECT GROUP OF NON-**
16 **UTILITY FIRMS INDICATE WITH RESPECT TO YOUR EVALUATION?**

17 A22. Average and midpoint DCF estimates for a low-risk group of firms in the competitive sector
18 of the economy range from 9.5% to 10.8%, before consideration of flotation costs.¹⁴ While
19 I do not base my recommended ROE range directly on these results, they confirm that
20 Kentucky Power’s requested ROE of 10.0% falls in a reasonable range to maintain the
21 Company’s financial integrity, provide a return commensurate with investments of
22 comparable risk, and support the Company’s ability to attract capital.

¹² Moody’s Investors Service, *Kentucky Power Co.*, Credit Opinion (Apr. 14, 2020).

¹³ S&P Global Ratings, *Kentucky Power Co.*, RatingsDirect (Apr. 8, 2020).

¹⁴ Exhibit AMM-12, page 3.

1 **Q23. DOES THE CAPITAL STRUCTURE HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE RATES**
2 **PAID BY CUSTOMERS?**

3 A23. Yes. Because the cost of equity exceeds the cost of debt, the relative proportion of debt
4 and equity in a utility's capital structure will impact the overall weighted average cost of
5 capital, which is used to calculate the return component of a utility's revenue requirements.

6 **Q24. WHAT IS YOUR CONCLUSION AS TO THE REASONABLENESS OF THE**
7 **COMPANY'S CAPITAL STRUCTURE?**

8 A24. Based on my evaluation, I conclude that the Company's proposed common equity ratio of
9 43.25% represents a reasonable basis from which to calculate Kentucky Power's overall
10 rate of return. This conclusion was based on the following findings:

- 11 • Kentucky Power's common equity ratio is well within the range of
12 capitalizations maintained by the firms in the proxy group of utilities and
13 by other electric utility operating companies based on data at year-end 2019
14 and near-term expectations.
- 15 • While the Company's proposed equity ratio is within the range of
16 comparable company capitalizations, it is below the average equity ratios
17 maintained by these companies.
- 18 • Kentucky Power's requested capitalization is consistent with the
19 Company's need to maintain its credit standing and financial flexibility as
20 it seeks to raise additional capital to fund significant system investments
21 and meet the requirements of its of customers.

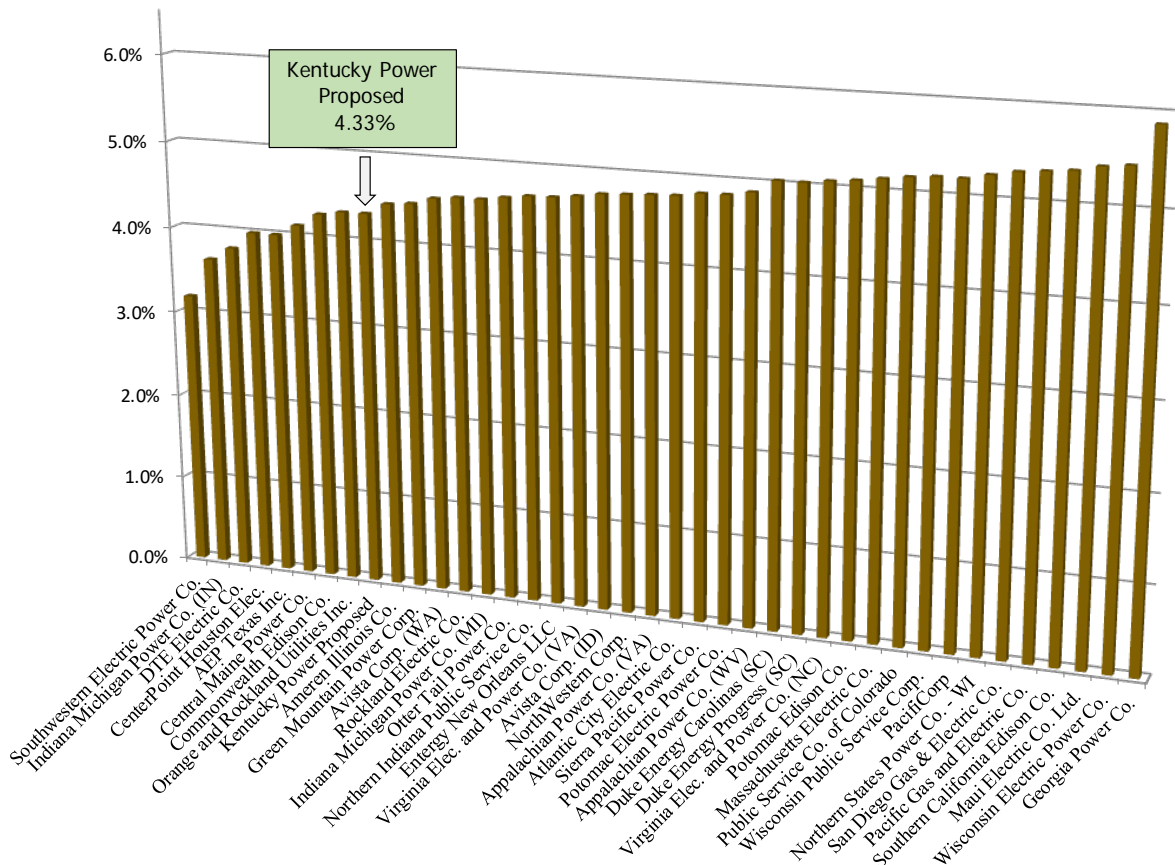
22 As noted above, Kentucky Power's capital structure contains relatively less common equity
23 than the firms in my proxy group, which reduces the equity return component of the
24 revenue requirements, and in turn, the overall rate of return.

25 **Q25. HOW DOES KENTUCKY POWER'S REQUESTED 4.33% WEIGHTED COST**
26 **OF EQUITY COMPARE WITH THOSE RECENTLY APPROVED FOR**
27 **ELECTRIC UTILITIES IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS?**

28 A25. The bar chart below shows the weighted costs of equity approved by state regulators for
29 investor-owned electric utilities across the country during 2019 and for the first quarter of

1 2020. These observations represent all decisions reported by S&P Global Market
 2 Intelligence that specify an ROE and an equity ratio for electric utilities during this period:

FIGURE 2
WEIGHTED COST OF EQUITY – ELECTRIC UTILITIES



Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence, *Major Rate Case Decisions*, RRA Regulatory Focus (Jan. 31 & Apr. 27, 2020).
 Authorized Return on Equity * Common Equity/Total Capital. Excludes decisions where data unavailable or where capital structure contained cost-free items or tax credit balances.
 (a) Condenses multiple decisions and/or removes limited-issue adders.

3 As shown above, when the Company’s capital structure is considered along with the
 4 requested ROE of 10.0%, the resulting weighted cost of equity of 4.33% for Kentucky
 5 Power falls at the lower end of the distribution of these weighted costs of equity allowed
 6 by state regulators for other electric utilities.¹⁵

¹⁵ Unlike Kentucky Power, which is an integrated electric utility, certain of the observations reflected in Figure 2 are for distribution-only utilities.

III. FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSES

1 **Q26. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION?**

2 A26. As a predicate to subsequent quantitative analyses, this section briefly reviews the
3 operations and finances of Kentucky Power. In addition, it examines conditions in the
4 capital markets and the general economy. An understanding of the fundamental factors
5 driving the risks and prospects of electric utilities is essential in developing an informed
6 opinion of investors' expectations and requirements that are the basis of a fair rate of return.

A. Kentucky Power Company

7 **Q27. BRIEFLY DESCRIBE KENTUCKY POWER AND ITS ELECTRIC UTILITY**
8 **OPERATIONS.**

9 A27. Headquartered in Ashland, Kentucky, Kentucky Power is a wholly-owned subsidiary of
10 AEP principally engaged in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric power.
11 The Company provides electric service to approximately 165,000 retail customers in
12 eastern Kentucky. In addition to providing retail electric utility service, the Company also
13 sells electric power at wholesale to municipalities. At December 31, 2019, Kentucky
14 Power's total assets amounted to \$2.6 billion, with annual revenues amounting to
15 approximately \$619 million.¹⁶

16 Kentucky Power has approximately 1,060 megawatts (MW) of generating capacity.
17 Over the past few years, in an effort to address both environmental and reliability issues,
18 Kentucky Power has significantly transformed the makeup of its generation resources. In
19 2013, it acquired, based on the Commission's determination that the acquisition was the
20 least cost alternative, a 50% interest (780 MW) in the cleaner-burning coal-fired Mitchell
21 plant. In May 2015, it closed 800 MW of coal capacity at Big Sandy Unit 2 and, in 2016,
22 completed the conversion of Big Sandy Unit 1 to a 285 MW natural gas fired facility. The

¹⁶ *Kentucky Power Co.*, 2019 Annual Report.

1 Company also purchases a share of the Rockport plant (393 MW) under a long-term unit
2 power agreement, and operates under a Power Coordination Agreement with its affiliate,
3 AEP Generating Company.

4 The Company's transmission and distribution facilities consist of over 11,000 miles
5 of transmission and distribution lines. It is a member of the PJM Interconnection, LLC
6 ("PJM"), a FERC-approved regional transmission organization, and provides transmission
7 service pursuant to the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff. The Company's retail
8 utility operations are subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, with wholesale
9 transmission operations being regulated by FERC.

10 **Q28. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE AEP SYSTEM.**

11 A28. AEP delivers electricity to more than 5 million customers across eleven states. AEP is one
12 of the largest electric utilities in the U.S., with its combined utility system including
13 approximately 26,000 MW of generating capacity, 40,000 miles of transmission lines, and
14 221,000 miles of distribution lines. Coal-fired power plants account for approximately
15 45% of AEP's generating capacity, while natural gas represents 28% and nuclear 7%. The
16 remaining capacity comes from wind, hydro, pumped storage and other sources, including
17 energy efficiency. AEP's revenues totaled approximately \$15.6 billion in the most recent
18 fiscal year, with total assets at year-end 2019 of \$75.9 billion.

19 **Q29. WHERE DOES KENTUCKY POWER OBTAIN THE CAPITAL USED TO**
20 **FINANCE ITS INVESTMENT IN ELECTRIC UTILITY PLANT?**

21 A29. As a wholly-owned subsidiary of AEP, the Company obtains common equity capital solely
22 from its parent, whose common stock is publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange.
23 In addition to capital supplied by AEP, Kentucky Power also issues debt securities directly
24 under its own name.

1 **Q30. WHAT CREDIT RATINGS HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE COMPANY?**

2 A30. Kentucky Power is assigned an issuer credit rating of “A-” by S&P, while Moody’s
3 currently has assigned the Company a long-term issuer rating of “Baa3.” Meanwhile, Fitch
4 Ratings, Inc. (“Fitch”) has assigned Kentucky Power a long-term issuer default rating of
5 “BBB.”

6 **Q31. DOES KENTUCKY POWER ANTICIPATE THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL**
7 **CAPITAL GOING FORWARD?**

8 A31. Yes. Kentucky Power will require capital investment to provide for necessary maintenance
9 and replacements of its utility infrastructure, as well as to fund investment in new facilities.
10 Capital expenditures are expected to total approximately \$886 million through 2024,¹⁷
11 which represents approximately 63% of Kentucky Power’s total adjusted capitalization.
12 Moody’s informed investors that the Company’s financial profile will continue to be
13 pressured by a “heightened capital expenditure program,”¹⁸ while S&P cited “the potential
14 for significant capital investment to meet increasing environmental regulation.”¹⁹

B. Outlook for Capital Costs

15 **Q32. PRIOR TO THE RECENT DISLOCATIONS RELATED TO COVID-19, WHAT**
16 **WAS THE GENERAL STATE OF ECONOMIC AND CAPITAL MARKET**
17 **CONDITIONS?**

18 A32. In the third quarter of 2019, U.S. real GDP growth continued to slow to 2.1% from its
19 recent apex of 3.2% in the second quarter of 2018. The unemployment rate remained in
20 the neighborhood of 3.5% toward the end of 2019, which is indicative of a strong labor
21 market and an economy that remains at full employment. Inflation, as evidenced by the
22 Consumer Price Index, remained steady at around 2.1% in November 2019. Investors

¹⁷ American Electric Power Co., *Investor Meetings* (Mar. 17, 2020).

¹⁸ Moody’s Investors Service, *Kentucky Power Company*, Credit Opinion (Apr. 14, 2020).

¹⁹ S&P Global Ratings, *Kentucky Power Co.*, RatingsDirect (Apr. 8, 2020).

1 faced uncertainty as capital markets responded to the implications of an economy at or near
2 full employment, along with the ramifications of the Trump Administration’s tariff
3 policies. While fears of an escalating international trade war with China had eased more
4 recently as the U.S. and China concluded the first phase of a trade agreement, uncertainty
5 over trade policy remained elevated and investors continued to confront signs of global
6 economic weakness. Economic activity remained weak in the Eurozone (which faces
7 uncertain developments surrounding Brexit) and in many emerging market economies,
8 including Brazil and Mexico. These signs of softening global growth were accompanied
9 by continued indications of an economic slowdown in China. Finally, investors were also
10 faced with the implications of heightened geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, which
11 led to ongoing concerns over possible disruptions in crude oil supplies and attendant price
12 volatility.

13 **Q33. HOW HAVE COMMON EQUITY MARKETS BEEN IMPACTED BY COVID-19?**

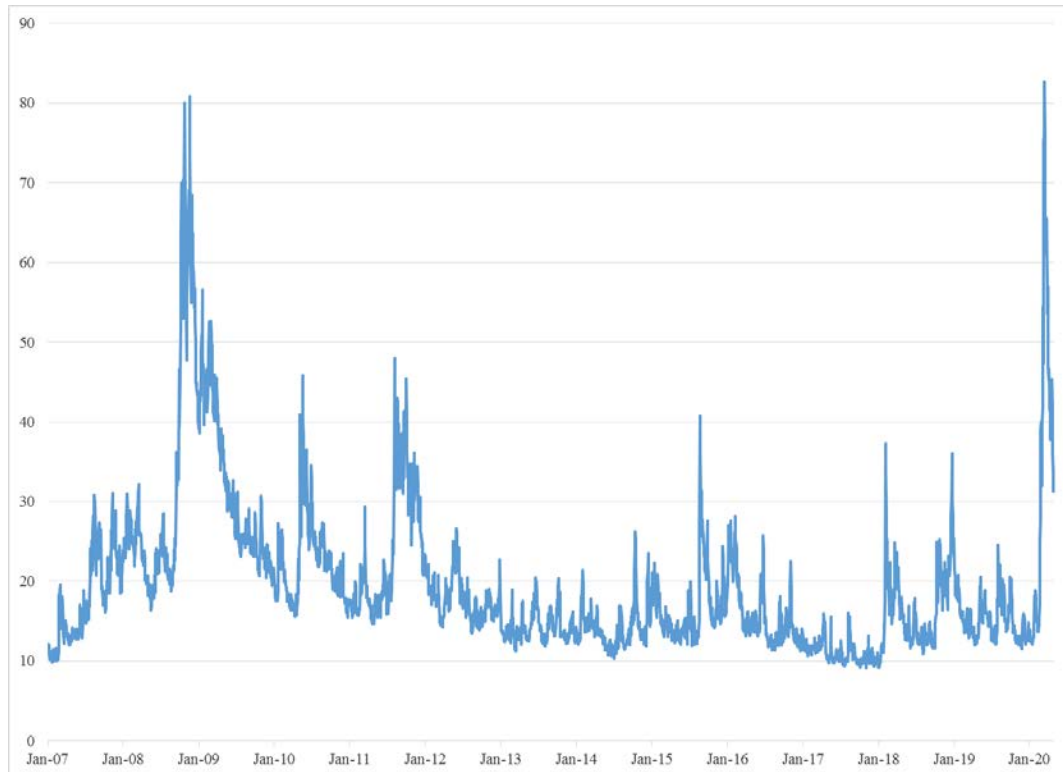
14 A33. The threat posed by COVID-19 led to extreme volatility in capital markets worldwide as
15 investors dramatically revised their risk perceptions and return requirements in the face of
16 the severe disruptions to commerce and the economy. Simultaneously, energy markets
17 have been roiled by the threat to demand posed by a worldwide economic slowdown and a
18 breakdown of Russia’s partnership with the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting
19 Countries. These simultaneous demand and supply shocks produced sharp declines in oil
20 prices, which further confounded investors and destabilized the economic outlook and asset
21 prices.

22 Despite the actions of the world’s central banks to ease market strains and bolster
23 the economy, global financial markets have experienced precipitous declines in asset
24 values. On March 12, 2020, the Dow Jones Industrial Average (“DJIA”) suffered its worst
25 decline since the 1987 “Black Monday” crash, falling by almost 10% in a single session,
26 and pushing the index into a bear market, defined as a 20% drop from a previous high. On

1 March 16, 2020, the DJIA experienced its greatest fall, point-wise, in history, ending the
 2 day with a decline of 2,997 points. Similarly, between February 19 and March 23, 2020,
 3 the S&P 500 lost more than 30% of its total value.

4 The Chicago Board Options Exchange Volatility Index, commonly known as the
 5 “VIX”, is a key measure of expectations of near-term volatility and market sentiment based
 6 on options prices for the S&P 500 Composite Stock Index (“S&P 500”). Figure AMM-1
 7 illustrates the dramatic increase in volatility in response to COVID-19:

FIGURE AMM-1
CBOE VIX INDEX – 2007-2020



8 The VIX has moderated since peaking at levels not seen since the 2008-2009 Financial
 9 Crisis, but it remains elevated relative to recent experience.

10 **Q34. HAVE UTILITIES AND THEIR INVESTORS FACED SIMILAR TURMOIL?**

11 A34. Yes. As of March 23, 2020, the Dow Jones Utility Average (“DJUA”) had fallen
 12 approximately 36% from the previous high reached on February 18, 2020, demonstrating

1 the fact that regulated utilities and their investors are not immune from the impact of
2 financial market turmoil. As with the broader market, utility stock prices have recovered
3 from these lows, but as of April 2020 the DJUA remains 19% below its previous high.
4 While equity markets have recovered from the lows reached in March 2020, the
5 pronounced selloff and ongoing volatility evidences investors' trepidation to commit
6 capital and marks a significant upward revision in their perceptions of risk and required
7 returns.

8 Concerns over weakening credit quality prompted S&P to revise its outlook for the
9 regulated utility industry from "stable" to "negative."²⁰ As S&P explained:

10 Even before the current downturn and COVID-19, a confluence of factors,
11 including the adverse impacts of tax reform, historically high capital
12 spending, and associated increased debt, resulted in little cushion in ratings
13 for unexpected operating challenges.²¹

14 While recognizing regulatory protections that should mitigate the impact of COVID-19,
15 S&P noted that "the timing and extent of these protections adds uncertainty to already
16 stretched financial profiles."²² S&P warned investors that pressure on electric utility
17 finances "sets the stage for downgrades" that could lower the median rating to triple-B.²³
18 Meanwhile Moody's noted that utilities were forced to seek alternatives to volatile
19 commercial paper markets in order to fund operations, and emphasized the importance of
20 maintaining adequate liquidity in the sector to weather a prolonged period of financial
21 volatility and turbulent capital markets.²⁴

²⁰ S&P Global Ratings, *COVID-10: The Outlook For North American Regulated Utilities Turns Negative*, RatingsDirect (Apr. 2, 2020).

²¹ S&P Global Ratings, *North American Regulated Utilities Face Tough Financial Policy Tradeoffs To Avoid Ratings Pressure Amid The COVID-19 Pandemic*, RatingsDirect (May 11, 2020).

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ Moody's Investors Service, *FAQ on credit implications of the coronavirus outbreak*, Sector Comment (Mar. 26, 2020).

1 **Q35. WHAT HAS BEEN THE RECENT DIRECTION OF FEDERAL RESERVE**
2 **MONETARY POLICIES?**

3 A35. In early 2019, the Federal Reserve indicated its intention to adopt a more patient and
4 accommodative stance to future policy adjustments, while observing that the appropriate
5 target range for the federal funds rate would depend on future data. In the second half of
6 2019, the Federal Reserve lowered the target range for its benchmark federal funds rate by
7 75 basis points, reversing their policy of steady rate increases in 2016 and 2017. At the
8 December 2019 meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee (“FOMC”), economic
9 projections by Federal Reserve members and bank presidents indicated a strong
10 expectation that the target federal funds rate would increase during the 2020–2022 time
11 frame and beyond.

12 Even prior to COVID-19, the Federal Reserve continued to exert considerable
13 influence over capital market conditions through its massive holdings of Treasuries and
14 mortgage-backed securities, which exceeded \$3.7 trillion.²⁵ While beginning a gradual
15 balance sheet normalization program in October 2017, the Federal Reserve ended the
16 reduction in its holdings of Treasury securities in 2019 and in October 2019 had indicated
17 its intention to purchase Treasury bills at least into the second quarter of 2020 in order to
18 maintain ample reserve balances.

19 **Q36. WHAT ACTIONS HAS THE FEDERAL RESERVE TAKEN IN RESPONSE TO**
20 **THE THREAT TO THE ECONOMY POSED BY COVID-19?**

21 A36. In response to the economic shock posed by the spread of COVID-19, the FOMC
22 announced a 50 basis point reduction in the target range for the federal funds range on
23 March 3, 2020, noting that “the risks to the U.S. outlook have changed materially.”²⁶

²⁵ *Factors Affecting Reserve Balances*, H.4.1 (Jan. 2, 2020). <https://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h41/current/>. Prior to the initiation of the stimulus program in 2009, the Federal Reserve’s holdings of U.S. Treasury bonds and notes amounted to approximately \$400-\$500 billion.

²⁶ <https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/fomcpresconf20200303.htm>.

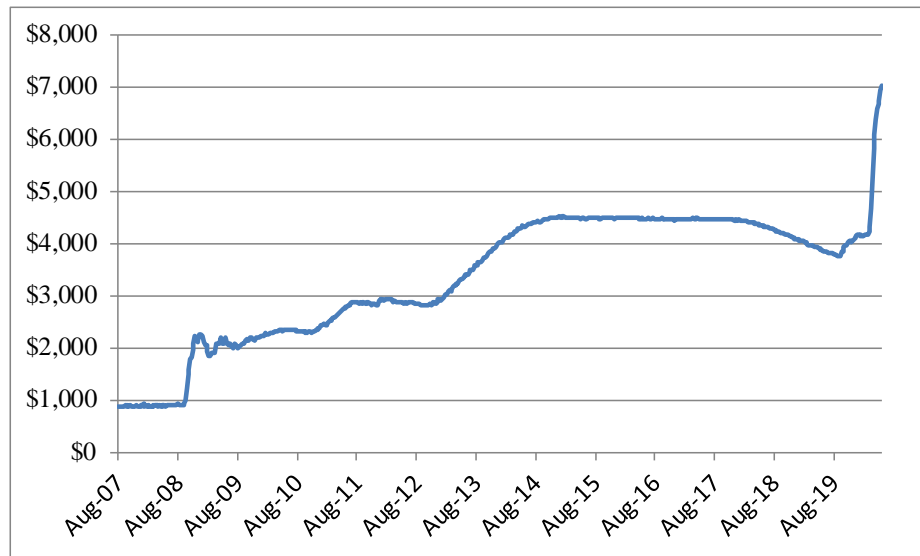
1 Twelve days later, on March 15, 2020, the FOMC moved to reduce the federal funds rate
2 by a further 100 basis points, to a target range of 0% to 0.25%. In addition, the Federal
3 Reserve has announced a broad range of unprecedented programs designed to support
4 financial market liquidity and economic stability. To start, the quantitative easing (“QE”)
5 measures initially adopted in response to the 2008 financial crisis were reintroduced by
6 directing the purchase of Treasury securities and agency mortgage-backed securities “in
7 the amounts needed to support the smooth functioning of markets,”²⁷ while continuing to
8 reinvest all principal payments from its existing holdings. In addition, the Federal Reserve
9 has also announced wide-ranging initiatives designed to support credit markets and ensure
10 liquidity, including credit facilities to support households, businesses, and state and local
11 governments, as well as the purchase of corporate bonds on the secondary market.²⁸

12 Prior to the initiation of QE in 2009, the Federal Reserve’s holdings of U.S.
13 Treasury bonds and notes amounted to approximately \$900 billion. With the
14 implementation of its asset purchase program, balances of Treasury securities and
15 mortgage backed instruments climbed steadily. Although the Federal Reserve had begun
16 a process of normalizing its monetary policies by reducing its balance sheet holdings, its
17 response to COVID-19 dramatically reversed this stance. Figure AMM-2 below charts the
18 course of the Federal Reserve’s asset purchase program:

²⁷ Federal Reserve, *Press Release* (Mar. 23, 2020), <https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/files/monetary20200323a1.pdf>.

²⁸ See, e.g., *Federal Reserve takes additional actions to provide up to \$2.3 trillion in loans to support the economy*, Press Release (Apr. 9, 2020), <https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/pressreleases/monetary20200409a.htm>.

**FIGURE AMM-2
FEDERAL RESERVE BALANCE SHEET (BILLION \$)**



Source: https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/bst_recenttrends_accessible.htm.

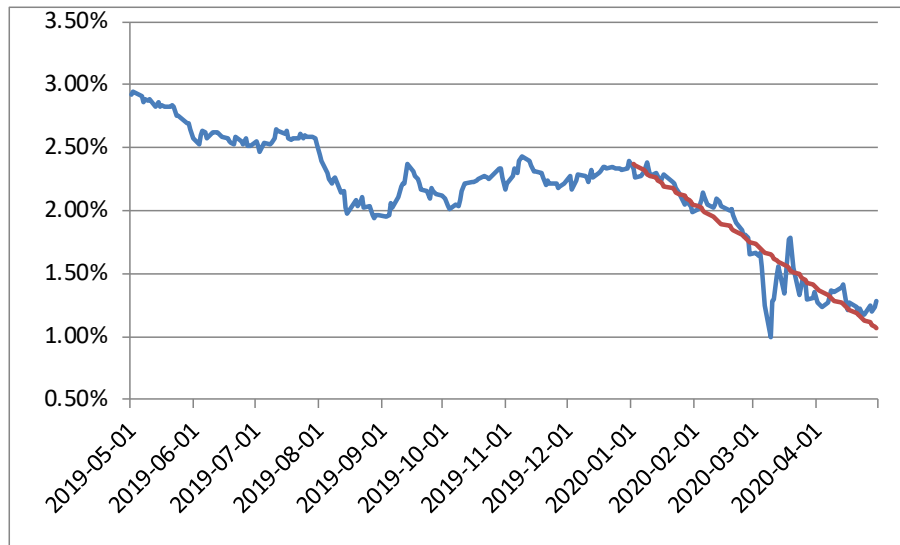
1 As illustrated above, the Federal Reserve’s asset holdings now amount to approximately
 2 \$7 trillion, which is an all-time high, and the resulting effect on capital market conditions
 3 has likely never been more pronounced. While the Federal Reserve’s aggressive monetary
 4 stimulus may help to ensure market liquidity and support the economy, these actions also
 5 support financial asset prices, which in turn place artificial downward pressure on bond
 6 yields.

7 **Q37. DO TRENDS IN THE YIELDS ON TREASURY NOTES AND BONDS**
 8 **ACCURATELY REFLECT THE EXPECTATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF**
 9 **KENTUCKY POWER’S EQUITY INVESTORS?**

10 A37. No. Not surprisingly, investors have reacted to the threat of a global economic recession
 11 and resulting equity market volatility by seeking a safe haven in U.S. government bonds.
 12 As a result of this “flight to safety,” and in response to the Federal Reserve’s monetary
 13 policies, Treasury bond yields have been pushed dramatically lower in the face of extreme

1 risks in other sectors of the capital markets. Monthly average yields on 30-year Treasury
 2 bonds are plotted in Figure AMM-3, below:

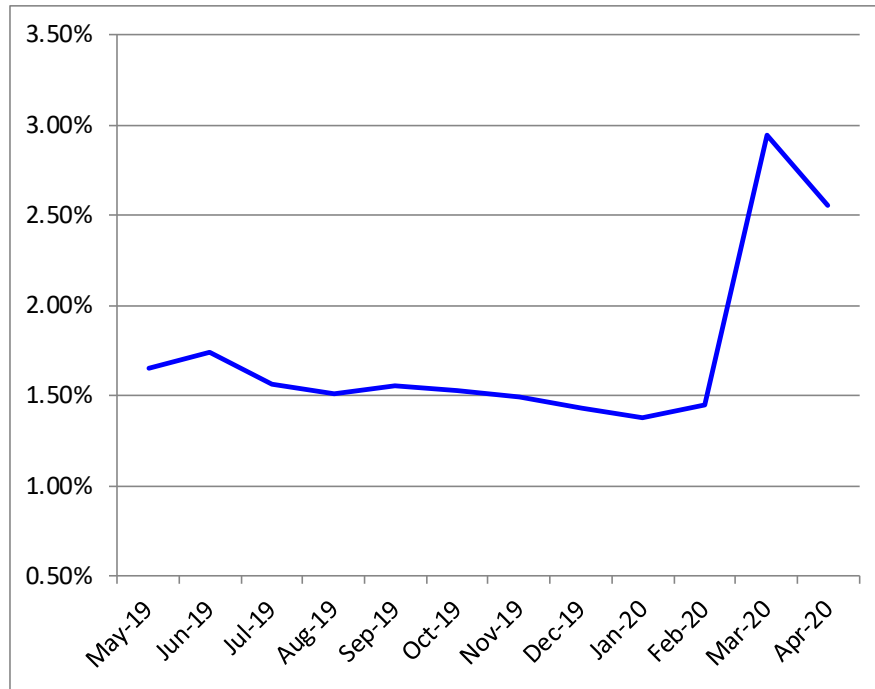
FIGURE AMM-3
30-YEAR TREASURY BOND YIELD
(MAY 2019 – APRIL 2020)



3 As shown above, beginning in January 2020, the yields on 30-year Treasury bonds began
 4 a general decline. In response to accelerating concerns over economic uncertainties and
 5 the Federal Reserve’s actions to increase liquidity in the face of financial market turmoil
 6 related to COVID-19, the fall in Treasury bond yields became increasingly pronounced,
 7 with daily yields on 30-year notes falling below 1% in March 2020. Meanwhile, the price
 8 of 3-month Treasury bills rose high enough to push yields to 0%.

9 While the yields on Treasury securities have fallen significantly, the required
 10 returns for risky assets, such as common stocks, have moved sharply higher to compensate
 11 for increased perceptions of risk. This “risk-off” behavior has caused the spread between
 12 the observable yields on public utility bonds and 30-year Treasury bonds to spike
 13 dramatically. Figure AMM-4 plots the monthly spread between Moody’s Baa public utility
 14 bond yields and 30-year Treasury bond yields since May 2019.

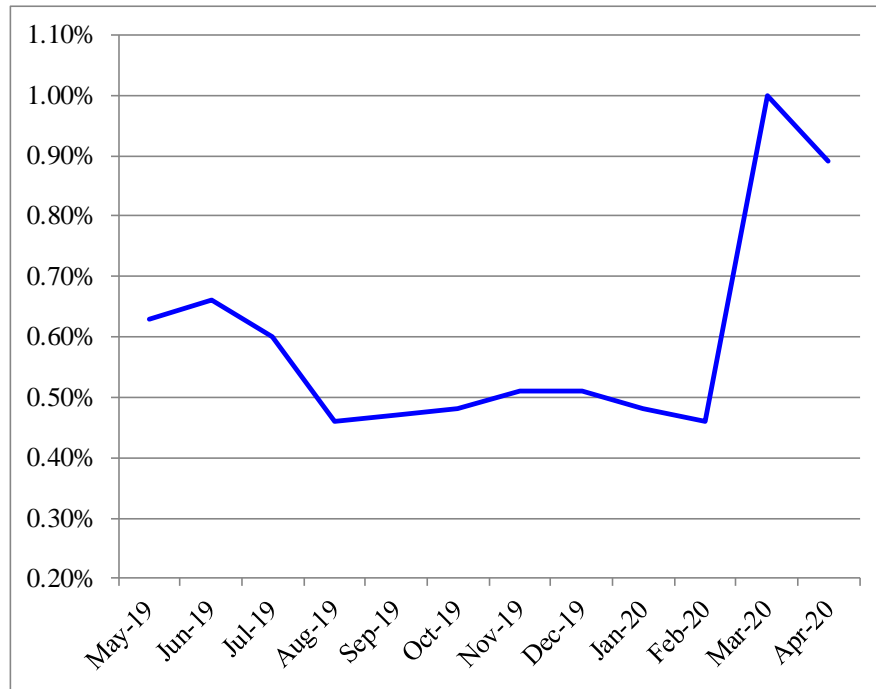
FIGURE AMM-4
YIELD SPREAD – Baa UTILITY V. 30-YEAR TREASURY BONDS
(MAY 2019 – APRIL 2020)



1 As illustrated above, the gap between the yields on these two debt instruments has widened
 2 significantly, reflecting the extent of the uncertainties facing investors. During January
 3 2020, this yield spread averaged 143 basis points, versus 294 and 255 basis points in March
 4 and April of 2020. The difference (approximately 110 to 150 basis points), is the additional
 5 “cost” investors are now requiring to assume additional risk.

6 While the cost of equity cannot be directly observed in capital markets like the
 7 yields on bonds, there is every reason to believe that the required return to attract risk
 8 capital to utilities has increased relative to the yield on utility bonds. As illustrated below
 9 in Figure AMM-5, the spread between public utility bonds of different ratings has also
 10 expanded:

FIGURE AMM-5
YIELD SPREAD – BBB / AA UTILITY BONDS
(MAY 2019 – APRIL 2020)



Source: Moody's Investors Service.

1 If investors require additional return to bear the risk of BBB bonds relative to AA bonds,
 2 it is likely that they also require an even greater additional premium to shift from the
 3 relative safety of bonds to the higher risk of utility equity.

4 **Q38. WHAT DOES THIS IMPLY WITH RESPECT TO THE ROE FOR A UTILITY**
 5 **SUCH AS KENTUCKY POWER?**

6 A38. Focusing solely on the decrease in Treasury bond yields since the start of COVID-19
 7 pandemic might suggest that investors' required returns have fallen, but the exact opposite
 8 is true. Widening spreads between the yields on utility bonds and Treasury securities
 9 supports a conclusion that increased perceptions of risk have pushed required returns for
 10 common stocks higher at the same time that Treasury bond yields have declined because
 11 of a "flight to quality." The fact that prices of Treasury bonds have been driven sharply

1 higher is the mirror image of higher, not lower returns for more risky asset classes, such as
2 the common stock of utilities like Kentucky Power.

3 **Q39. DOES THE PROSPECT OF ECONOMIC RECESSION IMPLY LOWER**
4 **CAPITAL COSTS?**

5 A39. No. Investors' required rates of return for Kentucky Power and other financial assets are a
6 function of risk, with greater exposure to uncertainty requiring higher—not lower—rates
7 of return to induce long-term investment. With respect to credit markets, S&P observed
8 that conditions “look set to remain extraordinarily difficult for borrowers at least into the
9 second half of the year, with the economic stop associated with COVID-19-containment
10 measures continuing with no clear end in sight.”²⁹ And while regulated utilities are
11 favorably positioned relative to other industry sectors, S&P nevertheless noted that “access
12 to the equity markets remains extraordinarily challenging.”³⁰

13 It is important not to confuse investors' expectations for future growth and cash
14 flows, which is one consideration in estimating the cost of common equity, with their
15 required rate of return. In fact, trends in growth rates say nothing at all about investors'
16 overall risk perceptions. The fact that investors' required rates of return for long-term
17 capital can rise in tandem with expectations of declining growth that might accompany an
18 economic slowdown is demonstrated in the equity markets, where perceptions of greater
19 risks led investors to sharply reevaluate what they are willing to pay for common stocks.
20 While the precipitous decline in utility stock prices may in part be attributed to somewhat
21 diminished expectations of future cash flows, there is also every indication that investors'
22 discount rate, or cost of common equity, has moved significantly higher to accommodate
23 the greater risks they now associate with equity investments.

²⁹ S&P Global Ratings, *Credit Conditions North America: Unprecedented Uncertainty Slams Credit* (Mar. 31, 2020).

³⁰ S&P Global Ratings, *COVID-19: The Outlook For North American Regulated Utilities Turns Negative*, RatingsDirect (Apr. 2, 2020).

1 **Q40. DO THESE ECONOMIC PRESSURES HAVE PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE**
2 **FOR KENTUCKY POWER?**

3 A40. Yes. Even before COVID-19, the Company’s service territory faced weak economic
4 conditions and higher unemployment than national and statewide averages. Moody’s
5 pointed to the “lower cash flow and cash flow-based credit metrics the company has
6 demonstrated in recent years as a result of under earning and required refunds in an
7 economically challenged service territory.”³¹ Investors also recognize that Kentucky
8 Power’s service area is characterized by a high concentration of sales to industrial
9 customers relative to other electric utilities. During 2019, almost 26% of the Company’s
10 total energy sales were to industrial customers,³² with 12% of Kentucky Power’s revenues
11 attributable to a single customer, Marathon Petroleum Company.³³ Because these sales are
12 more sensitive to business cycle changes, the price of alternative energy sources, and
13 pressure from competitors, they are generally considered to be more risky than sales to
14 residential or commercial customers.³⁴ As illustrated in the following table, the Company
15 has approximately twice the exposure to industrial revenues as compared to the firms in
16 the proxy group:

³¹ Moody’s Investors Service, *Kentucky Power Company*, Credit Opinion (Apr. 14, 2020).

³² Kentucky Power Co., 2019 FERC Form 1 at 300.

³³ Kentucky Power Company, 2019 Annual Report.

³⁴ For example, Seeking Alpha reported that production at Marathon’s Catlettsburg refinery was cut by as much as one-third due to lower gasoline demand stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. Carl Surran, *Marathon raises rates at Catlettsburg as demand claws back*, Seeking Alpha (May 11, 2020).

**TABLE AMM-1
INDUSTRIAL REVENUE CONCENTRATION**

<u>Company</u>	<u>Industrial to Total Elec. Revenue</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Industrial to Total Elec. Revenue</u>
Alliant Energy	28%	Eversource Energy	5%
Ameren Corp.	8%	Exelon Corp.	17%
American Elec Pwr	19%	Fortis Inc.	13%
Avangrid, Inc.	6%	NextEra Energy, Inc.	10%
Black Hills Corp.	18%	OGE Energy Corp.	10%
CMS Energy Corp.	15%	PPL Corp.	13%
Consolidated Edison	1%	Pub Sv Enterprise Grp.	3%
Dominion Energy	7%	Sempra Energy	11%
DTE Energy Co.	13%	Southern Company	18%
Duke Energy Corp.	14%	WEC Energy Group	21%
Entergy Corp.	27%	Xcel Energy Inc.	18%
Evergy Inc.	12%		
		Average-Electric Group	13%
		Kentucky Power	26%

Sources:

The Value Line Investment Survey (Feb. 14, Mar. 13, & Apr. 24, 2020).

Aggregate data from most recent FERC Form 1's for electric operating companies of Avangrid, Consolidated Edison, Fortis, PPL, Public Service Enterprise Group, and Sempra Energy.

- 1 As S&P recognized with respect to the Company, “[i]ndustrial customers contribute about
2 one-half of the energy sales, leading to less stable operating cash flow.”³⁵ This exposure
3 to a relatively high concentration of industrial sales implies a significant degree of risk to
4 Kentucky Power’s operations that must be offset by sufficient financial fitness.

³⁵ S&P Global Ratings, *Kentucky Power Co*, RatingsDirect (Apr. 8, 2020).

1 **Q41. IS THERE ANY DIRECT EVIDENCE THAT THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH**
2 **ELECTRIC UTILITY COMMON STOCKS HAVE INCREASED AS A RESULT**
3 **OF RECENT MARKET TURMOIL?**

4 A41. Yes. Beta is a widely-referenced measure of equity risk that is based on the relative
5 volatility of a utility's common stock price relative to the market as a whole, and reflects
6 the tendency of a stock's price to follow changes in the market. A stock that tends to
7 respond less to market movements has a beta less than 1.00, while stocks that tend to move
8 more than the market have betas greater than 1.00. Beta is the only relevant measure of
9 investment risk under modern capital market theory, and is widely cited in academics and
10 in the investment industry as a guide to investors' risk perceptions.

11 While beta values are typically calculated based on historical price movements over
12 a five-year period, this backward-looking view can obscure the implications of more
13 current data affecting investors' forward-looking assessment of risk. Table AMM-2,
14 below, compares beta values measured using a one-year lookback period as of April 30,
15 2020 with those as of December 31, 2019 for the thirty-seven companies included in Value
16 Line's electric utility industry groups:

**TABLE AMM-2
COMPARISON OF BETA VALUES**

<u>Company</u>	<u>Year ended Mar. 31, 2020</u>	<u>Year ended Dec. 31, 2019</u>
ALLETE	1.02	0.62
Alliant Energy	1.06	0.46
Ameren Corp.	1.00	0.57
American Elec Pwr	1.03	0.55
Avangrid, Inc.	0.75	0.57
Avista Corp.	1.02	0.52
Black Hills Corp.	1.24	0.56
CenterPoint Energy	1.37	0.80
CMS Energy Corp.	1.02	0.43
Consolidated Edison	0.81	0.45
Dominion Energy	0.87	0.45
DTE Energy Co.	1.10	0.55
Duke Energy Corp.	1.07	0.43
Edison International	1.10	0.53
El Paso Electric Co.	0.45	0.76
Entergy Corp.	1.19	0.42
Evergy Inc.	1.13	0.45
Eversource Energy	1.06	0.54
Exelon Corp.	1.08	0.75
FirstEnergy Corp.	1.00	0.59
Fortis Inc.	0.76	0.35
Hawaiian Elec.	0.77	0.51
IDACORP, Inc.	1.11	0.44
MGE Energy	0.66	0.60
NextEra Energy, Inc.	1.05	0.33
NorthWestern Corp.	1.26	0.60
OGE Energy Corp.	1.23	0.67
Otter Tail Corp.	1.12	0.83
Pinnacle West Capital	1.14	0.47
PNM Resources	1.45	0.57
Portland General Elec.	1.11	0.49
PPL Corp.	1.39	0.80
Pub Sv Enterprise Grp.	1.10	0.63
Sempra Energy	1.07	0.51
Southern Company	1.11	0.49
WEC Energy Group	1.08	0.42
Xcel Energy Inc.	<u>1.04</u>	<u>0.54</u>
Average	1.05	0.55

Source: Bloomberg Terminal. Based on weekly price changes relative to the NYSE Composite, including Blume adjustment.

1 As illustrated above, beta values measured using current data have increased substantially
 2 from those indicated at year-end 2019. In fact, with an average beta greater than 1.00, price
 3 movements for electric utility stocks as a whole over this more time period suggest that the
 4 industry is as risky as the NYSE Composite Index as a whole.

5 **Q42. HOW DO INTEREST RATES ON LONG-TERM BONDS COMPARE WITH**
 6 **THOSE PROJECTED FOR THE NEXT FEW YEARS?**

7 A42. Table AMM-3 below compares current interest rates on 10-year and 30-year Treasury
 8 bonds, triple-A rated corporate bonds, and double-A rated utility bonds with the average of
 9 near-term projections from the Blue Chip Financial Forecasts, Energy Information
 10 Administration (“EIA”), IHS Markit, and The Value Line Investment Survey (“Value
 11 Line”):

TABLE AMM-3
INTEREST RATE TRENDS

	<u>Apr. 2020</u>	<u>Average 2021-25</u>	<u>Change (bp)</u>
10-Yr. Treasury	0.66%	2.93%	227
30-Yr. Treasury	1.27%	3.25%	198
Aaa Corporate	2.43%	3.92%	149
Aa Utility	2.93%	4.45%	152

Source:

Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2020 (Jan. 29, 2020).

IHS Markit, Long-Term Macro Forecast - Baseline (Apr. 8, 2020).

Value Line Investment Survey, Forecast for the U.S. Economy (Feb. 28, 2020).

Wolters Kluwer, Blue Chip Financial Forecasts (Dec. 1, 2019).

12 As evidenced above, there is a clear consensus that the cost of permanent capital will be
 13 higher in the 2021-2025 timeframe than it is currently. As a result, current cost of capital
 14 estimates are likely to understate investors’ requirements during the time the rates set in
 15 this proceeding are effective.

1 **Q43. QUANTITATIVE METHODS SUCH AS THE DCF MODEL AND CAPM ARE**
2 **ALREADY FORWARD-LOOKING. WHY SHOULD THE COMMISSION ALSO**
3 **CONSIDER EXPECTED TRENDS IN LONG-TERM CAPITAL COSTS?**

4 A43. While I agree that investors' future expectations are reflected in current capital market data,
5 this does not provide a rationale for ignoring evidence that suggests long-term capital costs
6 are expected to increase. In fact, the application of financial models to estimate the cost of
7 equity is concerned only with investors' forward-looking expectations and this process
8 inherently involves relying on projections (e.g., EPS growth rates, market returns) which
9 might differ from what actually transpires. Securities are priced based on expectations over
10 the foreseeable horizon, which includes future prospects for interest rates.

11 Investors would certainly consider current yields as one guide, but expectations of
12 future trends are what ultimately shape the prices paid for common stock and the
13 underlying cost of equity. Moreover, investors recognize that bond yields can and do shift
14 over time with changes in underlying economic and capital market conditions, which
15 supports consideration of interest rate forecasts in evaluating the cost of equity. The fact
16 that recognized research organizations such as IHS Markit, Blue Chip Financial Forecasts,
17 and Value Line devote considerable expertise and resources to evaluating future trends in
18 capital markets, and investors' reliance on such services, evidences the relevance of
19 projected interest rates in applying the financial models presented in my testimony. This
20 is particularly the case in light of the unprecedented monetary policy measures taken by
21 the Federal Reserve in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which serve to artificially
22 suppress interest rates in an effort to address near-term economic risks.

1 **Q44. WOULD IT BE REASONABLE TO DISREGARD THE IMPLICATIONS OF**
2 **CURRENT CAPITAL MARKET CONDITIONS IN ESTABLISHING A FAIR ROE**
3 **FOR KENTUCKY POWER?**

4 A44. No. Current capital market conditions reflect the reality of the situation in which Kentucky
5 Power and other businesses must attract and retain capital. The standards underlying a fair
6 rate of return require that Kentucky Power’s authorized ROE reflect a return competitive
7 with other investments of comparable risk and preserve the Company’s ability to maintain
8 access to capital on reasonable terms. These standards can only be met by considering the
9 requirements of investors in today’s capital markets. As S&P concluded, challenges posed
10 by the COVID-19 crisis “have the potential to significantly impact the financial
11 performance of the investor-owned utilities, increasing the overall level of investor risk,
12 and will have to be addressed by state regulators.”³⁶

13 The events since early March 2020 undoubtedly mark a significant transition in
14 investors’ expectations, and there has been little indication that the challenges confronting
15 the economy and financial markets will be resolved quickly. While market dislocations
16 may complicate the evaluation of the cost of common equity, this provides no basis to
17 ignore the upward shift in investors’ risk perceptions and required rates of return for long-
18 term capital. If the increase in investors’ required rate of return is not incorporated in the
19 allowed ROE, the results will fail to meet the comparable earnings standard that is
20 fundamental in determining the cost of capital. From a more practical perspective, failing
21 to provide investors with the opportunity to earn a rate of return commensurate with
22 Kentucky Power’s risks will only serve to weaken its financial integrity, while hampering
23 the Company’s ability to attract the capital needed to meet the economic and reliability
24 needs of its service area.

³⁶ S&P Global Market Intelligence, *State Regulatory Evaluations*, RRA Regulatory Focus (Mar. 25, 2020).

1 **Q45. IS IT POSSIBLE THAT THE ECONOMIC DISLOCATION CAUSED BY**
2 **COVID-19 IS A TEMPORARY ABERRATION THAT WILL SOON ABATE?**

3 A45. No one knows the future of our complex global economy. Although there is continued
4 hope for a swift economic rebound as COVID-19 containment measures are gradually
5 lifted, residual impacts of the unprecedented economic and health crisis could linger
6 indefinitely. In any event, it would be imprudent to gamble the interests of customers and
7 the economy of Kentucky in the hope that the harsh economic reality will suddenly be
8 resolved. Kentucky Power must raise capital in the real world of financial markets. To
9 ignore the current reality would be unwise given the importance of reliable electric power
10 for customers and the economy.

IV. COMPARABLE RISK PROXY GROUP

11 **Q46. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION OF YOUR TESTIMONY?**

12 A46. This section describes the procedures underlying my identification of a proxy group of
13 publicly traded companies.

14 **Q47. CAN QUANTITATIVE METHODS BE APPLIED DIRECTLY TO KENTUCKY**
15 **POWER TO ESTIMATE THE COST OF EQUITY?**

16 A47. No. Application of quantitative methods to estimate the cost of common equity requires
17 observable capital market data, such as stock prices and beta values. Moreover, even for a
18 firm with publicly traded stock, the cost of common equity can only be estimated. As a
19 result, applying quantitative models using observable market data only produces an
20 estimate that inherently includes some degree of observation error. Thus, the accepted
21 approach to increase confidence in the results is to apply quantitative methods to a proxy
22 group of publicly traded companies that investors regard as risk-comparable. The results
23 of the analysis on the sample of companies are relied upon to establish a range of
24 reasonableness for the cost of equity for the specific company at issue.

1 **Q48. HOW DO YOU IDENTIFY THE PROXY GROUP OF ELECTRIC UTILITIES**
2 **RELIED ON FOR YOUR ANALYSES?**

3 A48. In order to reflect the risks and prospects associated with Kentucky Power’s jurisdictional
4 utility operations, I began with the following criteria to identify a proxy group of utilities:

- 5 1. Companies that are included in the Electric Utility Industry groups compiled
6 by Value Line.
- 7 2. Electric utilities that paid common dividends over the last six months and
8 have not announced a dividend cut since that time.
- 9 3. Electric utilities with no ongoing involvement in a major merger or
10 acquisition that would distort quantitative results.

11 In addition, my analysis also considered credit ratings from S&P and Moody’s,
12 along with Value Line’s Safety Rank in evaluating relative risk. Specifically, I limited the
13 proxy group to those companies with ratings that fall within one “notch” higher or lower
14 than the A- corporate credit rating assigned to Kentucky Power by S&P, which results in a
15 ratings range of BBB+ to A. Meanwhile, considering the long term issuer rating of Baa3
16 rating assigned to the Company by Moody’s, I limited the proxy group to include only
17 those utilities with a Moody’s ratings in the range of Baa3 to Baa1. These criteria result in
18 a proxy group composed of 23 companies, which I refer to as the “Electric Group.”

19 **Q49. HOW DO YOU EVALUATE THE RISKS OF THE ELECTRIC GROUP**
20 **RELATIVE TO KENTUCKY POWER?**

21 A49. My evaluation of relative risk considers four objective, published benchmarks that are
22 widely relied on in the investment community. Credit ratings are assigned by independent
23 rating agencies for the purpose of providing investors with a broad assessment of the
24 creditworthiness of a firm. Ratings generally extend from triple-A (the highest) to D (in
25 default). Other symbols (*e.g.*, "+" or "-") are used to show relative standing within a
26 category. Because the rating agencies’ evaluation includes all of the factors normally
27 considered important in assessing a firm’s relative credit standing, corporate credit ratings

1 provide a broad, objective measure of overall investment risk that is readily available to
2 investors. Widely cited in the investment community and referenced by investors, credit
3 ratings are also frequently used as a primary risk indicator in establishing proxy groups to
4 estimate the cost of common equity.

5 While credit ratings provide the most widely referenced benchmark for investment
6 risks, other quality rankings published by investment advisory services also provide
7 relative assessments of risks that are considered by investors in forming their expectations
8 for common stocks. Value Line's primary risk indicator is its Safety Rank, which ranges
9 from "1" (Safest) to "5" (Riskiest). This overall risk measure is intended to capture the
10 total risk of a stock, and incorporates elements of stock price stability and financial
11 strength. Given that Value Line is perhaps the most widely available source of investment
12 advisory information, its Safety Rank provides useful guidance regarding the risk
13 perceptions of investors.

14 The Financial Strength Rating is designed as a guide to overall financial strength
15 and creditworthiness, with the key inputs including financial leverage, business volatility
16 measures, and company size. Value Line's Financial Strength Ratings range from "A++"
17 (strongest) down to "C" (weakest) in nine steps. These objective, published indicators
18 incorporate consideration of a broad spectrum of risks, including financial and business
19 position, relative size, and exposure to firm-specific factors.

20 Finally, beta measures a utility's stock price volatility relative to the market as a
21 whole, and reflects the tendency of a stock's price to follow changes in the market. A stock
22 that tends to respond less to market movements has a beta less than 1.00, while stocks that
23 tend to move more than the market have betas greater than 1.00. Beta is the only relevant
24 measure of investment risk under modern capital market theory, and is widely cited in
25 academics and in the investment industry as a guide to investors' risk perceptions.

1 Moreover, in my experience Value Line is the most widely referenced source for beta in
2 regulatory proceedings. As noted in *New Regulatory Finance*:

3 Value Line is the largest and most widely circulated independent
4 investment advisory service, and influences the expectations of a large
5 number of institutional and individual investors. ... Value Line betas are
6 computed on a theoretically sound basis using a broadly based market
7 index, and they are adjusted for the regression tendency of betas to
8 converge to 1.00.³⁷

9 **Q50. HOW DO THE OVERALL RISKS OF YOUR PROXY GROUP COMPARE TO**
10 **KENTUCKY POWER?**

11 A50. Table AMM-4 compares the Electric Group with Kentucky Power across the four key
12 measures of investment risk discussed above. Because Kentucky Power has no publicly
13 traded common stock, the Value Line risk measures shown reflect those published for its
14 parent, AEP:

³⁷ Roger A. Morin, *New Regulatory Finance*, Pub. Util. Reports, Inc. (2006) at 71.

**TABLE AMM-4
COMPARISON OF RISK INDICATORS**

	Company	(a)	(b)	(c)		
		S&P Corporate Rating	Moody's Long-term Rating	Safety Rank	Value Line Financial Strength	Beta
1	Alliant Energy	A-	Baa2	2	A	0.55
2	Ameren Corp.	BBB+	Baa1	2	A	0.50
3	American Elec Pwr	A-	Baa1	1	A+	0.50
4	Avangrid, Inc.	BBB+	Baa1	2	B++	0.40
5	Black Hills Corp.	BBB+	Baa2	2	A	0.65
6	CMS Energy Corp.	BBB+	Baa1	2	B++	0.50
7	Consolidated Edison	A-	Baa2	1	A+	0.40
8	Dominion Energy	BBB+	Baa2	2	B++	0.50
9	DTE Energy Co.	BBB+	Baa2	2	B++	0.50
10	Duke Energy Corp.	A-	Baa1	2	A	0.45
11	Entergy Corp.	BBB+	Baa2	2	B++	0.60
12	Evergy Inc.	A-	Baa2	2	B++	n/a
13	Eversource Energy	A-	Baa1	1	A	0.55
14	Exelon Corp.	BBB+	Baa2	2	B++	0.65
15	Fortis Inc.	A-	Baa3	2	B++	0.60
16	NextEra Energy, Inc.	A-	Baa1	1	A+	0.50
17	OGE Energy Corp.	BBB+	Baa1	2	A	0.70
18	PPL Corp.	A-	Baa2	2	B++	0.65
19	Pub Sv Enterprise Grp.	BBB+	Baa1	1	A++	0.60
20	Sempra Energy	BBB+	Baa1	2	A	0.65
21	Southern Company	A-	Baa2	2	A	0.50
22	WEC Energy Group	A-	Baa1	1	A+	0.45
23	Xcel Energy Inc.	A-	Baa1	1	A+	0.45
	Range	BBB+ to A-	Baa3 to Baa1	1 to 2	B++ to A+	0.40 to 0.70
	Kentucky Power	A-	Baa3	1	A+	0.55

(a) Issuer credit rating from www.standardandpoors.com (retrieved May 1, 2020).

(b) Long-term rating from www.moodys.com (retrieved May 1, 2020).

(c) The Value Line Investment Survey (Feb. 14, Mar. 13 and Apr. 24, 2020).

1 **Q51. WHAT DOES THIS COMPARISON INDICATE REGARDING INVESTORS’**
2 **ASSESSMENT OF THE RELATIVE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH YOUR**
3 **ELECTRIC GROUP?**

4 A51. As shown above, Kentucky Power’s A- rating from S&P is consistent with the range
5 maintained by the Electric Group,³⁸ with the Company’s Baa3 rating from Moody’s falling
6 at the bottom of the proxy group range. With respect to Value Line’s Safety Rank, Financial
7 Strength and beta measures, the values for Kentucky Power are consistent with the range
8 applicable to the Electric Group. Considered together, a comparison of these objective
9 measures, which incorporate a broad spectrum of risks, including financial and business
10 position, relative size, and exposure to company specific factors, indicates that investors
11 would likely conclude that the overall investment risks for Kentucky Power are generally
12 comparable to those of the firms in the Electric Group.

V. CAPITAL MARKET ESTIMATES

13 **Q52. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION?**

14 A52. This section presents capital market estimates of the cost of equity. First, I address the
15 concept of the cost of common equity, along with the risk-return tradeoff principle
16 fundamental to capital markets. Next, I describe various quantitative analyses conducted
17 to estimate the cost of common equity for the proxy group of comparable risk utilities.
18 Finally, I examine flotation costs, which are properly considered in evaluating a fair and
19 reasonable rate of return on equity.

³⁸ While S&P assigns Kentucky Power a corporate credit rating of A-, consistent with AEP and its other operating subsidiaries, it also indicates that the Company’s stand-alone credit profile is “bbb,” which suggests greater risk. S&P Global Ratings, *Kentucky Power Co.*, RatingsDirect (Apr. 8, 2020). This is consistent with Fitch, which has assigned Kentucky Power a long-term issuer default rating of “BBB.”

A. Economic Standards

1 **Q53. WHAT FUNDAMENTAL ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE UNDERLIES THE COST OF**
 2 **EQUITY CONCEPT?**

3 A53. The fundamental economic principle underlying the cost of equity concept is the notion
 4 that investors are risk averse. In capital markets where relatively risk-free assets are
 5 available (*e.g.*, U.S. Treasury securities), investors can be induced to hold riskier assets
 6 only if they are offered a premium, or additional return, above the rate of return on a risk-
 7 free asset. Because all assets compete with each other for investor funds, riskier assets
 8 must yield a higher expected rate of return than safer assets to induce investors to invest
 9 and hold them.

10 Given this risk-return tradeoff, the required rate of return (k) from an asset (i) can
 11 generally be expressed as:

$$12 \quad k_i = R_f + RP_i$$

13 where: R_f = Risk-free rate of return, and
 14 RP_i = Risk premium required to hold riskier asset i .

15 Thus, the required rate of return for a particular asset at any time is a function of: (1) the
 16 yield on risk-free assets, and (2) the asset's relative risk, with investors demanding
 17 correspondingly larger risk premiums for bearing greater risk.

18 **Q54. IS THERE EVIDENCE THAT THE RISK-RETURN TRADEOFF PRINCIPLE**
 19 **ACTUALLY OPERATES IN THE CAPITAL MARKETS?**

20 A54. Yes. The risk-return tradeoff can be readily documented in segments of the capital markets
 21 where required rates of return can be directly inferred from market data and where
 22 generally accepted measures of risk exist. Bond yields, for example, reflect investors'
 23 expected rates of return, and bond ratings measure the risk of individual bond issues.
 24 Comparing the observed yields on government securities, which are considered free of

1 default risk, to the yields on bonds of various rating categories demonstrates that the risk-
2 return tradeoff does, in fact, exist.

3 **Q55. DOES THE RISK-RETURN TRADEOFF OBSERVED WITH FIXED INCOME**
4 **SECURITIES EXTEND TO COMMON STOCKS AND OTHER ASSETS?**

5 A55. It is widely accepted that the risk-return tradeoff evidenced with long-term debt extends to
6 all assets. Documenting the risk-return tradeoff for assets other than fixed income
7 securities, however, is complicated by two factors. First, there is no standard measure of
8 risk applicable to all assets. Second, for most assets – including common stock – required
9 rates of return cannot be directly observed. Yet there is every reason to believe that
10 investors exhibit risk aversion in deciding whether or not to hold common stocks and other
11 assets, just as when choosing among fixed-income securities.

12 **Q56. IS THIS RISK-RETURN TRADEOFF LIMITED TO DIFFERENCES BETWEEN**
13 **FIRMS?**

14 A56. No. The risk-return tradeoff principle applies not only to investments in different firms,
15 but also to different securities issued by the same firm. The securities issued by a utility
16 vary considerably in risk because they have different characteristics and priorities. As
17 noted earlier, common shareholders are the last in line and they receive only the net
18 revenues, if any, remaining after all other claimants have been paid. As a result, the rate of
19 return that investors require from a utility's common stock, the most junior and riskiest of
20 its securities, must be considerably higher than the yield offered by the utility's senior,
21 long-term debt.

22 **Q57. WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES IN DETERMINING A JUST AND**
23 **REASONABLE ROE FOR A REGULATED ENTERPRISE?**

24 A57. The actual return investors require is unobservable. Different methodologies have been
25 developed to estimate investors' expected and required return on capital, but all such
26 methodologies are merely theoretical tools and generally produce a range of estimates,

1 based on different assumptions and inputs. The DCF method, which is frequently
 2 referenced and relied on by regulators, is only one theoretical approach to gain insight into
 3 the return investors require; there are numerous other methodologies for estimating the cost
 4 of capital and the ranges produced by the different approaches can vary widely.

5 **Q58. IS IT CUSTOMARY TO CONSIDER THE RESULTS OF MULTIPLE**
 6 **APPROACHES WHEN EVALUATING A JUST AND REASONABLE ROE?**

7 A58. Yes. In my experience, financial analysts and regulators routinely consider the results of
 8 alternative approaches in determining allowed ROEs. It is widely recognized that no single
 9 method can be regarded as failsafe; with all approaches having advantages and
 10 shortcomings. As the FERC has noted, “[t]he determination of rate of return on equity
 11 starts from the premise that there is no single approach or methodology for determining the
 12 correct rate of return.”³⁹ Similarly, a publication of the Society of Utility and Regulatory
 13 Financial Analysts concluded that:

14 Each model requires the exercise of judgment as to the reasonableness of
 15 the underlying assumptions of the methodology and on the reasonableness
 16 of the proxies used to validate the theory. Each model has its own way of
 17 examining investor behavior, its own premises, and its own set of
 18 simplifications of reality. Each method proceeds from different
 19 fundamental premises, most of which cannot be validated empirically.
 20 Investors clearly do not subscribe to any singular method, nor does the stock
 21 price reflect the application of any one single method by investors.⁴⁰

22 As this treatise succinctly observed, “no single model is so inherently precise that
 23 it can be relied on solely to the exclusion of other theoretically sound models.”⁴¹ Similarly,
 24 *New Regulatory Finance* concluded that:

25 There is no single model that conclusively determines or estimates the
 26 expected return for an individual firm. Each methodology possesses its own

³⁹ *Northwest Pipeline Co.*, Opinion No. 396-C, 81 FERC ¶ 61,036 at 4 (1997).

⁴⁰ David C. Parcell, *The Cost of Capital – A Practitioner’s Guide*, Society of Utility and Regulatory Financial Analysts (2010) at 84.

⁴¹ *Id.*

1 way of examining investor behavior, its own premises, and its own set of
2 simplifications of reality. Each method proceeds from different
3 fundamental premises that cannot be validated empirically. Investors do
4 not necessarily subscribe to any one method, nor does the stock price reflect
5 the application of any one single method by the price-setting investor.
6 There is no monopoly as to which method is used by investors. In the
7 absence of any hard evidence as to which method outdoes the other, all
8 relevant evidence should be used and weighted equally, in order to
9 minimize judgmental error, measurement error, and conceptual
10 infirmities.⁴²

11 Thus, while the DCF model is a recognized approach to estimating the ROE, it is not
12 without shortcomings and does not otherwise eliminate the need to ensure that the “end
13 result” is fair. The Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission has recognized this principle:

14 There are three principal reasons for our unwillingness to place a great deal
15 of weight on the results of any DCF analysis. One is . . . the failure of the
16 DCF model to conform to reality. The second is the undeniable fact that
17 rarely if ever do two expert witnesses agree on the terms of a DCF equation
18 for the same utility – for example, as we shall see in more detail below,
19 projections of future dividend cash flow and anticipated price appreciation
20 of the stock can vary widely. And, the third reason is that the unadjusted
21 DCF result is almost always well below what any informed financial
22 analysis would regard as defensible, and therefore require an upward
23 adjustment based largely on the expert witness’s judgment. In these
24 circumstances, we find it difficult to regard the results of a DCF
25 computation as any more than suggestive.⁴³

26 More recently, the FERC recognized the potential for any application of the DCF model to
27 produce unreliable results.⁴⁴

28 As this discussion indicates, consideration of the results of alternative approaches
29 reduces the potential for error associated with any single quantitative method. Just as
30 investors inform their decisions through the use of a variety of methodologies, my

⁴² Roger A. Morin, *New Regulatory Finance*, Pub. Util. Reports, Inc. (2006) at 429.

⁴³ *Ind. Michigan Power Co.*, Cause No. 38728, 116 PUR4th, 1, 17-18 (IURC 8/24/1990).

⁴⁴ *Coakley v. Bangor Hydro-Elec. Co.*, Opinion No. 531, 147 FERC ¶ 61,234 at P 41 (2014).

1 evaluation of a fair ROE for the Company considered the results of multiple financial
2 models.

3 **Q59. DOES THE FACT THAT KENTUCKY POWER IS A SUBSIDIARY OF AEP IN**
4 **ANY WAY ALTER THESE FUNDAMENTAL STANDARDS UNDERLYING A**
5 **FAIR AND REASONABLE ROE?**

6 A59. No. While the Company has no publicly traded common stock and AEP is Kentucky
7 Power's only shareholder, this does not change the standards governing the determination
8 of a fair ROE for the Company. Ultimately, the common equity that is required to support
9 the utility operations of Kentucky Power must be raised in the capital markets, where
10 investors consider the Company's ability to offer a rate of return that is competitive with
11 other risk-comparable alternatives. Kentucky Power must compete with other investment
12 opportunities and unless there is a reasonable expectation that investors will have the
13 opportunity to earn returns commensurate with the underlying risks, capital will be
14 allocated elsewhere, the Company's financial integrity will be weakened, and investors
15 will demand an even higher rate of return. Kentucky Power's ability to offer a reasonable
16 return on investment is a necessary ingredient in ensuring that customers continue to enjoy
17 economical rates and reliable service.

18 **Q60. WHAT DOES THE ABOVE DISCUSSION IMPLY WITH RESPECT TO**
19 **ESTIMATING THE COST OF COMMON EQUITY FOR A UTILITY?**

20 A60. Although the cost of common equity cannot be observed directly, it is a function of the
21 returns available from other investment alternatives and the risks to which the equity capital
22 is exposed. Because it is not readily observable, the cost of common equity for a particular
23 utility must be estimated by analyzing information about capital market conditions
24 generally, assessing the relative risks of the company specifically, and employing various
25 quantitative methods that focus on investors' required rates of return. These various

1 quantitative methods typically attempt to infer investors' required rates of return from stock
 2 prices, interest rates, or other capital market data.

B. Discounted Cash Flow Analyses

3 **Q61. HOW IS THE DCF MODEL USED TO ESTIMATE THE COST OF COMMON**
 4 **EQUITY?**

5 A61. DCF models are based on the assumption that the price of a share of common stock is equal
 6 to the present value of the expected cash flows (i.e., future dividends and stock price) that
 7 will be received while holding the stock, discounted at investors' required rate of return.
 8 Rather than developing annual estimates of cash flows into perpetuity, the DCF model can
 9 be simplified to a "constant growth" form:

$$P_0 = \frac{D_1}{k_e - g}$$

10
 11 where: P_0 = Current price per share;
 12 D_1 = Expected dividend per share in the coming year;
 13 k_e = Cost of equity; and,
 14 g = Investors' long-term growth expectations.

15 The cost of common equity (k_e) can be isolated by rearranging terms within the
 16 equation:

$$k_e = \frac{D_1}{P_0} + g$$

17
 18 This constant growth form of the DCF model recognizes that the rate of return to
 19 stockholders consists of two parts: 1) dividend yield (D_1/P_0); and 2) growth (g). In other
 20 words, investors expect to receive a portion of their total return in the form of current
 21 dividends and the remainder through price appreciation.

1 **Q62. WHAT STEPS ARE REQUIRED TO APPLY THE CONSTANT GROWTH DCF**
2 **MODEL?**

3 A62. The first step in implementing the constant growth DCF model is to determine the expected
4 dividend yield (D_1/P_0) for the firm in question. This is usually calculated based on an
5 estimate of dividends to be paid in the coming year divided by the current price of the
6 stock. The second, and more controversial, step is to estimate investors' long-term growth
7 expectations (g) for the firm. The final step is to sum the firm's dividend yield and
8 estimated growth rate to arrive at an estimate of its cost of common equity.

9 **Q63. HOW DO YOU DETERMINE THE DIVIDEND YIELD FOR THE ELECTRIC**
10 **GROUP?**

11 A63. Estimates of dividends to be paid by each of these utilities over the next twelve months,
12 obtained from Value Line, serve as D_1 . This annual dividend is then divided by a 30-day
13 average stock price as of May 1, 2020 for each utility to arrive at the expected dividend
14 yield. The expected dividends, stock prices, and resulting dividend yields for the firms in
15 the Electric Group are presented on page 1 of Exhibit AMM-4. As shown there, dividend
16 yields for the firms in the Electric Group range from 2.4% to 6.8%, and average 3.9%.

17 **Q64. WHAT IS THE NEXT STEP IN APPLYING THE CONSTANT GROWTH DCF**
18 **MODEL?**

19 A64. The next step is to evaluate growth expectations, or " g ," for the firm in question. In
20 constant growth DCF theory, earnings, dividends, book value, and market price are all
21 assumed to grow in lockstep, and the growth horizon of the DCF model is infinite. But
22 implementation of the DCF model is more than just a theoretical exercise; it is an attempt
23 to replicate the mechanism investors used to arrive at observable stock prices. A wide
24 variety of techniques can be used to derive growth rates, but the only " g " that matters in
25 applying the DCF model is the value that investors expect.

1 **Q65. WHAT ARE INVESTORS MOST LIKELY TO CONSIDER IN DEVELOPING**
2 **THEIR GROWTH EXPECTATIONS?**

3 A65. Implementation of the DCF model is solely concerned with replicating the forward-looking
4 evaluation of real-world investors. In the case of utilities, dividend growth rates are not
5 likely to provide a meaningful guide to investors' current growth expectations. This is
6 because utilities have significantly altered their dividend policies in response to more
7 accentuated business risks and capital requirements in the industry, with the payout ratio
8 for electric utilities falling significantly from historical levels. As a result, dividend growth
9 in the utility industry has lagged growth in earnings as utilities conserve financial
10 resources.

11 A measure that plays a pivotal role in determining investors' long-term growth
12 expectations are future trends in earnings per share ("EPS"), which provide the source for
13 future dividends and ultimately support share prices. The importance of earnings in
14 evaluating investors' expectations and requirements is well accepted in the investment
15 community, and surveys of analytical techniques relied on by professional analysts indicate
16 that growth in earnings is far more influential than trends in dividends per share ("DPS").

17 The availability of projected EPS growth rates also is key to investors relying on
18 this measure as compared to future trends in DPS. Apart from Value Line, investment
19 advisory services do not generally publish comprehensive DPS growth projections, and
20 this scarcity of dividend growth rates relative to the abundance of earnings forecasts attests
21 to their relative influence. The fact that securities analysts focus on EPS growth, and that
22 DPS growth rates are not routinely published, indicates that projected EPS growth rates are
23 likely to provide a superior indicator of the future long-term growth expected by investors.

1 **Q66. DO THE GROWTH RATE PROJECTIONS OF SECURITY ANALYSTS**
 2 **CONSIDER HISTORICAL TRENDS?**

3 A66. Yes. Professional security analysts study historical trends extensively in developing their
 4 projections of future earnings. Hence, to the extent there is any useful information in
 5 historical patterns, that information is incorporated into analysts' growth forecasts.

6 **Q67. DID PROFESSOR MYRON J. GORDON, A PIONEER OF THE DCF**
 7 **APPROACH, RECOGNIZE THE PIVOTAL ROLE THAT EARNINGS PLAY IN**
 8 **FORMING INVESTORS' EXPECTATIONS?**

9 A67. Yes. Dr. Gordon specifically recognized that "it is the growth that investors expect that
 10 should be used" in applying the DCF model and he concluded:

11 A number of considerations suggest that investors may, in fact, use earnings
 12 growth as a measure of expected future growth."⁴⁵

13 **Q68. ARE ANALYSTS' ASSESSMENTS OF GROWTH RATES APPROPRIATE FOR**
 14 **ESTIMATING INVESTORS' REQUIRED RETURN USING THE DCF MODEL?**

15 A68. Yes. In applying the DCF model to estimate the cost of common equity, the only relevant
 16 growth rate is the forward-looking expectations of investors that are captured in current
 17 stock prices. Investors, just like securities analysts and others in the investment
 18 community, do not know how the future will actually turn out. They can only make
 19 investment decisions based on their best estimate of what the future holds in the way of
 20 long-term growth for a particular stock, and securities prices are constantly adjusting to
 21 reflect their assessment of available information.

22 Any claims that analysts' estimates are not relied upon by investors are illogical
 23 given the reality of a competitive market for investment advice. If financial analysts'
 24 forecasts do not add value to investors' decision making, then it is irrational for investors

⁴⁵ Gordon, Myron J., "The Cost of Capital to a Public Utility," *MSU Public Utilities Studies* at 89 (1974).

1 to pay for these estimates. Similarly, those financial analysts who fail to provide reliable
 2 forecasts will lose out in competitive markets relative to those analysts whose forecasts
 3 investors find more credible. The reality that analyst estimates are routinely referenced in
 4 the financial media and in investment advisory publications, as well as the continued
 5 success of services such as Thomson Reuters and Value Line, implies that investors use
 6 them as a basis for their expectations.

7 While the projections of securities analysts may be proven optimistic or pessimistic
 8 in hindsight, this is irrelevant in assessing the expected growth that investors have
 9 incorporated into current stock prices, and any bias in analysts' forecasts – whether
 10 pessimistic or optimistic – is irrelevant if investors share analysts' views. Earnings growth
 11 projections of security analysts provide the most frequently referenced guide to investors'
 12 views and are widely accepted in applying the DCF model. As explained in *New*
 13 *Regulatory Finance*:

14 Because of the dominance of institutional investors and their influence on
 15 individual investors, analysts' forecasts of long-run growth rates provide a
 16 sound basis for estimating required returns. Financial analysts exert a
 17 strong influence on the expectations of many investors who do not possess
 18 the resources to make their own forecasts, that is, they are a cause of *g*
 19 [growth]. The accuracy of these forecasts in the sense of whether they turn
 20 out to be correct is not an issue here, as long as they reflect widely held
 21 expectations.⁴⁶

22 **Q69. HAS THE COMMISSION ALSO RECOGNIZED THAT ANALYSTS' GROWTH**
 23 **RATE ESTIMATES ARE AN IMPORTANT AND MEANINGFUL GUIDE TO**
 24 **INVESTORS' EXPECTATIONS?**

25 A69. Yes. The Commission has indicated its preference for relying on analysts' projections in
 26 establishing investors' expectations:

⁴⁶ Roger A. Morin, *New Regulatory Finance, Pub. Util. Reports, Inc.* (2006) at 298 (emphasis added).

1 KU's argument concerning the appropriateness of using investors'
2 expectations in performing a DCF analysis is more persuasive than the AG's
3 argument that analysts' projections should be rejected in favor of historical
4 results. The Commission agrees that analysts' projections of growth will
5 be relatively more compelling in forming investors' forward-looking
6 expectations than relying on historical performance, especially given the
7 current state of the economy.⁴⁷

8 Similarly, the FERC has expressed a clear preference for projected EPS growth rates in
9 applying the DCF model to estimate the cost of equity for both electric and natural gas
10 pipeline utilities:

11 Opinion No. 414-A held that the IBES five-year growth forecasts for each
12 company in the proxy group are the best available evidence of the short-
13 term growth rates expected by the investment community. It cited evidence
14 that (1) those forecasts are provided to IBES by professional security
15 analysts, (2) IBES reports the forecast for each firm as a service to investors,
16 and (3) the IBES reports are well known in the investment community and
17 used by investors. The Commission has also rejected the suggestion that the
18 IBES analysts are biased and stated that "in fact the analysts have a
19 significant incentive to make their analyses as accurate as possible to meet
20 the needs of their clients since those investors will not utilize brokerage
21 firms whose analysts repeatedly overstate the growth potential of
22 companies."⁴⁸

23 The Public Utility Regulatory Authority of Connecticut has also noted that "there
24 is not growth in DPS without growth in EPS," and concluded that securities analysts'
25 growth projections have a greater influence over investors' expectations and stock prices.⁴⁹
26 In addition, the Regulatory Commission of Alaska ("RCA") has previously determined that
27 analysts' EPS growth rates provide a superior basis on which to estimate investors'
28 expectations:

29 We also find persuasive the testimony . . . that projected EPS returns are
30 more indicative of investor expectations of dividend growth than historical

⁴⁷ *Kentucky Utilities Co.*, Case No. 2009-00548 (Ky PSC Jul. 30, 2010) at 30-31.

⁴⁸ *Kern River Gas Transmission Co.*, 126 FERC ¶ 61,034 at P 121 (2009) (footnote omitted).

⁴⁹ Public Utility Regulatory Authority of Connecticut, *Decision*, Docket No. 13-02-20 (Sept. 24, 2013).

1 growth data because persons making the forecasts already consider the
2 historical numbers in their analyses.⁵⁰

3 The RCA has concluded that arguments against exclusive reliance on analysts' EPS growth
4 rates to apply the DCF model "are not convincing."⁵¹

5 **Q70. WHAT ARE SECURITY ANALYSTS CURRENTLY PROJECTING IN THE WAY**
6 **OF GROWTH FOR THE FIRMS IN THE ELECTRIC GROUP?**

7 A70. The earnings growth projections for each of the firms in the Electric Group reported by
8 Value Line, IBES,⁵² and Zacks Investment Research ("Zacks") are displayed on page 2 of
9 Exhibit AMM-4.

10 **Q71. HOW ELSE ARE INVESTORS' EXPECTATIONS OF FUTURE GROWTH**
11 **PROSPECTS OFTEN ESTIMATED WHEN APPLYING THE CONSTANT**
12 **GROWTH DCF MODEL?**

13 A71. In constant growth theory, growth in book equity will be equal to the product of the
14 earnings retention ratio (one minus the dividend payout ratio) and the earned rate of return
15 on book equity. Furthermore, if the earned rate of return and the payout ratio are constant
16 over time, growth in earnings and dividends will be equal to growth in book value. Despite
17 the fact that these conditions are never met in practice, this "sustainable growth" approach
18 may provide a rough guide for evaluating a firm's growth prospects and is frequently
19 proposed in regulatory proceedings.

20 The sustainable growth rate is calculated by the formula, $g = br + sv$, where "b" is
21 the expected retention ratio, "r" is the expected earned return on equity, "s" is the percent
22 of common equity expected to be issued annually as new common stock, and "v" is the
23 equity accretion rate. Under DCF theory, the "sv" factor is a component of the growth rate

⁵⁰ Regulatory Commission of Alaska, U-07-76(8) at 65, n. 258.

⁵¹ Regulatory Commission of Alaska, U-08-157(10) at 36.

⁵² Formerly I/B/E/S International, Inc., IBES growth rates are now compiled and published by Thomson Reuters and made available at, for instance, <https://finance.yahoo.com>.

1 designed to capture the impact of issuing new common stock at a price above, or below,
2 book value. The sustainable, “br+sv” growth rates for each firm in the Electric Group are
3 summarized on page 2 of Exhibit AMM-4, with the underlying details being presented in
4 Exhibit AMM-5.⁵³

5 **Q72. ARE THERE SIGNIFICANT SHORTCOMINGS ASSOCIATED WITH THE**
6 **“BR+SV” GROWTH RATE?**

7 A72. Yes. First, in order to calculate the sustainable growth rate, it is necessary to develop
8 estimates of investors’ expectations for four separate variables; namely, “b”, “r”, “s”, and
9 “v.” Given the inherent difficulty in forecasting each parameter and the difficulty of
10 estimating the expectations of investors, the potential for measurement error is significantly
11 increased when using four variables, as opposed to referencing a direct projection for EPS
12 growth. Second, empirical research in the finance literature indicates that sustainable
13 growth rates are not as significantly correlated to measures of value, such as share prices,
14 as are analysts’ EPS growth forecasts.⁵⁴ The “sustainable growth” approach is included for
15 completeness, but evidence indicates that analysts’ forecasts provide a superior and more
16 direct guide to investors’ growth expectations. Accordingly, I give less weight to cost of
17 equity estimates based on br+sv growth rates in evaluating the results of the DCF model.

18 **Q73. WHAT COST OF COMMON EQUITY ESTIMATES ARE IMPLIED FOR THE**
19 **ELECTRIC GROUP USING THE DCF MODEL?**

20 A73. After combining the dividend yields and respective growth projections for each utility, the
21 resulting cost of common equity estimates are shown on page 3 of Exhibit AMM-4.

⁵³ Because Value Line reports end-of-year book values, an adjustment factor is incorporated to compute an average rate of return over the year, which is consistent with the theory underlying this approach.

⁵⁴ Roger A. Morin, *New Regulatory Finance*, Pub. Util. Reports, Inc. (2006) at 307.

1 **Q74. IN EVALUATING THE RESULTS OF THE CONSTANT GROWTH DCF**
2 **MODEL, IS IT APPROPRIATE TO ELIMINATE ILLOGICAL ESTIMATES AT**
3 **THE EXTREME LOW OR HIGH END OF THE RANGE?**

4 A74. Yes. In applying quantitative methods to estimate the cost of equity, it is essential that the
5 resulting values pass fundamental tests of reasonableness and economic logic.
6 Accordingly, DCF estimates that are implausibly low or high should be eliminated when
7 evaluating the results of this method.

8 **Q75. HOW DO YOU EVALUATE DCF ESTIMATES AT THE LOW END OF THE**
9 **RANGE?**

10 A75. I base my evaluation of DCF estimates at the low end of the range on the fundamental risk-
11 return tradeoff, which holds that investors will only take on more risk if they expect to earn
12 a higher rate of return to compensate them for the greater uncertainty. Because common
13 stocks lack the protections associated with an investment in long-term bonds, a utility's
14 common stock imposes far greater risks on investors. As a result, the rate of return that
15 investors require from a utility's common stock is considerably higher than the yield
16 offered by senior, long-term debt. Consistent with this principle, DCF results that are not
17 sufficiently higher than the yield available on less risky utility bonds must be eliminated.

18 **Q76. HAVE SIMILAR TESTS BEEN APPLIED BY REGULATORS?**

19 A76. Yes. The FERC has noted that adjustments are justified where applications of the DCF
20 approach produce illogical results. The FERC evaluates DCF results against observable
21 yields on long-term public utility debt and has recognized that it is appropriate to eliminate
22 estimates that do not sufficiently exceed this threshold.⁵⁵ The FERC affirmed that "[t]he
23 purpose of the low-end outlier test is to exclude from the proxy group those companies
24 whose ROE estimates are below the average bond yield or are above the average bond

⁵⁵ See, e.g., *Southern California Edison Co.*, 131 FERC ¶ 61,020 at P 55 (2010) ("*SoCal Edison*").

1 yield but are sufficiently low that an investor would consider the stock to yield essentially
2 the same return as debt.”⁵⁶ In public utility ROE cases, the Commission has used 100 basis
3 points above the cost of debt as an approximation of this threshold, but has also considered
4 the distribution of proxy group companies to inform its decision on which companies are
5 outliers. As the Presiding Judge explained, this is a flexible test.

6 **Q77. WHAT INTEREST RATE BENCHMARKS DO YOU CONSIDER IN**
7 **EVALUATING THE DCF RESULTS FOR KENTUCKY POWER?**

8 A77. Utility bonds rated “Baa” represent the lowest ratings grade for which Moody’s publishes
9 an index of average yields, and the closest available approximation for the risks of common
10 stock, which are significantly greater than those of long-term debt. Monthly yields for Baa
11 utility bonds reported by Moody’s averaged 3.79% during the six-months ending April
12 2020. As documented earlier, current forecasts anticipate higher long-term rates over the
13 near-term. As shown in Table AMM-5 below, forecasts of IHS Markit and the EIA imply
14 an average Baa bond yield of approximately 5.1% over the period 2021-2025:

⁵⁶ *Coakley v. Bangor Hydro-Elec. Co.*, Opinion No. 531, 147 FERC ¶ 61,234 at P 122 (2014).

**TABLE AMM-5
IMPLIED BAA UTILITY BOND YIELD**

	2021-25
Projected Aa Utility Yield	
IHS Global Insight (a)	4.30%
EIA (b)	4.60%
Average	4.45%
Current Baa - AA Yield Spread (c)	0.64%
Implied Baa Utility Yield	5.09%

-
- (a) IHS Markit, Long-Term Macro Forecast - Baseline (Apr. 8, 2020).
 (b) Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2020 (Jan. 29, 2020).
 (c) Based on monthly average bond yields from Moody's Investors Service for the six-month period Nov. 2019 - Apr. 2020.

1 **Q78. WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN EVALUATING DCF ESTIMATES**
 2 **AT THE LOW END OF THE RANGE?**

3 A78. While the FERC historically referenced a fixed spread over public utility bond yields in
 4 evaluating low-end values, this static test ignores the implications of the inverse
 5 relationship between equity risk premiums and bond yields. As discussed earlier, the
 6 premium that investors demand to bear the higher risks of common stock is not constant.
 7 As demonstrated empirically in the application of the risk premium method,⁵⁷ equity risk
 8 premiums expand when interest rates fall, and vice versa.

9 For example, based on a review of its precedent for evaluating low-end values, the
 10 FERC established a 100 basis point risk premium over Moody's bond yield averages as a
 11 threshold to eliminate DCF results in *SoCal Edison*, citing prior decisions in *Atlantic Path*

⁵⁷ Exhibit AMM-8, page 4.

1 15,⁵⁸ *Startrans*,⁵⁹ and *Pioneer*⁶⁰ in support of this policy.⁶¹ Because bond yields declined
 2 significantly between the time of those findings and the study period in this case, the
 3 inverse relationship implies a significant increase in the equity risk premium that investors
 4 require to accept the higher uncertainties associated with an investment in utility common
 5 stocks versus bonds. As shown on page 4 of Exhibit AMM-4, recognizing the inverse
 6 relationship between equity risk premiums and bond yields would indicate a current low-
 7 end threshold in the range of approximately 6.0% to 6.8%. The impact of widening equity
 8 risk premiums should be considered in evaluating low-end cost of equity estimates.

9 **Q79. WHAT DO YOU CONCLUDE REGARDING THE REASONABLENESS OF DCF**
 10 **VALUES AT THE LOW END OF THE RANGE OF RESULTS?**

11 A79. As highlighted on page 3 of Exhibit AMM-4, after considering this test and the distribution
 12 of individual estimates, I eliminate six low-end DCF estimates ranging from 1.8% to 6.5%.
 13 Based on my professional experience and the risk-return tradeoff principle that is
 14 fundamental to finance, it is inconceivable that investors are not requiring a substantially
 15 higher rate of return for holding common stock. As a result, consistent with the threshold
 16 established by utility bond yields, the values below the threshold provide little guidance as
 17 to the returns investors require from utility common stocks and should be excluded.

18 **Q80. DO YOU ALSO RECOMMEND EXCLUDING ESTIMATES AT THE HIGH END**
 19 **OF THE RANGE OF DCF RESULTS?**

20 A80. While I typically recommend the exclusion of high end estimates that are clearly
 21 implausible, in this case, no such values exist. The upper end of the DCF range for the
 22 Electric Group is set by a cost of equity estimate of 13.6%. While a 13.6% cost of equity
 23 estimate may exceed the majority of the remaining values, low-end DCF estimates in the

⁵⁸ *Atl. Path 15, LLC*, 122 FERC ¶ 61,135 (2008) (“*Atlantic Path 15*”).

⁵⁹ *Startrans IO, LLC*, 122 FERC ¶ 61,306 (2008) (“*Startrans*”).

⁶⁰ *Pioneer Transmission, LLC*, 126 FERC ¶ 61,281 (2009) (“*Pioneer*”).

⁶¹ *SoCal Edison* at P 54.

1 6.8% to 7.5% range are assuredly far below investors' required rate of return. Taken
 2 together and considered along with the balance of the results, the remaining values provide
 3 a reasonable basis on which to frame the range of plausible DCF estimates and evaluate
 4 investors' required rate of return.

5 **Q81. WHAT COST OF COMMON EQUITY ESTIMATES ARE IMPLIED BY YOUR**
 6 **DCF RESULTS FOR THE ELECTRIC GROUP?**

7 A81. As shown on page 3 of Exhibit AMM-4 and summarized in Table AMM-6 below, after
 8 eliminating illogical values, application of the constant growth DCF model result in the
 9 following cost of equity estimates:

TABLE AMM-6
DCF RESULTS – ELECTRIC GROUP

<u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Midpoint</u>
Value Line	9.7%	10.2%
IBES	9.1%	8.7%
Zacks	9.2%	9.4%
br + sv	8.6%	9.6%

C. Capital Asset Pricing Model

10 **Q82. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CAPM.**

11 A82. The CAPM is a theory of market equilibrium that measures risk using the beta coefficient.
 12 Assuming investors are fully diversified, the relevant risk of an individual asset (*e.g.*,
 13 common stock) is its volatility relative to the market as a whole, with beta reflecting the
 14 tendency of a stock's price to follow changes in the market. A stock that tends to respond
 15 less to market movements has a beta less than 1.00, while stocks that tend to move more
 16 than the market have betas greater than 1.00. The CAPM is mathematically expressed as:

1
$$R_j = R_f + \beta_j(R_m - R_f)$$

2 where: R_j = required rate of return for stock j;
 3 R_f = risk-free rate;
 4 R_m = expected return on the market portfolio; and,
 5 β_j = beta, or systematic risk, for stock j.

6 Under the CAPM formula above, a stock's required return is a function of the risk-
 7 free rate (R_f), plus a risk premium that is scaled to reflect the relative volatility of a firm's
 8 stock price, as measured by beta (β). Like the DCF model, the CAPM is an *ex-ante*, or
 9 forward-looking model based on expectations of the future. As a result, in order to produce
 10 a meaningful estimate of investors' required rate of return, the CAPM must be applied
 11 using estimates that reflect the expectations of actual investors in the market, not with
 12 backward-looking, historical data.

13 **Q83. HOW DO YOU APPLY THE CAPM TO ESTIMATE THE COST OF COMMON**
 14 **EQUITY?**

15 A83. Application of the CAPM to the Electric Group based on a forward-looking estimate for
 16 investors' required rate of return from common stocks is presented in Exhibit AMM-6. In
 17 order to capture the expectations of today's investors in current capital markets, the
 18 expected market rate of return is estimated by conducting a DCF analysis on the dividend
 19 paying firms in the S&P 500.

20 I obtain the dividend yield for each company from Value Line. The growth rate is
 21 equal to the average of the EPS growth projections for each firm published by IBES, Value
 22 Line, and Zacks. In order to address potential concerns regarding the veracity and accuracy
 23 of the growth estimates, I removed any growth rates greater than +/- 50%. In addition, I
 24 verified all growth rates reported on *Yahoo! Finance* that were negative or greater than
 25 20% against comparable IBES estimates published by Thomson Reuters through an

1 alternative source.⁶² In those cases where negative values or estimates greater than 20%
2 from *Yahoo! Finance* were not confirmed by an alternative source, they were removed
3 from the analysis. Each company's dividend yield and growth rate are then weighted by
4 the company's proportionate share of total market value.

5 Based on the weighted average of the projections for the individual firms, these
6 estimates imply an average growth rate over the next five years of 9.3%. Combining this
7 average growth rate with a year-ahead dividend yield of 3.1% results in a current cost of
8 common equity estimate for the market as a whole (R_m) of 12.5%. Subtracting a 1.9%
9 risk-free rate based on the average yield on 30-year Treasury bonds for the six-months
10 ending April 2020 produces a market equity risk premium of 10.6%.

11 **Q84. WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF THE BETA VALUES YOU USED TO APPLY THE**
12 **CAPM?**

13 A84. As indicated earlier in my discussion of risk measures for the Electric Group, I rely on the
14 beta values reported by Value Line, which in my experience is the most widely referenced
15 source for beta in regulatory proceedings.

16 **Q85. WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN APPLYING THE CAPM?**

17 A85. Financial research indicates that the CAPM does not fully account for observed differences
18 in rates of return attributable to firm size. Accordingly, a modification is required to
19 account for this size effect. As explained by *Morningstar*:

⁶² Thomson Reuters StockReports+, *Company in Context Report* (available at www.fidelity.com).

1 One of the most remarkable discoveries of modern finance is that of a
 2 relationship between company size and return. ... The relationship
 3 between company size and return cuts across the entire size spectrum; it is
 4 not restricted to the smallest stocks. ... This size-rated phenomenon has
 5 prompted a revision to the CAPM, which includes a size premium.⁶³

6 According to the CAPM, the expected return on a security should consist of the
 7 riskless rate, plus a premium to compensate for the systematic risk of the particular
 8 security. The degree of systematic risk is represented by the beta coefficient. The need for
 9 the size adjustment arises because differences in investors' required rates of return that are
 10 related to firm size are not fully captured by beta. To account for this, researchers have
 11 developed size premiums that need to be added to the theoretical CAPM cost of equity
 12 estimates to account for the level of a firm's market capitalization in determining the
 13 CAPM cost of equity.⁶⁴ Accordingly, my CAPM analysis also incorporates an adjustment
 14 to recognize the impact of size distinctions, as measured by the average market
 15 capitalization for the Electric Group.

16 **Q86. ARE YOU RECOMMENDING THAT THE COMMISSION AWARD KENTUCKY**
 17 **POWER A PREMIUM TO THE ROE BECAUSE OF ITS RELATIVE SIZE?**

18 A86. No. I am not proposing to apply a general size risk premium in evaluating a fair and
 19 reasonable ROE for the Company and my recommendation does not include any
 20 adjustment related to the relative size of Kentucky Power. Rather, the size adjustment is
 21 specific to the CAPM and merely corrects for an observed inability of the beta measure to
 22 fully reflect the risks perceived by investors for the firms in the Electric Group. As the
 23 FERC has recognized, "[t]his type of size adjustment is a generally accepted approach to
 24 CAPM analyses."⁶⁵

⁶³ Morningstar, *Ibbotson SBBI 2015 Classic Yearbook*, at pp. 99, 108.

⁶⁴ Originally compiled by Ibbotson Associates and published in their annual yearbook entitled, "Stocks, Bonds, Bills and Inflation," these size premia are now developed by Duff & Phelps and presented in its *Valuation Handbook – Guide to Cost of Capital*.

⁶⁵ *Coakley v. Bangor Hydro-Elec. Co.*, Opinion No. 531-B, 150 FERC ¶ 61,165 at P 117 (2015).

1 **Q87. WHAT IS THE IMPLIED ROE FOR THE ELECTRIC GROUP USING THE**
2 **CAPM APPROACH?**

3 A87. As shown on page 1 of Exhibit AMM-6, after adjusting for the impact of firm size the
4 CAPM approach implies an average and midpoint cost of equity estimates of 8.0% and
5 8.3%, respectively, for the Electric Group.

6 **Q88. DO YOU ALSO APPLY THE CAPM USING FORECASTED BOND YIELDS?**

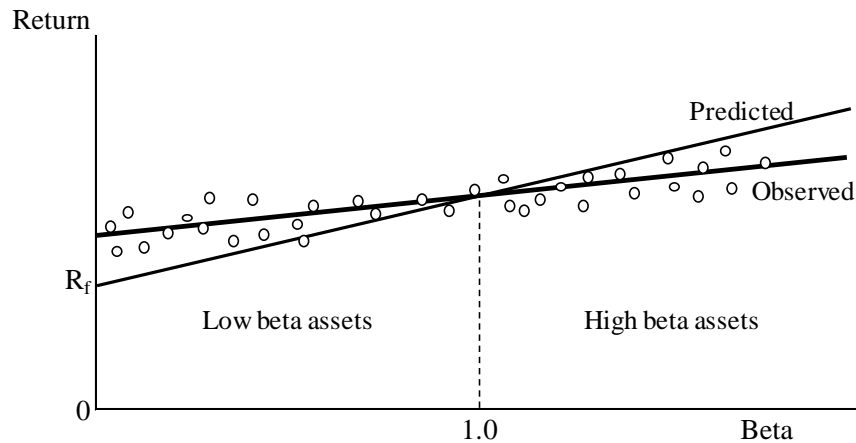
7 A88. Yes. As discussed earlier, there is general consensus that interest rates will increase over
8 the period when the rates established in this proceeding will be in effect. Accordingly, in
9 addition to the use of current bond yields, I also apply the CAPM based on the forecasted
10 long-term Treasury bond yields developed based on projections published by Value Line,
11 IHS Global Insight and Blue Chip. As shown on page 2 of Exhibit AMM-6, incorporating
12 a forecasted Treasury bond yield for 2021-2025 implies an average cost of equity estimate
13 of 8.4% for the Electric Group after adjusting for the impact of relative size, with a
14 midpoint of 8.8%.

D. Empirical Capital Asset Pricing Model

15 **Q89. HOW DOES THE ECAPM APPROACH DIFFER FROM TRADITIONAL**
16 **APPLICATIONS OF THE CAPM?**

17 A89. Empirical tests of the CAPM have shown that low-beta securities earn returns somewhat
18 higher than the CAPM would predict, and high-beta securities earn less than predicted. In
19 other words, the CAPM tends to overstate the actual sensitivity of the cost of capital to
20 beta, with low-beta stocks tending to have higher returns and high-beta stocks tending
21 to have lower returns than predicted by the CAPM. This is illustrated graphically in the
22 figure below:

FIGURE AMM-6
CAPM – PREDICTED VS. OBSERVED RETURNS



1 Because the betas of utility stocks, including those in the Electric Group, are generally less
 2 than 1.0, this implies that cost of equity estimates based on the traditional CAPM would
 3 understate the cost of equity. This empirical finding is widely reported in the finance
 4 literature, as summarized in *New Regulatory Finance*:

5 As discussed in the previous section, several finance scholars have
 6 developed refined and expanded versions of the standard CAPM by relaxing
 7 the constraints imposed on the CAPM, such as dividend yield, size, and
 8 skewness effects. These enhanced CAPMs typically produce a risk-return
 9 relationship that is flatter than the CAPM prediction in keeping with the
 10 actual observed risk-return relationship. The ECAPM makes use of these
 11 empirical relationships.⁶⁶

12 As discussed in *New Regulatory Finance*,⁶⁷ based on a review of the empirical evidence,
 13 the expected return on a security is related to its risk by the ECAPM, which is represented
 14 by the following formula:

$$R_j = R_f + 0.25(R_m - R_f) + 0.75[\beta_j(R_m - R_f)]$$

16 Like the CAPM formula presented earlier, the ECAPM represents a stock's
 17 required return as a function of the risk-free rate (R_f), plus a risk premium. In the formula

⁶⁶ Roger A. Morin, *New Regulatory Finance*, Pub. Util. Reports, Inc. (2006) at 189.

⁶⁷ *Id.* at 190.

1 above, this risk premium is composed of two parts: (1) the market risk premium ($R_m - R_f$)
2 weighted by a factor of 25%, and (2) a company-specific risk premium based on the stocks
3 relative volatility [$(\beta)(R_m - R_f)$] weighted by 75%. This ECAPM equation, and its
4 associated weighting factors, recognizes the observed relationship between standard
5 CAPM estimates and the cost of capital documented in the financial research, and corrects
6 for the understated returns that would otherwise be produced for low beta stocks.

7 **Q90. IS THE USE OF THE ECAPM CONSISTENT WITH THE USE OF VALUE LINE**
8 **BETAS?**

9 A90. Yes. Value Line beta values are adjusted for the observed tendency of beta to converge
10 toward the mean value of 1.00 over time. The purpose of this adjustment is to refine beta
11 values determined using historical data to better match forward-looking estimates of beta,
12 which are the relevant parameter in applying the CAPM or ECAPM models. Meanwhile,
13 the ECAPM does not involve any adjustment to beta whatsoever. Rather, it represents a
14 formal recognition of findings in the financial literature that the observed risk-return
15 tradeoff illustrated in Figure AMM-6 is flatter than predicted by the CAPM. In other
16 words, even if a firm's beta value is estimated with perfect precision, the CAPM would
17 still understate the return for low-beta stocks and overstate the return for high-beta stocks.
18 The ECAPM and the use of adjusted betas represent two separate and distinct issues in
19 estimating returns.

20 **Q91. HAVE OTHER REGULATORS RELIED ON THE ECAPM?**

21 A91. Yes. The ECAPM approach has been relied on by the Staff of the Maryland Public Service
22 Commission ("MDPSC"). For example, MDPSC Staff Witness Julie McKenna noted that
23 "the ECAPM model adjusts for the tendency of the CAPM model to underestimate returns
24 for low Beta stocks," and concluded that, "I believe under current economic conditions that

1 the ECAPM gives a more realistic measure of the ROE than the CAPM model does.”⁶⁸
2 The staff of the Colorado Public Utilities Commission has recognized that, “[t]he ECAPM
3 is an empirical method that attempts to enhance the CAPM analysis by flattening the risk-
4 return relationship,”⁶⁹ and relied on the exact same standard ECAPM equation presented
5 above.⁷⁰ The New York Public Service Commission also relies on the ECAPM approach,
6 which it refers to as the “zero-beta CAPM”.⁷¹ The Regulatory Commission of Alaska has
7 also relied on the ECAPM, noting that:

8 Tesoro averaged the results it obtained from CAPM and ECAPM while at the
9 same time providing empirical testimony that the ECAPM results are more
10 accurate than [sic] traditional CAPM results. The reasonable investor would
11 be aware of these empirical results. Therefore, we adjust Tesoro’s
12 recommendation to reflect only the ECAPM result.⁷²

13 The Wyoming Office of Consumer Advocate, an independent division of the Wyoming
14 Public Service Commission, has also relied on this same ECAPM formula in estimating
15 the cost of equity for a natural gas utility, as have witnesses for the Office of Arkansas
16 Attorney General.⁷³ More recently, the Montana Public Service Commission determined
17 that “[t]he evidence . . . has convinced the Commission that the Empirical Capital Asset
18 Pricing Model (“ECAPM”) should be the primary method for estimating . . . the cost of
19 equity” for a utility under its jurisdiction.⁷⁴

⁶⁸ *Direct Testimony and Exhibits of Julie McKenna*, Maryland PSC Case No. 9299 (Oct. 12, 2012) at 9.

⁶⁹ Proceeding No. 13AL-0067G, *Answer Testimony and Schedules of Scott England* (July 31, 2013) at 47.

⁷⁰ *Id.* at 48.

⁷¹ See, e.g., *Order Adopting Terms of Joint Proposal and Establishing Electric and Gas Rate Plan*, CASE 17-E-0459 (Jun. 14, 2018) at 38.

⁷² Regulatory Commission of Alaska, Order No. P-97-004(151) (Nov. 27, 2002) at 145.

⁷³ Docket No. 30011-97-GR-17, *Pre-Filed Direct Testimony of Anthony J. Ornelas* (May 1, 2018) at 52-53; Docket No. 17-071-U, *Direct Testimony of Marlon F. Griffing, PH.D.* (May 29, 2018) at 33-35.

⁷⁴ Montana Public Service Commission, Docket No. D2017.9.80, Order No. 7575c (Sep. 26, 2018) at P 114.

1 **Q92. WHAT COST OF EQUITY ESTIMATES ARE INDICATED BY THE ECAPM?**

2 A92. My applications of the ECAPM are based on the same forward-looking market rate of
3 return, risk-free rates, and beta values discussed earlier in connections with the CAPM. As
4 shown on page 1 of Exhibit AMM-7, applying the forward-looking ECAPM approach to
5 the firms in the Electric Group results in an average cost of equity estimate of 9.1% after
6 incorporating the size adjustment corresponding to the market capitalization of the
7 individual utilities. The midpoint of the size adjusted ECAPM range is 9.3%.

8 As shown on page 2 of Exhibit AMM-7, incorporating a forecasted Treasury bond
9 yield for 2021-2025 implies an average and midpoint cost of equity for the Electric Group
10 of 9.5% and 9.8%, after adjusting for the impact of relative size

E. Utility Risk Premium

11 **Q93. BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE RISK PREMIUM METHOD.**

12 A93. The risk premium method of estimating investors' required return extends to common
13 stocks the risk-return tradeoff observed with bonds. The cost of equity is estimated by first
14 determining the additional return investors require to forgo the relative safety of bonds and
15 to bear the greater risks associated with common stock, and by then adding this equity risk
16 premium to the current yield on bonds. Like the DCF model, the risk premium method is
17 capital market oriented. However, unlike DCF models, which indirectly impute the cost
18 of equity, risk premium methods directly estimate investors' required rate of return by
19 adding an equity risk premium to observable bond yields.

20 **Q94. IS THE RISK PREMIUM APPROACH A WIDELY ACCEPTED METHOD FOR**
21 **ESTIMATING THE COST OF EQUITY?**

22 A94. Yes. The risk premium approach is based on the fundamental risk-return principle that is
23 central to finance, which holds that investors will require a premium in the form of a higher
24 return in order to assume additional risk. This method is routinely referenced by the

1 investment community and in academia and regulatory proceedings, and provides an
2 important tool in estimating a fair ROE for Kentucky Power.

3 **Q95. HOW DO YOU IMPLEMENT THE RISK PREMIUM METHOD?**

4 A95. Estimates of equity risk premiums for utilities are based on surveys of previously
5 authorized ROEs. Authorized ROEs presumably reflect regulatory commissions' best
6 estimates of the cost of equity, however determined, at the time they issued their final order.
7 Such ROEs should represent a balanced and impartial outcome that considers the need to
8 maintain a utility's financial integrity and ability to attract capital. Moreover, allowed
9 returns are an important consideration for investors and have the potential to influence
10 other observable investment parameters, including credit ratings and borrowing costs.
11 Thus, when considered in the context of a complete and rigorous analysis, this data
12 provides a logical and frequently referenced basis for estimating equity risk premiums for
13 regulated utilities.

14 **Q96. IS IT CIRCULAR TO CONSIDER RISK PREMIUMS BASED ON AUTHORIZED
15 RETURNS IN ASSESSING A FAIR ROE FOR KENTUCKY POWER?**

16 A96. No. In establishing authorized ROEs, regulators typically consider the results of alternative
17 market-based approaches. Because allowed risk premiums consider objective market data
18 (e.g., stock prices dividends, beta, and interest rates), and are not based strictly on past
19 actions of other regulators, this mitigates concerns over any potential for circularity.

20 **Q97. HOW DO YOU CALCULATE THE EQUITY RISK PREMIUMS BASED ON
21 ALLOWED ROES?**

22 A97. The ROEs authorized for electric utilities by regulatory commissions across the U.S. are
23 compiled by Regulatory Research Associates and published in its *Regulatory Focus* report.
24 On page 3 of Exhibit AMM-8, the average yield on public utility bonds is subtracted from
25 the average allowed ROE for electric utilities to calculate equity risk premiums for each

1 year between 1974 and 2019.⁷⁵ As shown there, over this period these equity risk
2 premiums for electric utilities average 3.79%, and the yield on public utility bonds average
3 8.10%.

4 **Q98. IS THERE ANY CAPITAL MARKET RELATIONSHIP THAT MUST BE**
5 **CONSIDERED WHEN IMPLEMENTING THE RISK PREMIUM METHOD?**

6 A98. Yes. As discussed earlier, the magnitude of equity risk premiums is not constant and
7 financial research has documented that equity risk premiums tend to move inversely with
8 interest rates.⁷⁶ In other words, when interest rate levels are relatively high, equity risk
9 premiums narrow, and when interest rates are relatively low, equity risk premiums widen.
10 The implication of this inverse relationship is that the cost of equity does not move as much
11 as, or in lockstep with, interest rates. Accordingly, for a 1% increase or decrease in interest
12 rates, the cost of equity may only rise or fall some fraction of 1%. Therefore, when
13 implementing the risk premium method, adjustments may be required to incorporate this
14 inverse relationship if current interest rate levels have diverged from the average interest
15 rate level represented in the data set.

16 Current bond yields are lower than those prevailing over the risk premium study
17 periods. Given that equity risk premiums move inversely with interest rates, these lower
18 bond yields also imply an increase in the equity risk premium that investors require to
19 accept the higher uncertainties associated with an investment in utility common stocks
20 versus bonds. In other words, higher required equity risk premiums offset the impact of
21 declining interest rates on the ROE. This relationship is illustrated in the figure on page 4
22 of Exhibit AMM-8.

⁷⁵ My analysis encompasses the entire period for which published data is available.

⁷⁶ Other regulators have also recognized that the cost of equity does not move in tandem with interest rates. *See, e.g.*, California Public Utilities Commission, Decision 08-05-035 (May 29, 2008); Entergy Mississippi Formula Rate Plan Rider Schedule FRP-7; *Coakley v. Bangor Hydro-Elec. Co.*, 147 FERC ¶ 61,234 at P 147 (2014).

1 **Q99. WHAT COST OF EQUITY IS IMPLIED BY THE RISK PREMIUM METHOD**
2 **USING SURVEYS OF ALLOWED ROES?**

3 A99. Based on the regression output between the interest rates and equity risk premiums
4 displayed on page 4 of Exhibit AMM-8, the equity risk premium for electric utilities
5 increased (decreased) approximately 43 basis points for each percentage point decrease
6 (increase) in the yield on average public utility bonds. As illustrated on page 1 of Exhibit
7 AMM-8, with an average yield on public utility bonds for the six-months ending April
8 2020 of 3.43%, this implies a current equity risk premium of 5.81% for electric utilities.
9 Adding this equity risk premium to the average yield on Baa-rated utility bonds of 3.79%
10 implies a current cost of equity of 9.60%.

11 **Q100. WHAT RISK PREMIUM COST OF EQUITY ESTIMATE IS PRODUCED AFTER**
12 **INCORPORATING FORECASTED BOND YIELDS?**

13 A100. As shown on page 2 of Exhibit AMM-8, incorporating a forecasted yield for 2021-2025
14 and adjusting for changes in interest rates since the study period implies an equity risk
15 premium of 5.37% for electric utilities, which is less than the current equity risk premium.
16 This lower equity risk premium is consistent with the inverse relationship I described
17 above. Adding this equity risk premium to the implied average yield on Baa public utility
18 bonds for 2021-2025 of 5.09% results in an implied cost of equity of 10.46%.

F. Expected Earnings Approach

19 **Q101. WHAT OTHER ANALYSES DO YOU CONDUCT TO EVALUATE A FAIR ROE**
20 **FOR KENTUCKY POWER?**

21 A101. I also evaluate the ROE using the expected earnings method. Reference to rates of return
22 available from alternative investments of comparable risk can provide an important
23 benchmark in assessing the return necessary to assure confidence in the financial integrity
24 of a firm and its ability to attract capital. This expected earnings approach is consistent

1 with the economic underpinnings for a fair and reasonable rate of return established by the
2 U.S. Supreme Court in *Bluefield* and *Hope*. Moreover, it avoids the complexities and
3 limitations of capital market methods, such as the DCF and CAPM methodologies, and
4 instead focuses on the returns earned on book equity, which are readily available to
5 investors.

6 **Q102. WHAT ECONOMIC PREMISE UNDERLIES THE EXPECTED EARNINGS**
7 **APPROACH?**

8 A102. The simple, but powerful concept underlying the expected earnings approach is that
9 investors compare each investment alternative with the next best opportunity. If the utility
10 is unable to offer a return similar to that available from other opportunities of comparable
11 risk, investors will become unwilling to supply the capital on reasonable terms. For
12 existing investors, denying the utility an opportunity to earn what is available from other
13 similar risk alternatives prevents them from earning their opportunity cost of capital. Such
14 an outcome would violate the *Hope* and *Bluefield* standards and undermine the utility's
15 access to capital on reasonable terms.

16 **Q103. HOW IS THE EXPECTED EARNINGS APPROACH TYPICALLY**
17 **IMPLEMENTED?**

18 A103. The traditional comparable earnings test identifies a group of companies that are believed
19 to be comparable in risk to the utility. The actual earnings of those companies on the book
20 value of their investment are then compared to the allowed return of the utility. While the
21 traditional comparable earnings test is implemented using historical data taken from the
22 accounting records, it is also common to use projections of returns on book investment,
23 such as those published by recognized investment advisory publications (*e.g.*, Value Line).
24 Because these returns on book value equity are analogous to the allowed return on a
25 utility's rate base, this measure of opportunity costs results in a direct, "apples to apples"
26 comparison.

1 Moreover, regulators do not set the returns that investors earn in the capital markets,
2 which are a function of dividend payments and fluctuations in common stock prices- both
3 of which are outside their control. Regulators can only establish the allowed ROE, which
4 is applied to the book value of a utility's investment in rate base, as determined from its
5 accounting records. This is directly analogous to the expected earnings approach, which
6 measures the return that investors expect the utility to earn on book value. As a result, the
7 expected earnings approach provides a meaningful guide to ensure that the allowed ROE
8 is similar to what other utilities of comparable risk will earn on invested capital. This
9 expected earnings test does not require theoretical models to indirectly infer investors'
10 perceptions from stock prices or other market data. As long as the proxy companies are
11 similar in risk, their expected earned returns on invested capital provide a direct benchmark
12 for investors' opportunity costs that is independent of fluctuating stock prices, market-to-
13 book ratios, debates over DCF growth rates, or the limitations inherent in any theoretical
14 model of investor behavior.

15 **Q104. WHAT ROE IS INDICATED FOR KENTUCKY POWER BASED ON THE**
16 **EXPECTED EARNINGS APPROACH?**

17 A104. For the firms in the Electric Group, the year-end returns on common equity projected by
18 Value Line over its forecast horizon are shown in Exhibit AMM-9. As I explained earlier
19 in my discussion of the $br+sv$ growth rates used in applying the DCF model, Value Line's
20 returns on common equity are calculated using year-end equity balances, which understates
21 the average return earned over the year.⁷⁷ Accordingly, these year-end values are converted
22 to average returns using the same adjustment factor discussed earlier and developed in
23 Exhibit AMM-5. As shown in Exhibit AMM-9, after excluding illogical values, Value

⁷⁷ For example, to compute the annual return on a passbook savings account with a beginning balance of \$1,000 and an ending balance of \$5,000, the interest income would be divided by the average balance of \$3,000. Using the \$5,000 balance at the end of the year would understate the actual return.

1 Line's projections for the Electric Group suggest an average ROE of approximately 11.0%,
2 with a midpoint value of 10.6%.

G. Flotation Costs

3 **Q105. WHAT OTHER CONSIDERATIONS ARE RELEVANT IN SETTING THE**
4 **RETURN ON EQUITY FOR A UTILITY?**

5 A105. The common equity used to finance the investment in utility assets is provided from either
6 the sale of stock in the capital markets or from retained earnings not paid out as dividends.
7 When equity is raised through the sale of common stock, there are costs associated with
8 "floating" the new equity securities. These flotation costs include services such as legal,
9 accounting, and printing, as well as the fees and discounts paid to compensate brokers for
10 selling the stock to the public. Also, some argue that the "market pressure" from the
11 additional supply of common stock and other market factors may further reduce the amount
12 of funds a utility nets when it issues common equity. While Kentucky Power has no
13 publicly traded stock and does not incur flotation costs directly, equity capital is provided
14 by investors through AEP's sale of common shares. Thus, these expenses are also relevant
15 when evaluating the fair and reasonable ROE for a wholly-owned subsidiary, such as the
16 Company.

17 **Q106. IS THERE AN ESTABLISHED MECHANISM FOR A UTILITY TO RECOGNIZE**
18 **EQUITY ISSUANCE COSTS?**

19 A106. No. While debt flotation costs are recorded on the books of the utility, amortized over the
20 life of the issue, and thus increase the effective cost of debt capital, there is no similar
21 accounting treatment to ensure that equity flotation costs are recorded and ultimately
22 recognized. No rate of return is authorized on flotation costs necessarily incurred to obtain
23 a portion of the equity capital used to finance plant. In other words, equity flotation costs are
24 not included in a utility's rate base because neither that portion of the gross proceeds from

1 the sale of common stock used to pay flotation costs is available to invest in plant and
 2 equipment, nor are flotation costs capitalized as an intangible asset. Unless some provision
 3 is made to recognize these issuance costs, a utility's revenue requirements will not fully
 4 reflect all of the costs incurred for the use of investors' funds. Because there is no accounting
 5 convention to accumulate the flotation costs associated with equity issues, they must be
 6 accounted for indirectly, with an upward adjustment to the cost of equity being the most
 7 appropriate mechanism.

8 **Q107. IS THERE ACADEMIC EVIDENCE THAT SUPPORTS A FLOTATION COST**
 9 **ADJUSTMENT?**

10 A107. The financial literature and evidence in this case provides a sound theoretical and practical
 11 basis to include consideration of flotation costs for Kentucky Power. An adjustment for
 12 flotation costs associated with past equity issues is appropriate, even when the utility is not
 13 contemplating any new sales of common stock. The need for a flotation cost adjustment
 14 to compensate for past equity issues has been recognized in the financial literature. In a
 15 *Public Utilities Fortnightly* article, for example, Brigham, Aberwald, and Gapenski
 16 demonstrated that even if no further stock issues are contemplated, a flotation cost
 17 adjustment in all future years is required to keep shareholders whole, and that the flotation
 18 cost adjustment must consider total equity, including retained earnings.⁷⁸ Similarly, *New*
 19 *Regulatory Finance* contains the following discussion:

20 Another controversy is whether the flotation cost allowance should still be
 21 applied when the utility is not contemplating an imminent common stock
 22 issue. Some argue that flotation costs are real and should be recognized in
 23 calculating the fair rate of return on equity, but only at the time when the
 24 expenses are incurred. In other words, the flotation cost allowance should
 25 not continue indefinitely, but should be made in the year in which the sale
 26 of securities occurs, with no need for continuing compensation in future
 27 years. This argument implies that the company has already been

⁷⁸ E. F. Brigham, D. A. Aberwald, and L. C. Gapenski, *Common Equity Flotation Costs and Rate Making*, Pub. Util. Fortnightly (May 2, 1985).

1 compensated for these costs and/or the initial contributed capital was
 2 obtained freely, devoid of any flotation costs, which is an unlikely
 3 assumption, and certainly not applicable to most utilities. ... The flotation
 4 cost adjustment cannot be strictly forward-looking unless all past flotation
 5 costs associated with past issues have been recovered.⁷⁹

6 **Q108. CAN YOU ILLUSTRATE WHY INVESTORS WILL NOT HAVE THE**
 7 **OPPORTUNITY TO EARN THEIR REQUIRED ROE UNLESS A FLOTATION**
 8 **COST ADJUSTMENT IS INCLUDED?**

9 A108. Yes. Assume a utility sells \$10 worth of common stock at the beginning of year 1. If the
 10 utility incurs flotation costs of \$0.48 (5% of the net proceeds), then only \$9.52 is available
 11 to invest in rate base. Assume that common shareholders' required rate of return is 10.5%,
 12 the expected dividend in year 1 is \$0.50 (*i.e.*, a dividend yield of 5%), and that growth is
 13 expected to be 5.5% annually. As developed in Table AMM-7 below, if the allowed rate of
 14 return on common equity is only equal to the utility's 10.5% "bare bones" cost of equity,
 15 common stockholders will not earn their required rate of return on their \$10 investment,
 16 since growth will really only be 5.25%, instead of 5.5%:

TABLE AMM-7
NO FLOTATION COST ADJUSTMENT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total Equity</u>	<u>Market Price</u>	<u>M/B Ratio</u>	<u>Allowed ROE</u>	<u>EPS</u>	<u>DPS</u>	<u>Payout Ratio</u>
1	\$ 9.52	\$ -	\$ 9.52	\$10.00	1.050	10.50%	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.50	50.0%
2	\$ 9.52	\$ 0.50	\$ 10.02	\$10.52	1.050	10.50%	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.53	50.0%
3	\$ 9.52	\$ 0.53	<u>\$ 10.55</u>	<u>\$11.08</u>	1.050	10.50%	<u>\$ 1.11</u>	<u>\$ 0.55</u>	50.0%
Growth			5.25%	5.25%			5.25%	5.25%	

17 The reason that investors never really earn 10.5% on their investment in the above example
 18 is that the \$0.48 in flotation costs initially incurred to raise the common stock is not treated
 19 like debt issuance costs (*i.e.*, amortized into interest expense and therefore increasing the
 20 embedded cost of debt), nor is it included as an asset in rate base.

⁷⁹ Roger A. Morin, *New Regulatory Finance*, Pub. Util. Reports, Inc. (2006) at 335.

1 Including a flotation cost adjustment allows investors to be fully compensated for
 2 the impact of these costs. One commonly referenced method for calculating the flotation
 3 cost adjustment is to multiply the dividend yield by a flotation cost percentage. Thus, with
 4 a 5% dividend yield and a 5% flotation cost percentage, the flotation cost adjustment in the
 5 above example would be approximately 25 basis points. As shown in Table AMM-8
 6 below, by allowing a rate of return on common equity of 10.75% (an 10.5% cost of equity
 7 plus a 25 basis point flotation cost adjustment), investors earn their 10.5% required rate of
 8 return, since actual growth is now equal to 5.5%:

**TABLE AMM-8
 INCLUDING FLOTATION COST ADJUSTMENT**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total Equity</u>	<u>Market Price</u>	<u>M/B Ratio</u>	<u>Allowed ROE</u>	<u>EPS</u>	<u>DPS</u>	<u>Payout Ratio</u>
1	\$ 9.52	\$ -	\$ 9.52	\$10.00	1.050	10.75%	\$ 1.02	\$ 0.50	48.9%
2	\$ 9.52	\$ 0.52	\$ 10.04	\$10.55	1.050	10.75%	\$ 1.08	\$ 0.53	48.9%
3	\$ 9.52	\$ 0.55	\$ 10.60	\$11.13	1.050	10.75%	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.56	48.9%
Growth			5.50%	5.50%			5.50%	5.50%	

9 The only way for investors to be fully compensated for issuance costs is to include an
 10 ongoing adjustment to account for past flotation costs when setting the return on common
 11 equity. This is the case regardless of whether or not the utility is expected to issue
 12 additional shares of common stock in the future.

**13 Q109. WHAT IS THE MAGNITUDE OF THE ADJUSTMENT TO THE “BARE BONES”
 14 COST OF EQUITY TO ACCOUNT FOR ISSUANCE COSTS?**

15 A109. The most common method used to account for flotation costs in regulatory proceedings is
 16 to apply an average flotation-cost percentage to a utility’s dividend yield. In Exhibit AMM-
 17 10, I present a survey of the most recent open-market common stock issues for each
 18 company in Value Line’s electric and gas utility industries. This data includes AEP’s 2009
 19 public offering where it incurred issuance costs equal to approximately 3.02% of the gross
 20 proceeds. For all companies in the electric and gas industries, flotation costs averaged

1 2.9%. Applying this 2.9% expense percentage to the Electric Group dividend yield of 3.9%
 2 produces a flotation cost adjustment on the order of 10 basis points.

3 **Q110. HAVE OTHER REGULATORS RECOGNIZED FLOTATION COSTS IN**
 4 **EVALUATING A FAIR AND REASONABLE ROE?**

5 A110. Yes. For example, in Docket No. UE-991606 the Washington Utilities and Transportation
 6 Commission concluded that a flotation cost adjustment of 25 basis points should be
 7 included in the allowed return on equity:

8 The Commission also agrees with both Dr. Avera and Dr. Lurito that a 25
 9 basis point markup for flotation costs should be made. This amount
 10 compensates the Company for costs incurred from past issues of common
 11 stock. Flotation costs incurred in connection with a sale of common stock
 12 are not included in a utility's rate base because the portion of gross proceeds
 13 that is used to pay these costs is not available to invest in plant and
 14 equipment.⁸⁰

15 In Case No. INT-G-16-02 the staff of the Idaho Public Utilities Commission supported the
 16 use of the same flotation cost methodology that I recommend above, concluding:

17 [I]s the standard equation for flotation cost adjustments and is referred to as
 18 the “conventional” approach. Its use in regulatory proceedings is
 19 widespread, and the formula is outlined in several corporate finance
 20 textbooks.⁸¹

21 More recently, the Wyoming Office of Consumer Advocate, an independent
 22 division of the Wyoming Public Service Commission, recommended a 10 basis point
 23 flotation cost adjustment for a wholly-owned gas utility that, like Kentucky Power, does
 24 not issue common stock directly.⁸² Similarly, the South Dakota Public Utilities
 25 Commission has recognized the impact of issuance costs, concluding that, “recovery of

⁸⁰ *Third Supplemental Order*, Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission Docket No. UE-991606, *et al.* (September 2000) at 95.

⁸¹ Case No. INT-G-16-02, *Direct Testimony of Mark Rogers* (Dec. 16, 2016) at 18.

⁸² Docket No. 30011-97-GR-17, *Pre-Filed Direct Testimony of Anthony J. Ornelas* (May 1, 2018) at 52-53.

1 reasonable flotation costs is appropriate.”⁸³ Another example of a regulator that approves
 2 common stock issuance costs is the Mississippi Public Service Commission, which
 3 routinely includes a flotation cost adjustment in its Rate Stabilization Adjustment Rider
 4 formula.⁸⁴ The Public Utilities Regulatory Authority of Connecticut,⁸⁵ the Minnesota
 5 Public Utilities Commission,⁸⁶ and the Virginia State Corporation Commission⁸⁷ have also
 6 recognized that flotation costs are a legitimate expense worthy of consideration in setting
 7 a fair and reasonable ROE.

VI. NON-UTILITY ROE BENCHMARK

8 Q111. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION OF YOUR TESTIMONY?

9 A111. This section presents the results of my DCF analysis applied to a group of low-risk firms
 10 in the competitive sector, which I refer to as the “Non-Utility Group.” This analysis is not
 11 directly considered in arriving at my recommended ROE range of reasonableness;
 12 however, it is my opinion that this is a relevant consideration in evaluating a fair and
 13 reasonable ROE for the Company.

14 Q112. DO UTILITIES HAVE TO COMPETE WITH NON-REGULATED FIRMS FOR 15 CAPITAL?

16 A112. Yes. The cost of capital is an opportunity cost based on the returns that investors could
 17 realize by putting their money in other alternatives. Clearly, the total capital invested in
 18 utility stocks is only the tip of the iceberg of total common stock investment, and there are
 19 a plethora of other enterprises available to investors beyond those in the utility industry.
 20 Utilities must compete for capital, not just against firms in their own industry, but with

⁸³ *Northern States Power Co*, EL11-019, Final Decision and Order at P 22 (2012).

⁸⁴ See, e.g., Entergy Mississippi Formula Rate Plan FRP-7, https://cdn.entergy-mississippi.com/userfiles/content/price/tariffs/eml_frp.pdf (last visited May 2, 2020).

⁸⁵ See, e.g., Docket No. 14-05-06, Decision (Dec. 17, 2014) at 133-134.

⁸⁶ See, e.g., Docket No. E001/GR-10-276, Findings of Fact, Conclusions, and Order at 9.

⁸⁷ Roanoke Gas Company, Case No. PUR-2018-00013, *Final Order*, (Jan. 24, 2020) at 6.

1 other investment opportunities of comparable risk. Indeed, modern portfolio theory is built
2 on the assumption that rational investors will hold a diverse portfolio of stocks, not just
3 companies in a single industry.

4 **Q113. IS IT CONSISTENT WITH THE *BLUEFIELD* AND *HOPE* CASES TO**
5 **CONSIDER INVESTORS' REQUIRED ROE FOR NON-UTILITY COMPANIES?**

6 A113. Yes. The cost of equity capital in the competitive sector of the economy forms the very
7 underpinning for utility ROEs because regulation purports to serve as a substitute for the
8 actions of competitive markets. The Supreme Court has recognized that it is the degree of
9 risk, not the nature of the business, which is relevant in evaluating an allowed ROE for a
10 utility. The *Bluefield* case refers to “business undertakings attended with comparable risks
11 and uncertainties.” It does not restrict consideration to other utilities. Similarly, the *Hope*
12 case states:

13 By that standard the return to the equity owner should be commensurate
14 with returns on investments in other enterprises having corresponding
15 risks.⁸⁸

16 As in the *Bluefield* decision, there is nothing to restrict “other enterprises” solely to the
17 utility industry.

18 **Q114. DOES CONSIDERATION OF THE RESULTS FOR THE NON-UTILITY GROUP**
19 **HELP TO IMPROVE THE RELIABILITY OF DCF RESULTS?**

20 A114. Yes. The estimates of growth from the DCF model depend on analysts' forecasts. It is
21 possible for utility growth rates to be distorted by short-term trends in the industry, or by
22 the industry falling into favor or disfavor by analysts. The result of such distortions would
23 be to bias the DCF estimates for utilities. Because the Non-Utility Group includes low risk
24 companies from more than one industry, it helps to insulate against any possible distortion
25 that may be present in results for a particular sector.

⁸⁸ *Federal Power Comm'n v. Hope Natural Gas Co.*, 320 U.S. 391, (1944).

1 **Q115. WHAT CRITERIA DO YOU APPLY TO DEVELOP THE NON-UTILITY**
 2 **GROUP?**

3 A115. My comparable risk proxy group is composed of those United States companies followed
 4 by Value Line that:

- 5 1) Pay common dividends.
- 6 2) Have a Safety Rank of “1” or “2”.
- 7 3) Have a Financial Strength Rating of “B++” or greater.
- 8 4) Have a beta of 0.80 or less.
- 9 5) Have investment grade credit ratings from S&P and Moody’s.⁸⁹

10 **Q116. HOW DO THE OVERALL RISKS OF THIS NON-UTILITY GROUP COMPARE**
 11 **WITH THE ELECTRIC GROUP?**

12 A116. Table AMM-9 compares the Non-Utility Group with the Electric Group and Kentucky
 13 Power across the four key risk measures discussed earlier:

**TABLE AMM-9
 COMPARISON OF RISK INDICATORS**

	S&P Corporate Rating	Moody's Long-term Rating	Safety Rank	Value Line Financial Strength	Beta
Non-Utility Group	BBB+ to AAA	Baa3 to Aaa	1 to 2	B++ to A++	0.60 to 0.80
Electric Group	BBB+ to A-	Baa3 to Baa1	1 to 2	B++ to A+	0.40 to 0.70
Kentucky Power	A-	Baa3	1	A+	0.55

14 As shown above, the risk indicators for the Non-Utility Group generally suggest
 15 comparable or less risk than for the proxy group and Kentucky Power.

16 The companies that make up the Non-Utility Group are representative of the
 17 pinnacle of corporate America. These firms, which include household names such as Coca-

⁸⁹ Credit rating firms, such as S&P, use designations consisting of upper- and lower-case letters 'A' and 'B' to identify a bond's credit quality rating. 'AAA', 'AA', 'A', and 'BBB' ratings are considered investment grade. Credit ratings for bonds below these designations ('BB', 'B', 'CCC', etc.) are considered speculative grade, and are commonly referred to as "junk bonds". The term “investment grade” refers to bonds with ratings in the ‘BBB’ category and above.

1 Cola, Procter & Gamble, and Walmart, have long corporate histories, well-established
 2 track records, and exceedingly conservative risk profiles. Many of these companies pay
 3 dividends on par with utilities, with the average dividend yield for the group of 2.9%.⁹⁰
 4 Moreover, because of their significance and name recognition, these companies receive
 5 intense scrutiny by the investment community, which increases confidence that published
 6 growth estimates are representative of the consensus expectations reflected in common
 7 stock prices.

8 **Q117. WHAT ARE THE RESULTS OF YOUR DCF ANALYSIS FOR THE NON-**
 9 **UTILITY GROUP?**

10 A117. I apply the DCF model to the Non-Utility Group using analysts' EPS growth projections,
 11 as described earlier for the Electric Group, with the results being presented on page 3 of
 12 Exhibit AMM-11. As summarized in Table AMM-10, below, application of the constant
 13 growth DCF model results in the following cost of equity estimates:

TABLE AMM-10
DCF RESULTS – NON-UTILITY GROUP

<u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Midpoint</u>
Value Line	10.5%	10.8%
IBES	9.5%	10.6%
Zacks	9.5%	10.5%

14 As discussed earlier, reference to the Non-Utility Group is consistent with
 15 established regulatory principles. Required returns for utilities should be in line with those
 16 of non-utility firms of comparable risk operating under the constraints of free competition.
 17 Because the actual cost of equity is unobservable, and DCF results inherently incorporate
 18 a degree of error, cost of equity estimates for the Non-Utility Group provide an important
 19 benchmark in evaluating a fair and reasonable ROE for Kentucky Power.

⁹⁰ Exhibit AMM-11, page 1.

VII. CAPITAL STRUCTURE

1 **Q118. IS AN EVALUATION OF THE CAPITAL STRUCTURE MAINTAINED BY A**
2 **UTILITY RELEVANT IN ASSESSING ITS RETURN ON EQUITY?**

3 A118. Yes. Other things equal, a higher debt ratio and lower common equity ratio, translates into
4 increased financial risk for all investors. A greater amount of debt means more investors
5 have a senior claim on available cash flow, thereby reducing the certainty that each will
6 receive his contractual payments. This increases the risks to which lenders are exposed,
7 and they require correspondingly higher rates of interest. From common shareholders'
8 standpoint, a higher debt ratio means that there are proportionately more investors ahead
9 of them, thereby increasing the uncertainty as to the amount of cash flow that will remain.

10 **Q119. WHAT COMMON EQUITY RATIO IS IMPLICIT IN KENTUCKY POWER'S**
11 **CAPITAL STRUCTURE?**

12 A119. The capital structure used to compute the overall rate of return for Kentucky Power
13 includes 43.25% common equity.

14 **Q120. HOW DOES THIS COMPARE TO THE AVERAGE EQUITY RATIOS**
15 **MAINTAINED BY THE ELECTRIC GROUP?**

16 A120. As shown on page 1 of Exhibit AMM-12, common equity ratios for the individual firms in
17 the Electric Group range from a low of 27.8% to a high of 67.7% at year-end 2019, and
18 averaged 45.8%. Meanwhile, the three-to-five year forecasts published by Value Line
19 result in an average common equity ratio of 46.81% for the Electric Group, with the
20 individual equity ratios ranging from 33.0% to 60.0%.

21 **Q121. WHAT CAPITALIZATION RATIOS ARE MAINTAINED BY OTHER UTILITY**
22 **OPERATING COMPANIES?**

23 A121. Page 2 of Exhibit AMM-12 displays capital structure data at year-end 2019 for the group
24 of electric utility operating companies owned by the firms in the Electric Group used to

1 estimate the cost of equity. As shown there, common equity ratios for these utilities range
2 from 39.4% to 73.0% and average 52.7%. Of the 75 operating companies, 74 have equity
3 ratios greater than the 43.25% common equity requested by Kentucky Power.

4 **Q122. WHAT OTHER FACTORS DO INVESTORS CONSIDER IN THEIR**
5 **ASSESSMENT OF A COMPANY’S CAPITAL STRUCTURE?**

6 A122. Utilities, including Kentucky Power, are facing significant capital investment plans.
7 Coupled with the potential for turmoil in capital markets, this warrants a stronger balance
8 sheet to deal with an uncertain environment. A conservative financial profile, in the form
9 of a reasonable common equity ratio, is consistent with the need to accommodate these
10 uncertainties and maintain the continuous access to capital under reasonable terms that is
11 required to fund operations and necessary system investment, even during times of adverse
12 capital market conditions.

13 **Q123. DO ONGOING ECONOMIC AND CAPITAL MARKET UNCERTAINTIES ALSO**
14 **INFLUENCE THE APPROPRIATE CAPITAL STRUCTURE FOR KENTUCKY**
15 **POWER?**

16 A123. Yes. Financial flexibility plays a crucial role in ensuring the wherewithal to meet funding
17 needs, and utilities with higher financial leverage may be foreclosed or have limited access
18 to additional borrowing, especially during times of stress. As Moody’s observed:

19 Utilities are among the largest debt issuers in the corporate universe and
20 typically require consistent access to capital markets to assure adequate
21 sources of funding and to maintain financial flexibility. During times of
22 distress and when capital markets are exceedingly volatile and tight,
23 liquidity becomes critically important because access to capital markets
24 may be difficult.⁹¹

25 Confirming this view, S&P noted that “availability to the equity market remains
26 extraordinarily challenging” for utilities, and concluded that “lack of access to the equity

⁹¹ Moody’s Investors Service, *FAQ on credit implications of the coronavirus outbreak*, Sector Comment (Mar. 26, 2020).

1 market” will also pose a risk to financial standing in the industry.⁹² As a result, the
2 Company’s capital structure must maintain adequate equity to preserve the flexibility
3 necessary to maintain continuous access to capital even during times of unfavorable market
4 conditions.

5 **Q124. WHAT DOES THIS EVIDENCE SUGGEST WITH RESPECT TO KENTUCKY**
6 **POWER’S PROPOSED CAPITAL STRUCTURE?**

7 A124. Based on my evaluation, I conclude that Kentucky Power’s actual capital structure
8 represents a reasonable mix of capital sources from which to calculate the Company’s
9 overall rate of return. Nonetheless, this common equity ratio falls somewhat below the
10 historical (45.8%) and projected (46.8%) averages maintained by the Electric Group, and
11 well below the historical average maintained by other utility operating companies (52.7%).

12 **Q125. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR PRE-FILED DIRECT TESTIMONY?**

13 A125. Yes.

⁹² S&P Global Ratings, *COVID-19: The Outlook For North American Regulated Utilities Turns Negative* (Apr. 2, 2020).

QUALIFICATIONS OF ADRIEN M. MCKENZIE

Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.

A. My name is Adrien M. McKenzie. My business address is 3907 Red River St., Austin, Texas 78751.

Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR OCCUPATION.

A. I am a principal in FINCAP, Inc., a firm engaged primarily in financial, economic, and policy consulting in the field of public utility regulation.

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE.

A. I received B.A. and M.B.A. degrees with a major in finance from The University of Texas at Austin, and hold the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA[®]) designation. Since joining FINCAP in 1984, I have participated in consulting assignments involving a broad range of economic and financial issues, including cost of capital, cost of service, rate design, economic damages, and business valuation. I have extensive experience in economic and financial analysis for regulated industries, and in preparing and supporting expert witness testimony before courts, regulatory agencies, and legislative committees throughout the U.S. and Canada. I have personally sponsored direct and rebuttal testimony in over 130 proceedings filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") and regulatory agencies in Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming. My testimony addressed the establishment of risk-comparable proxy groups, the application of alternative quantitative methods, and the consideration of regulatory standards and

policy objectives in establishing a fair rate of return on equity for regulated electric, gas, and water utility operations. In connection with these assignments, my responsibilities have included critically evaluating the positions of other parties and preparation of rebuttal testimony, representing clients in settlement negotiations and hearings, and assisting in the preparation of legal briefs.

FINCAP was formed in 1979 as an economic and financial consulting firm serving clients in both the regulated and competitive sectors. FINCAP conducts assignments ranging from broad qualitative analyses and policy consulting to technical analyses and research. The firm's experience is in the areas of public utilities, valuation of closely-held businesses, and economic evaluations (e.g., damage and cost/benefit analyses). Prior to joining FINCAP, I was employed by an oil and gas firm and was responsible for operations and accounting. I am a member of the CFA Institute, the CFA Society of Austin. A resume containing the details of my qualifications and experience is attached below.

ADRIEN M. MCKENZIE

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Summary of Qualifications

Adrien McKenzie has an MBA in finance from the University of Texas at Austin and holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA[®]) designation. He has over 30 years of experience in economic and financial analysis for regulated industries, and in preparing and supporting expert witness testimony before courts, regulatory agencies, and legislative committees throughout the U.S. and Canada. Assignments have included a broad range of economic and financial issues, including cost of capital, cost of service, rate design, economic damages, and business valuation.

Employment

President
FINCAP, Inc.
(June 1984 to June 1987)
(April 1988 to present)

Economic consulting firm specializing in regulated industries and valuation of closely-held businesses. Assignments have involved electric, gas, telecommunication, and water/sewer utilities, with clients including utilities, consumer groups, municipalities, regulatory agencies, and cogenerators. Areas of participation have included rate of return, revenue requirements, rate design, tariff analysis, avoided cost, forecasting, and negotiations. Develop cost of capital analyses using alternative market models for electric, gas, and telephone utilities. Prepare pre-filed direct and rebuttal testimony, participate in settlement negotiations, respond to interrogatories, evaluate opposition testimony, and assist in the areas of cross-examination and the preparations of legal briefs. Other assignments have involved preparation of technical reports, valuations, estimation of damages, industry studies, and various economic analyses in support of litigation.

Manager,
McKenzie Energy Company
(Jan. 1981 to May. 1984)

Responsible for operations and accounting for firm engaged in the management of working interests in oil and gas properties.

Education

M.B.A., Finance,
University of Texas at Austin
(Sep. 1982 to May. 1984)

Program included coursework in corporate finance, accounting, financial modeling, and statistics. Received Dean's Award for Academic Excellence and Good Neighbor Scholarship.

Professional Report: *The Impact of Construction Expenditures on Investor-Owned Electric Utilities*

B.B.A., Finance,
University of Texas at Austin
(Jan. 1981 to May 1982)

Electives included capital market theory, portfolio management, and international economics and finance. Elected to Beta Gamma Sigma business honor society. Dean's List 1981-1982.

Simon Fraser University,
Vancouver, Canada and University
of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu,
Hawaii
(Jan. 1979 to Dec 1980)

Coursework in accounting, finance, economics, and liberal arts.

Professional Associations

Received Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA[®]) designation in 1990.

Member – CFA Institute.

Bibliography

“A Profile of State Regulatory Commissions,” A Special Report by the Electricity Consumers Resource Council (ELCON), Summer 1991.

“The Impact of Regulatory Climate on Utility Capital Costs: An Alternative Test,” with Bruce H. Fairchild, *Public Utilities Fortnightly* (May 25, 1989).

Presentations

“ROE at FERC: Issues and Methods,” *Expert Briefing on Parallels in ROE Issues between AER, ERA, and FERC*, Jones Day (Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth, Australia) (April 15, 2014).

Cost of Capital Working Group eforum, Edison Electric Institute (April 24, 2012).

“Cost-of-Service Studies and Rate Design,” General Management of Electric Utilities (A Training Program for Electric Utility Managers from Developing Countries), Austin, Texas (October 1989 and November 1990 and 1991).

Representative Assignments

Mr. McKenzie has prepared and supported prefiled testimony submitted in over 250 regulatory proceedings. In addition to filings before regulators in over thirty state jurisdictions, Mr. McKenzie has considerable expertise in preparing expert analyses and testimony before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) on the issue of rate of return on equity (“ROE”), and has broad experience in applying and evaluating the results of quantitative methods to estimate a fair ROE, including discounted cash flow approaches, the Capital Asset Pricing Model, risk premium methods, and other quantitative benchmarks. Other representative assignments have included developing cost of service and cost allocation studies, the application of econometric models to analyze the impact of anti-competitive behavior and estimate lost profits; development of explanatory models for nuclear plant capital costs in connection with prudence reviews; and the analysis of avoided cost pricing for cogenerated power.

ROE ANALYSES

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Method	Average	Midpoint
<u>DCF</u>		
Value Line	9.7%	10.2%
IBES	9.1%	8.7%
Zacks	9.2%	9.4%
Internal br + sv	8.6%	9.6%
<u>CAPM</u>		
Current Bond Yield	8.0%	8.3%
Projected Bond Yield	8.4%	8.8%
<u>Empirical CAPM</u>		
Current Bond Yield	9.1%	9.3%
Projected Bond Yield	9.5%	9.8%
<u>Utility Risk Premium</u>		
Current Bond Yields		9.6%
Projected Bond Yield		10.5%
<u>Expected Earnings</u>	11.0%	10.6%
<hr/>		
<u>Recommended Cost of Equity Range</u>		
Cost of Equity Range	9.3%	-- 10.4%
<u>Flotation Cost Adjustment</u>		
Dividend Yield		3.9%
Flotation Cost Percentage		2.9%
Adjustment		<hr/> 0.1%
<u>Recommended ROE Range</u>	9.4%	-- 10.5%

REGULATORY MECHANISMS

ELECTRIC GROUP

Holding Company	Type of Adjustment Clause												
	Elec. Fuel/Purch.	Conserv. Program Expense	Decoupling			Renewables Expense	Environmental Compliance	New Capital			Transmission Expense	Other*	Future Test Year
			Full	Partial	Gener-ation Capacity			Gener-ic Infra-structure					
1 Alliant Energy	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
2 Ameren Corp.	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O,P
3 American Elec Pwr	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C,O,P
4 Avangrid, Inc.	D	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
5 Black Hills Corp.	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O
6 CMS Energy Corp.	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
7 Consolidated Edison	D	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	C,P
8 Dominion Energy	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--
9 DTE Energy Co.	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
10 Duke Energy Corp.	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C,O,P
11 Entergy Corp.	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O,P
12 Evergy Inc.	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	P
13 Eversource Energy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
14 Exelon Corp.	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O,P
15 Fortis Inc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
16 NextEra Energy, Inc.	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
17 OGE Energy Corp.	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	P
18 PPL Corp.	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O
19 Pub Sv Enterprise Grp.	D	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	P
20 Sempra Energy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
21 Southern Company	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C,O
22 WEC Energy Group	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	C
23 Xcel Energy Inc.	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C,O

Sources:

Exhibit AMM-3, pages 2-5, contain operating company data that are aggregated into the parent company data on this page.

Notes:

- D - Delivery-only utility.
- C - Fully-forecasted test years commonly used in the state listed for this operating company.
- O - Fully-forecasted test years occasionally used in the state listed for this operating company.
- P - Partially-forecasted test years commonly or occasionally used in the state listed for this operating company.
- * Recover mechanisms for other expenses, such as taxes, franchise fees, bad debts, storm costs, pensions, societal benefits, vegetation management, and decommissioning.

REGULATORY MECHANISMS

ELECTRIC GROUP OPERATING COS.

HOLDING COMPANY/ Operating Company	Type of Adjustment Clause (a)													Future Test Year (b)			
	Decoupling			Renewables			Environmental			New Capital			Trans- mission Expense				
	Elec. Fuel/ Gas/ Purch. Pwr	Conserv. Program Expense	Full	Partial	Expenses	Compliance	Expenses	Compliance	Gener- ation Capacity	Gener- ation Capacity	Other*						
1 ALLIANT ENERGY CORP.																	
Interstate Power & Light	IA	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	✓	--
Wisconsin Power & Light	WI	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	C
2 AMEREN CORP.																	
Ameren Illinois	IL	D	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	D	--	✓	✓	--	✓	O
Union Electric	MO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	P
3 AMERICAN ELEC PWR																	
Southwestern Electric Power	AR	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	P
Southwestern Electric Power	TX	✓	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	--
Appalachian Power	VA	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	--
Appalachian Power/Wheeling Power	WV	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	--
Indiana Michigan Power	IN	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--
Kentucky Power	KY	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	O
Southwestern Electric Power	LA	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	O
Indiana Michigan Power	MI	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
Ohio Power	OH	D	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	P
Public Service Oklahoma	OK	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--
Kingsport Power	TN	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	C
AEP Texas	TX	D	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--
4 AVANGRID																	
United Illuminating	CT	D	✓	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
Central Maine Power	ME	D	--	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	D	--	--	--	--	✓	C
New York State Electric & Gas	NY	D	--	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	D	--	--	--	--	✓	C
Rochester Gas & Electric	NY	D	--	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	D	--	--	--	--	✓	C
5 BLACK HILLS CORP.																	
Black Hills Colorado Electric	CO	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--
Black Hills Power	SD	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	--
Cheyenne Light Fuel & Power	WY	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	O
6 CMS ENERGY																	
Consumers Energy	MI	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	C

REGULATORY MECHANISMS

ELECTRIC GROUP OPERATING COS.

HOLDING COMPANY/ Operating Company	Type of Adjustment Clause (a)													Future Test Year (b)			
	Decoupling			Renewables			Environmental			New Capital			Trans- mission Expense		Other*		
	Elec. Fuel/ Gas/ Purch. Pwr	Conserv. Program Expense	Full	Partial	Expenses	Compliance	Environ- mental	Gener- ation Capacity	Gener- ation structure	Trans- mission Expense							
7 CONSOLIDATED EDISON																	
Rockland Electric	NJ	✓	--	--	✓	--	--	--	✓	D	✓	--	--	✓	P		
Consolidated Edison of New York	NY	--	✓	--	✓	--	--	--	✓	D	--	--	--	✓	C		
Orange & Rockland Utilities	NY	--	✓	--	✓	--	--	--	✓	D	--	--	--	--	C		
8 DOMINION ENERGY																	
Virginia Electric & Power	NC	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	--	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Virginia Electric & Power	VA	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--		
South Carolina Electric & Gas	SC	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--		
9 DTE ENERGY CO.																	
DTE Electric	MI	✓	--	--	✓	--	--	--	✓	--	--	--	✓	--	C		
10 DUKE ENERGY																	
Duke Energy Florida	FL	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C		
Duke Energy Indiana	IN	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--		
Duke Energy Kentucky	KY	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	O		
Duke Energy Carolinas	NC	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--		
Duke Energy Progress	NC	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--		
Duke Energy Ohio	OH	D	--	--	✓	--	✓	--	✓	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	P		
Duke Energy Progress	SC	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--		
Duke Energy Carolinas	SC	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--		
11 ENERGY CORP.																	
Energy Arkansas	AR	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	P		
Energy New Orleans	LA	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O		
Energy Louisiana	LA	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	O		
Energy Mississippi	MS	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	O		
Energy Texas	TX	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	--	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	--		
12 EVERGY, INC.																	
Evergy Kansas Central Inc.	KS	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--		
Evergy Kansas South Inc.	KS	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--		
Evergy Metro Inc.	KS	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	--	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	--		
Evergy Metro Inc.	MO	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	P		
Evergy Missouri West Inc.	MO	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	P		

REGULATORY MECHANISMS

ELECTRIC GROUP OPERATING COS.

HOLDING COMPANY/ Operating Company	Type of Adjustment Clause (a)													Future Test Year (b)			
	Decoupling			Renew-ables			Environmental Compliance			New Capital			Trans- mission Expense Other*				
	Elec. Fuel/ Gas/ Purch. Pwr	Conserv. Program Expense	Full	Partial	Expenses	Compliance	Environ- mental	Gener- ation Capacity	Gener- ation structure	Trans- mission Expense	Other*						
19 PUB SV ENTERPRISE GRP																	
Public Service Electric & Gas	NJ	✓	--	--	✓	--	--	✓	D	✓	--	✓					P
20 SEMpra ENERGY																	
San Diego Gas & Electric	CA	✓	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓					C
Oncor Electric Delivery	TX	D	✓	--	--	--	--	✓	D	✓	✓	--					--
21 SOUTHERN CO.																	
Alabama Power	AL	✓	--	--	✓	--	✓	--	✓	--	--	✓					C
Georgia Power	GA	✓	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--					C
Mississippi Power	MS	✓	✓	--	✓	--	✓	--	--	--	--	✓					O
22 WEC ENERGY GROUP																	
Wisconsin Electric Power	MI	✓	✓	--	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--					C
Wisconsin Electric Power	WI	✓	--	--	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓					C
Wisconsin Public Service	WI	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓					C
23 XCEL ENERGY, INC.																	
Public Service Co. of Colorado	CO	✓	✓	--	✓	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓					--
Northern States Power-Minnesota	MN	✓	✓	--	✓	--	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--					C
Southwestern Public Service	NM	✓	✓	--	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓					O
Northern States Power-Minnesota	ND	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓					O
Northern States Power-Minnesota	SD	✓	✓	--	✓	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓					--
Southwestern Public Service	TX	✓	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓					--
Northern States Power-Wisconsin	WI	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓					C

Sources:

- (a) S&P Global, Market Intelligence, RRA Regulatory Focus, "Adjustment Clauses-A State-by-State Overview," Nov. 12, 2019.
- (b) Edison Electric Institute, "Alternative Regulation for Emerging Utility Challenges: 2015 Update," Nov. 11, 2015.

Notes:

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- O - Fully-forecasted test years occasionally used in the state listed for this operating company.
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- * Recover mechanisms for other expenses, such as taxes, franchise fees, bad debts, storm costs, pensions, societal benefits, vegetation management, and decommissioning.

DIVIDEND YIELD

		(a)	(b)	
	Company	Price	Dividends	Yield
1	Alliant Energy	\$ 48.61	\$ 1.52	3.1%
2	Ameren Corp.	\$ 72.87	\$ 2.03	2.8%
3	American Elec Pwr	\$ 80.76	\$ 2.88	3.6%
4	Avangrid, Inc.	\$ 43.29	\$ 1.78	4.1%
5	Black Hills Corp.	\$ 63.13	\$ 2.20	3.5%
6	CMS Energy Corp.	\$ 57.93	\$ 1.66	2.9%
7	Consolidated Edison	\$ 80.63	\$ 3.09	3.8%
8	Dominion Energy	\$ 75.05	\$ 3.76	5.0%
9	DTE Energy Co.	\$ 98.60	\$ 4.20	4.3%
10	Duke Energy Corp.	\$ 82.53	\$ 3.83	4.6%
11	Entergy Corp.	\$ 94.55	\$ 3.76	4.0%
12	Evergy Inc.	\$ 57.04	\$ 2.08	3.6%
13	Eversource Energy	\$ 82.05	\$ 2.27	2.8%
14	Exelon Corp.	\$ 36.17	\$ 1.53	4.2%
15	Fortis Inc.	\$ 37.25	\$ 1.99	5.3%
16	NextEra Energy, Inc.	\$ 230.83	\$ 5.65	2.4%
17	OGE Energy Corp.	\$ 30.29	\$ 1.62	5.3%
18	PPL Corp.	\$ 24.47	\$ 1.66	6.8%
19	Pub Sv Enterprise Grp.	\$ 47.99	\$ 1.96	4.1%
20	Sempra Energy	\$ 118.39	\$ 4.26	3.6%
21	Southern Company	\$ 54.90	\$ 2.56	4.7%
22	WEC Energy Group	\$ 90.42	\$ 2.57	2.8%
23	Xcel Energy Inc.	\$ 61.56	\$ 1.75	2.8%
	Average			3.9%

(a) Average of closing prices for 30 trading days ended May 1, 2020.

(b) The Value Line Investment Survey, Summary & Index (May 1, 2020).

GROWTH RATES

	Company	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		Earnings Growth			br+sv
		V Line	IBES	Zacks	Growth
1	Alliant Energy	6.5%	5.7%	5.5%	4.3%
2	Ameren Corp.	6.0%	6.5%	6.8%	6.2%
3	American Elec Pwr	5.0%	6.0%	5.8%	4.8%
4	Avangrid, Inc.	8.5%	6.3%	5.2%	1.5%
5	Black Hills Corp.	3.5%	5.8%	5.9%	3.8%
6	CMS Energy Corp.	7.5%	7.3%	7.0%	7.0%
7	Consolidated Edison	3.0%	2.4%	2.0%	3.2%
8	Dominion Energy	7.0%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%
9	DTE Energy Co.	5.0%	6.0%	5.5%	5.1%
10	Duke Energy Corp.	6.0%	4.1%	4.6%	3.0%
11	Entergy Corp.	3.0%	6.0%	6.0%	5.1%
12	Evergy Inc.	n/a	3.9%	5.0%	2.8%
13	Eversource Energy	5.5%	5.7%	6.1%	4.8%
14	Exelon Corp.	8.0%	-2.5%	4.0%	4.6%
15	Fortis Inc.	2.5%	5.0%	5.9%	1.5%
16	NextEra Energy, Inc.	10.0%	7.7%	7.7%	5.2%
17	OGE Energy Corp.	4.5%	1.7%	3.4%	3.3%
18	PPL Corp.	2.5%	0.5%	n/a	5.6%
19	Pub Sv Enterprise Grp.	6.0%	2.4%	3.4%	5.0%
20	Sempra Energy	10.0%	4.2%	6.8%	7.4%
21	Southern Company	4.0%	4.4%	4.0%	4.2%
22	WEC Energy Group	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	4.1%
23	Xcel Energy Inc.	6.0%	5.4%	5.7%	5.0%

(a) The Value Line Investment Survey (Feb. 14, Mar. 13 and Apr. 24, 2020).

(b) www.finance.yahoo.com (retrieved May 1, 2020).

(c) www.zacks.com (retrieved May 1, 2020).

(d) See Exhibit AMM-5.

COST OF EQUITY ESTIMATES

	Company	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
		V Line	IBES	Zacks	br+sv Growth
1	Alliant Energy	9.6%	8.8%	8.6%	7.4%
2	Ameren Corp.	8.8%	9.3%	9.5%	9.0%
3	American Elec Pwr	8.6%	9.6%	9.3%	8.3%
4	Avangrid, Inc.	12.6%	10.4%	9.4%	5.6%
5	Black Hills Corp.	7.0%	9.3%	9.4%	7.3%
6	CMS Energy Corp.	10.4%	10.2%	9.8%	9.9%
7	Consolidated Edison	6.8%	6.2%	5.8%	7.0%
8	Dominion Energy	12.0%	9.9%	9.7%	9.6%
9	DTE Energy Co.	9.3%	10.2%	9.8%	9.3%
10	Duke Energy Corp.	10.6%	8.8%	9.3%	7.7%
11	Entergy Corp.	7.0%	10.0%	9.9%	9.1%
12	Evergy Inc.	n/a	7.5%	8.6%	6.5%
13	Eversource Energy	8.3%	8.5%	8.9%	7.6%
14	Exelon Corp.	12.2%	1.8%	8.2%	8.8%
15	Fortis Inc.	7.8%	10.4%	11.3%	6.8%
16	NextEra Energy, Inc.	12.4%	10.2%	10.2%	7.6%
17	OGE Energy Corp.	9.8%	7.0%	8.7%	8.7%
18	PPL Corp.	9.3%	7.3%	n/a	12.3%
19	Pub Sv Enterprise Grp.	10.1%	6.4%	7.5%	9.1%
20	Sempra Energy	13.6%	7.8%	10.4%	11.0%
21	Southern Company	8.7%	9.0%	8.7%	8.9%
22	WEC Energy Group	8.8%	8.8%	8.8%	7.0%
23	Xcel Energy Inc.	8.8%	8.2%	8.6%	7.8%
	Average (b)	9.7%	9.1%	9.2%	8.6%
	Midpoint (b) (c)	10.2%	8.7%	9.4%	9.6%

(a) Sum of dividend yield (Exhibit AMM-4, p. 1) and respective growth rate (Exhibit AMM-4, p. 2).

(b) Excludes highlighted figures.

(c) Average of low and high values.

LOW-END THRESHOLD ADJUSTMENT

<i>Atlantic Path 15 / Startrans / So. Cal Edison</i>			<i>Pioneer Transmission</i>	
Jun-07	6.54%		Apr-08	6.81%
Jul-07	6.49%		May-08	6.79%
Aug-07	6.51%		Jun-08	6.93%
Sep-07	6.45%		Jul-08	6.97%
Oct-07	6.36%		Aug-08	6.98%
Nov-07	6.27%		Sep-08	7.15%
			<u>Current</u>	<u>Projected</u>
Historical Baa Bond Yield			6.69% (a)	6.69% (a)
Baa Bond Yield			<u>3.79% (b)</u>	<u>5.09% (c)</u>
Change in Bond Yield			-2.90%	-1.60%
Risk Premium/Interest Rate Relationship			<u>-0.43239 (d)</u>	<u>-0.43239 (d)</u>
Adjustment to Low-end Threshold			1.25%	0.69%
Baa Bond Yield			3.79% (b)	5.09% (c)
Original Threshold			1.00%	1.00%
Adjustment			<u>1.25%</u>	<u>0.69%</u>
Adjusted Low-end Threshold			<u>6.04%</u>	<u>6.78%</u>

- (a) Average Baa utility bond yield for 6-mo. periods ending Nov. 2007 and Sep. 2008.
- (b) Average Baa utility bond yield for 6-months ended Mar. 2020.
- (c) Average Baa utility bond yield for 2021-25 based on data from IHS Markit, Long-Term Macro Forecast - Baseline (Apr. 8, 2020), Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2020 (Jan. 29, 2020), and Moody's Investors Service at www.credittrends.com.
- (d) Exhibit AMM-8, page 4.

BR+SV GROWTH RATE

ELECTRIC GROUP

	(a)		(a)			(b)			(c)		(d)			(e)		
	EPS	DPS	2024	EPS	BVPS	b	r	Factor	Adjusted r	br	s	v	sv	br + sv		
1	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$28.80	\$3.00	\$28.80	33.3%	10.4%	1.0172	10.6%	3.5%	0.0197	0.3937	0.78%	4.3%		
2	\$4.50	\$2.45	\$44.00	\$4.50	\$44.00	45.6%	10.2%	1.0402	10.6%	4.8%	0.0356	0.3714	1.32%	6.2%		
3	\$5.25	\$3.55	\$50.00	\$5.25	\$50.00	32.4%	10.5%	1.0294	10.8%	3.5%	0.0268	0.4737	1.27%	4.8%		
4	\$3.00	\$2.20	\$53.75	\$3.00	\$53.75	26.7%	5.6%	1.0090	5.6%	1.5%	-	(0.0238)	0.00%	1.5%		
5	\$4.25	\$2.75	\$47.00	\$4.25	\$47.00	35.3%	9.0%	1.0246	9.3%	3.3%	0.0133	0.3935	0.52%	3.8%		
6	\$3.50	\$2.15	\$25.50	\$3.50	\$25.50	38.6%	13.7%	1.0421	14.3%	5.5%	0.0262	0.5750	1.50%	7.0%		
7	\$5.25	\$3.50	\$62.50	\$5.25	\$62.50	33.3%	8.4%	1.0183	8.6%	2.9%	0.0096	0.3243	0.31%	3.2%		
8	\$5.50	\$4.15	\$41.00	\$5.50	\$41.00	24.5%	13.4%	1.0226	13.7%	3.4%	0.0220	0.5568	1.23%	4.6%		
9	\$8.25	\$5.20	\$78.00	\$8.25	\$78.00	37.0%	10.6%	1.0313	10.9%	4.0%	0.0242	0.4222	1.02%	5.1%		
10	\$6.00	\$4.10	\$71.75	\$6.00	\$71.75	31.7%	8.4%	1.0209	8.5%	2.7%	0.0144	0.2243	0.32%	3.0%		
11	\$7.00	\$4.55	\$63.00	\$7.00	\$63.00	35.0%	11.1%	1.0268	11.4%	4.0%	0.0240	0.4750	1.14%	5.1%		
12	\$3.75	\$2.55	\$43.25	\$3.75	\$43.25	32.0%	8.7%	1.0129	8.8%	2.8%	0.0005	0.3346	0.02%	2.8%		
13	\$4.50	\$2.85	\$48.50	\$4.50	\$48.50	36.7%	9.3%	1.0338	9.6%	3.5%	0.0314	0.4121	1.29%	4.8%		
14	\$3.75	\$1.90	\$42.25	\$3.75	\$42.25	49.3%	8.9%	1.0260	9.1%	4.5%	0.0051	0.1952	0.10%	4.6%		
15	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$43.75	\$3.00	\$43.75	16.7%	6.9%	1.0209	7.0%	1.2%	0.0093	0.3269	0.30%	1.5%		
16	\$12.50	\$8.00	\$97.50	\$12.50	\$97.50	36.0%	12.8%	1.0271	13.2%	4.7%	0.0067	0.6355	0.43%	5.2%		
17	\$2.75	\$1.95	\$24.25	\$2.75	\$24.25	29.1%	11.3%	1.0168	11.5%	3.4%	(0.0002)	0.4895	-0.01%	3.3%		
18	\$3.00	\$1.80	\$23.00	\$3.00	\$23.00	40.0%	13.0%	1.0294	13.4%	5.4%	0.0045	0.4250	0.19%	5.6%		
19	\$4.25	\$2.40	\$38.00	\$4.25	\$38.00	43.5%	11.2%	1.0252	11.5%	5.0%	-	0.3920	0.00%	5.0%		
20	\$9.50	\$5.60	\$88.25	\$9.50	\$88.25	41.1%	10.8%	1.0529	11.3%	4.7%	0.0582	0.4652	2.71%	7.4%		
21	\$4.00	\$2.86	\$31.50	\$4.00	\$31.50	28.5%	12.7%	1.0217	13.0%	3.7%	0.0108	0.4750	0.51%	4.2%		
22	\$4.75	\$3.20	\$38.25	\$4.75	\$38.25	32.6%	12.4%	1.0170	12.6%	4.1%	0.0001	0.5750	0.01%	4.1%		
23	\$3.50	\$2.15	\$32.75	\$3.50	\$32.75	38.6%	10.7%	1.0306	11.0%	4.2%	0.0161	0.4542	0.73%	5.0%		

BR+SV GROWTH RATE

ELECTRIC GROUP

	(a)	2019		(f)	(a)	2024		(f)	(g)	2024		(a)	Common Shares		(g)
		Eq Ratio	Tot Cap			Com Eq	Eq Ratio			Tot Cap	Com Eq		High	Low	
1	Alliant Energy	48.5%	\$10,000	\$4,850	48.0%	\$12,000	\$5,760	3.5%	\$55.0	\$40.0	\$47.5	245.02	260.00	1.19%	
2	Ameren Corp.	47.1%	\$17,116	\$8,062	51.5%	\$23,400	\$12,051	8.4%	\$80.0	\$60.0	\$70.0	246.20	275.00	2.24%	
3	American Elec Pwr	43.9%	\$44,759	\$19,649	46.5%	\$56,700	\$26,366	6.1%	\$105.0	\$85.0	\$95.0	494.17	530.00	1.41%	
4	Avangrid, Inc.	71.5%	\$21,325	\$15,247	60.0%	\$27,800	\$16,680	1.8%	\$60.0	\$45.0	\$52.5	309.00	309.00	0.00%	
5	Black Hills Corp.	42.9%	\$5,502	\$2,360	48.5%	\$6,225	\$3,019	5.0%	\$90.0	\$65.0	\$77.5	61.48	64.00	0.81%	
6	CMS Energy Corp.	29.4%	\$17,082	\$5,022	33.0%	\$23,200	\$7,656	8.8%	\$70.0	\$50.0	\$60.0	283.86	300.00	1.11%	
7	Consolidated Edison	48.5%	\$37,050	\$17,969	49.5%	\$43,600	\$21,582	3.7%	\$100.0	\$85.0	\$92.5	334.00	345.00	0.65%	
8	Dominion Energy	40.0%	\$70,775	\$28,310	40.5%	\$87,600	\$35,478	4.6%	\$105.0	\$80.0	\$92.5	824.00	865.00	0.98%	
9	DTE Energy Co.	42.3%	\$27,607	\$11,678	41.5%	\$38,500	\$15,978	6.5%	\$155.0	\$115.0	\$135.0	192.21	206.00	1.40%	
10	Duke Energy Corp.	44.5%	\$101,375	\$45,112	44.5%	\$125,000	\$55,625	4.3%	\$105.0	\$80.0	\$92.5	733.00	775.00	1.12%	
11	Entergy Corp.	37.1%	\$27,557	\$10,224	41.0%	\$32,600	\$13,366	5.5%	\$140.0	\$100.0	\$120.0	199.15	212.00	1.26%	
12	Energy Inc.	49.4%	\$17,337	\$8,564	48.0%	\$20,300	\$9,744	2.6%	\$75.0	\$55.0	\$65.0	226.64	227.00	0.03%	
13	Eversource Energy	46.5%	\$26,375	\$12,264	46.0%	\$37,400	\$17,204	7.0%	\$90.0	\$75.0	\$82.5	324.00	355.00	1.84%	
14	Exelon Corp.	50.0%	\$64,750	\$32,375	51.0%	\$82,300	\$41,973	5.3%	\$60.0	\$45.0	\$52.5	972.00	992.00	0.41%	
15	Fortis Inc.	41.8%	\$40,445	\$16,906	44.5%	\$46,800	\$20,826	4.3%	\$75.0	\$55.0	\$65.0	463.30	478.00	0.63%	
16	NextEra Energy, Inc.	49.5%	\$74,550	\$36,902	50.0%	\$96,800	\$48,400	5.6%	\$295.0	\$240.0	\$267.5	489.00	495.00	0.24%	
17	OGE Energy Corp.	56.4%	\$7,335	\$4,137	54.5%	\$8,975	\$4,891	3.4%	\$55.0	\$40.0	\$47.5	200.10	200.00	-0.01%	
18	PPL Corp.	41.0%	\$32,750	\$13,428	45.5%	\$39,600	\$18,018	6.1%	\$45.0	\$35.0	\$40.0	770.00	780.00	0.26%	
19	Pub Sv Enterprise Grp.	51.5%	\$29,050	\$14,961	49.0%	\$39,300	\$19,257	5.2%	\$70.0	\$55.0	\$62.5	506.00	506.00	0.00%	
20	Sempra Energy	43.4%	\$40,734	\$17,679	51.5%	\$58,300	\$30,025	11.2%	\$190.0	\$140.0	\$165.0	291.71	340.00	3.11%	
21	Southern Company	39.0%	\$70,300	\$27,417	41.5%	\$82,100	\$34,072	4.4%	\$70.0	\$50.0	\$60.0	1050.00	1080.00	0.57%	
22	WEC Energy Group	47.4%	\$21,355	\$10,122	48.0%	\$25,000	\$12,000	3.5%	\$100.0	\$80.0	\$90.0	315.43	315.50	0.00%	
23	Xcel Energy Inc.	43.2%	\$30,646	\$13,239	43.0%	\$41,800	\$17,974	6.3%	\$65.0	\$55.0	\$60.0	524.54	548.00	0.88%	

- (a) The Value Line Investment Survey (Feb. 14, Mar. 13 and Apr. 24, 2020).
- (b) Computed using the formula $2 * (1 + 5\text{-Yr. Change in Equity}) / (2 + 5\text{ Yr. Change in Equity})$.
- (c) Product of average year-end "r" for 2024 and Adjustment Factor.
- (d) Product of change in common shares outstanding and M/B Ratio.
- (e) Computed as $1 - B/M$ Ratio.
- (f) Product of total capital and equity ratio.
- (g) Five-year rate of change in common equity.
- (h) Average of High and Low expected market prices divided by 2024 BVPS.

CAPM - CURRENT BOND YIELD

ELECTRIC GROUP

	Market Return (R_m)											CAPM Result
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(e)	
Company	Div Yield	Proj. Growth	Cost of Equity	Risk-Free Rate	Risk Premium	Beta	Unadjusted K_e	Market Cap	Size Adjustment	Size	Size Adjustment	Size
1 Alliant Energy	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.55	7.7%	\$13,400	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	8.2%
2 Ameren Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.50	7.2%	\$20,000	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	7.7%
3 American Elec Pwr	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.50	7.2%	\$47,000	-0.28%	-0.28%	-0.28%	6.9%
4 Avangrid, Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.40	6.1%	\$16,000	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	6.6%
5 Black Hills Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.65	8.8%	\$4,200	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	9.9%
6 CMS Energy Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.50	7.2%	\$18,000	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	7.7%
7 Consolidated Edison	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.40	6.1%	\$31,000	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	6.6%
8 Dominion Energy	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.50	7.2%	\$70,000	-0.28%	-0.28%	-0.28%	6.9%
9 DTE Energy Co.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.50	7.2%	\$22,000	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	7.7%
10 Duke Energy Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.45	6.7%	\$70,000	-0.28%	-0.28%	-0.28%	6.4%
11 Energy Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.60	8.2%	\$24,000	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	8.7%
12 Energy Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	n/a	n/a	\$16,000	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	n/a
13 Eversource Energy	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.55	7.7%	\$29,000	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	8.2%
14 Exelon Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.65	8.8%	\$47,000	-0.28%	-0.28%	-0.28%	8.5%
15 Fortis Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.60	8.2%	\$26,000	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	8.7%
16 NextEra Energy, Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.50	7.2%	\$129,000	-0.28%	-0.28%	-0.28%	6.9%
17 OGE Energy Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.70	9.3%	\$7,700	0.73%	0.73%	0.73%	10.0%
18 PPL Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.65	8.8%	\$26,000	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	9.3%
19 Pub Sv Enterprise Grp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.60	8.2%	\$30,000	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	8.7%
20 Sempra Energy	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.65	8.8%	\$37,000	-0.28%	-0.28%	-0.28%	8.5%
21 Southern Company	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.50	7.2%	\$73,000	-0.28%	-0.28%	-0.28%	6.9%
22 WEC Energy Group	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.45	6.7%	\$31,000	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	7.2%
23 Xcel Energy Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	0.45	6.7%	\$33,000	-0.28%	-0.28%	-0.28%	6.4%
Average (f)												8.0%
Midpoint (f) (g)												8.3%

- (a) Weighted average for dividend-paying stocks in the S&P 500 based on data from www.valueine.com (retrieved Mar. 27, 2020).
(b) Average of weighted average earnings growth rates from IBES, Value Line, and Zacks for dividend-paying stocks in the S&P 500 based on data from http://finance.yahoo.com (retrieved Mar. 27, 2020), www.valueine.com (retrieved Mar. 27, 2020), and www.zacks.com (retrieved Mar. 27, 2020).
(c) Average yield on 30-year Treasury bonds for the six-months ending Apr. 2020 based on data from http://www.fred.stlouisfed.org.
(d) The Value Line Investment Survey (Feb. 14, Mar. 13 and Apr. 24, 2020).
(e) Duff & Phelps, 2020 CRSP Deciles Size Study -- Supplementary Data Exhibits, Cost of Capital Navigator.
(f) Excludes highlighted figures.
(g) Average of low and high values.

CAPM - PROJECTED BOND YIELD

ELECTRIC GROUP

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(e)	CAPM Result			
	Div Yield	Proj. Growth	Cost of Risk-Free Rate	Risk Premium	Beta	Unadjusted K _e		Market Cap	Size Adjustment	
Company	Market Return (R _m)									
1 Alliant Energy	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.55	8.3%	\$13,400	0.50%	8.8%
2 Ameren Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.50	7.8%	\$20,000	0.50%	8.3%
3 American Elec Pwr	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.50	7.8%	\$47,000	-0.28%	7.6%
4 Avangrid, Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.40	6.9%	\$16,000	0.50%	7.4%
5 Black Hills Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.65	9.2%	\$4,200	1.10%	10.3%
6 CMS Energy Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.50	7.8%	\$18,000	0.50%	8.3%
7 Consolidated Edison	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.40	6.9%	\$31,000	0.50%	7.4%
8 Dominion Energy	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.50	7.8%	\$70,000	-0.28%	7.6%
9 DTE Energy Co.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.50	7.8%	\$22,000	0.50%	8.3%
10 Duke Energy Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.45	7.4%	\$70,000	-0.28%	7.1%
11 Entergy Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.60	8.8%	\$24,000	0.50%	9.3%
12 Eversource Energy	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	n/a	n/a	\$16,000	0.50%	n/a
13 Exelon Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.55	8.3%	\$29,000	0.50%	8.8%
14 Fortis Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.65	9.2%	\$47,000	-0.28%	8.9%
15 NextEra Energy, Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.60	8.8%	\$26,000	0.50%	9.3%
16 OGE Energy Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.50	7.8%	\$129,000	-0.28%	7.6%
17 PPL Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.70	9.7%	\$7,700	0.73%	10.4%
18 Pub Sv Enterprise Grp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.65	9.2%	\$26,000	0.50%	9.7%
19 Sempra Energy	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.60	8.8%	\$30,000	0.50%	9.3%
20 Southern Company	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.65	9.2%	\$37,000	-0.28%	8.9%
21 WEC Energy Group	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.50	7.8%	\$73,000	-0.28%	7.6%
22 Xcel Energy Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.45	7.4%	\$31,000	0.50%	7.9%
23	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	0.45	7.4%	\$33,000	-0.28%	7.1%
Average (f)										8.4%
Midpoint (f) (g)										8.8%

(a) Weighted average for dividend-paying stocks in the S&P 500 based on data from www.valueine.com (retrieved Mar. 27, 2020).
(b) Average of weighted average earnings growth rates from IBES, Value Line, and Zacks for dividend-paying stocks in the S&P 500 based on data from http://finance.yahoo.com (retrieved Mar. 27, 2020), www.valueine.com (retrieved Mar. 27, 2020), and www.zacks.com (retrieved Mar. 27, 2020).
(c) Average yield on 30-year Treasury bonds for 2021-25 based on data from the Value Line Investment Survey, Forecast for the U.S. Economy (Feb. 28, 2020); IHS Markit, Long-Term Macro Forecast - Baseline (Apr. 8, 2020); & Wolters Kluwer, Blue Chip Financial Forecasts (Dec. 1, 2019).
(d) The Value Line Investment Survey (Feb. 14, Mar. 13 and Apr. 24, 2020).
(e) Duff & Phelps, 2020 CRSP Deciles Size Study -- Supplementary Data Exhibits, Cost of Capital Navigator.
(f) Excludes highlighted figures.
(g) Average of low and high values.

EMPIRICAL CAPM - CURRENT BOND YIELD

ELECTRIC GROUP

	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		(e)		(f)					
	Market Return (R _m)		Div Yield	Proj. Growth	Cost of Equity	Risk-Free Rate	Risk Premium	Unadjusted Weight	RP ¹	Beta	Adjusted RP	RP ²	Total RP			
Company	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.55	75%	4.4%	7.0%	8.9%	\$13,400	0.50%	9.4%	
1 Alliant Energy	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.55	75%	4.4%	7.0%	8.9%	\$13,400	0.50%	9.4%	
2 Ameren Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.50	75%	4.0%	6.6%	8.5%	\$20,000	0.50%	9.0%	
3 American Elec Pwr	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.50	75%	4.0%	6.6%	8.5%	\$47,000	-0.28%	8.2%	
4 Avangrid, Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.40	75%	3.2%	5.8%	7.7%	\$16,000	0.50%	8.2%	
5 Black Hills Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.65	75%	5.2%	7.8%	9.7%	\$4,200	1.10%	10.8%	
6 CMS Energy Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.50	75%	4.0%	6.6%	8.5%	\$18,000	0.50%	9.0%	
7 Consolidated Edison	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.40	75%	3.2%	5.8%	7.7%	\$31,000	0.50%	8.2%	
8 Dominion Energy	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.50	75%	4.0%	6.6%	8.5%	\$70,000	-0.28%	8.2%	
9 DTE Energy Co.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.50	75%	4.0%	6.6%	8.5%	\$22,000	0.50%	9.0%	
10 Duke Energy Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.45	75%	3.6%	6.2%	8.1%	\$70,000	-0.28%	7.8%	
11 Entergy Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.60	75%	4.8%	7.4%	9.3%	\$24,000	0.50%	9.8%	
12 Eversource Energy	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	n/a	75%	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$16,000	0.50%	n/a	
13 Exelon Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.55	75%	4.4%	7.0%	8.9%	\$29,000	0.50%	9.4%	
14 Fortis Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.65	75%	5.2%	7.8%	9.7%	\$47,000	-0.28%	9.4%	
15 NextEra Energy, Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.60	75%	4.8%	7.4%	9.3%	\$26,000	0.50%	9.8%	
16 OGE Energy Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.50	75%	4.0%	6.6%	8.5%	\$129,000	-0.28%	8.2%	
17 PPL Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.70	75%	5.5%	8.2%	10.1%	\$7,700	0.73%	10.8%	
18 Pub Sv Enterprise Grp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.65	75%	5.2%	7.8%	9.7%	\$26,000	0.50%	10.2%	
19 Sempra Energy	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.60	75%	4.8%	7.4%	9.3%	\$30,000	0.50%	9.8%	
20 Southern Company	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.65	75%	5.2%	7.8%	9.7%	\$37,000	-0.28%	9.4%	
21 WEC Energy Group	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.50	75%	4.0%	6.6%	8.5%	\$73,000	-0.28%	8.2%	
22 Xcel Energy Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.45	75%	3.6%	6.2%	8.1%	\$31,000	0.50%	8.6%	
23	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	1.9%	10.6%	25%	2.6%	0.45	75%	3.6%	6.2%	8.1%	\$33,000	-0.28%	7.8%	
Average (f)																9.1%
Midpoint (f) (g)																9.3%

(a) Weighted average for dividend-paying stocks in the S&P 500 based on data from www.valueine.com (retrieved Mar. 27, 2020).
(b) Average of weighted average earnings growth rates from IBES, Value Line, and Zacks for dividend-paying stocks in the S&P 500 based on data from http://finance.yahoo.com (retrieved Mar. 27, 2020), www.valueine.com (retrieved Mar. 27, 2020), and www.zacks.com (retrieved Mar. 27, 2020).
(c) Average yield on 30-year Treasury bonds for the six-months ending Apr. 2020 based on data from http://www.fred.stlouisfed.org.
(d) Roger A. Morin, "New Regulatory Finance," *Public Utilities Reports, Inc.* (2006) at 190.
(e) The Value Line Investment Survey (Feb. 14, Mar. 13 and Apr. 24, 2020).
(f) Duff & Phelps, 2020 CRSP Deciles Size Study -- Supplementary Data Exhibits, Cost of Capital Navigator.
(g) Excludes highlighted figures.
(h) Average of low and high values.

EMPIRICAL CAPM - PROJECTED BOND YIELD

ELECTRIC GROUP

	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)																
	Market Return (R _m)																
Company	Div Yield	Proj. Growth	Cost of Equity	Risk-Free Rate	Risk Premium	Unadjusted Weight	Unadjusted RP	Beta	Adjusted RP	Total RP	Unadjusted K _e	Market Cap	Size Adjustment	ECAPM Result			
1	Alliant Energy	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.55	75%	3.8%	6.1%	9.3%	\$13,400	0.50%	9.8%	
2	Ameren Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.50	75%	3.5%	5.8%	9.0%	\$20,000	0.50%	9.5%	
3	American Elec Pwr	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.50	75%	3.5%	5.8%	9.0%	\$47,000	-0.28%	8.7%	
4	Avangrid, Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.40	75%	2.8%	5.1%	8.3%	\$16,000	0.50%	8.8%	
5	Black Hills Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.65	75%	4.5%	6.8%	10.0%	\$4,200	1.10%	11.1%	
6	CMS Energy Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.50	75%	3.5%	5.8%	9.0%	\$18,000	0.50%	9.5%	
7	Consolidated Edison	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.40	75%	2.8%	5.1%	8.3%	\$31,000	0.50%	8.8%	
8	Dominion Energy	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.50	75%	3.5%	5.8%	9.0%	\$70,000	-0.28%	8.7%	
9	DTE Energy Co.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.50	75%	3.5%	5.8%	9.0%	\$22,000	0.50%	9.5%	
10	Duke Energy Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.45	75%	3.1%	5.4%	8.6%	\$70,000	-0.28%	8.4%	
11	Energy Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.60	75%	4.2%	6.5%	9.7%	\$24,000	0.50%	10.2%	
12	Energy Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	n/a	75%	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$16,000	0.50%	n/a	
13	Eversource Energy	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.55	75%	3.8%	6.1%	9.3%	\$29,000	0.50%	9.8%	
14	Exelon Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.65	75%	4.5%	6.8%	10.0%	\$47,000	-0.28%	9.8%	
15	Fortis Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.60	75%	4.2%	6.5%	9.7%	\$26,000	0.50%	10.2%	
16	NextEra Energy, Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.50	75%	3.5%	5.8%	9.0%	\$129,000	-0.28%	8.7%	
17	OGE Energy Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.70	75%	4.9%	7.2%	10.4%	\$7,700	0.73%	11.1%	
18	PPL Corp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.65	75%	4.5%	6.8%	10.0%	\$26,000	0.50%	10.5%	
19	Pub Sv Enterprise Grp.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.60	75%	4.2%	6.5%	9.7%	\$30,000	0.50%	10.2%	
20	Sempra Energy	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.65	75%	4.5%	6.8%	10.0%	\$37,000	-0.28%	9.8%	
21	Southern Company	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.50	75%	3.5%	5.8%	9.0%	\$73,000	-0.28%	8.7%	
22	WEC Energy Group	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.45	75%	3.1%	5.4%	8.6%	\$31,000	0.50%	9.1%	
23	Xcel Energy Inc.	3.1%	9.3%	12.5%	3.2%	9.3%	25%	2.3%	0.45	75%	3.1%	5.4%	8.6%	\$33,000	-0.28%	8.4%	
Average (f)																	9.5%
Midpoint (f) (g)																	9.8%

(a) Weighted average for dividend-paying stocks in the S&P 500 based on data from www.valueine.com (retrieved Mar. 27, 2020).
(b) Average of weighted average earnings growth rates from IBES, Value Line, and Zacks for dividend-paying stocks in the S&P 500 based on data from http://finance.yahoo.com (retrieved Mar. 27, 2020), www.valueine.com (retrieved Mar. 27, 2020), and www.zacks.com (retrieved Mar. 27, 2020).
(c) Average yield on 30-year Treasury bonds for 2021-25 based on data from the Value Line Investment Survey, Forecast for the U.S. Economy (Feb. 28, 2020); IHS Markit, Long-Term Macro Forecast - Baseline (Apr. 8, 2020); & Wolters Kluwer, Blue Chip Financial Forecasts (Dec. 1, 2019).
(d) Roger A. Morin, "New Regulatory Finance," *Public Utilities Reports, Inc.* (2006) at 190.
(e) The Value Line Investment Survey (Feb. 14, Mar. 13 and Apr. 24, 2020).
(f) Duff & Phelps, 2020 CRSP Deciles Size Study -- Supplementary Data Exhibits, Cost of Capital Navigator.
(f) Excludes highlighted figures.
(g) Average of low and high values.

ELECTRIC UTILITY RISK PREMIUM

Exhibit AMM-8

Page 1 of 4

CURRENT BOND YIELD

<u>Current Equity Risk Premium</u>	
(a) Avg. Yield over Study Period	8.10%
(b) Average Utility Bond Yield	<u>3.43%</u>
Change in Bond Yield	-4.67%
(c) Risk Premium/Interest Rate Relationship	<u>-0.4324</u>
Adjustment to Average Risk Premium	2.02%
(a) Average Risk Premium over Study Period	<u>3.79%</u>
Adjusted Risk Premium	5.81%
<u>Implied Cost of Equity</u>	
(b) Baa Utility Bond Yield	3.79%
Adjusted Equity Risk Premium	<u>5.81%</u>
Risk Premium Cost of Equity	9.60%

- (a) Exhibit AMM-8, page 3.
- (b) Average bond yield on all utility bonds and 'Baa' subset for the six-months ending Apr. 2020 based on data from Moody's Investors Service at www.credittrends.com.
- (c) Exhibit AMM-8, page 4.

ELECTRIC UTILITY RISK PREMIUM

Exhibit AMM-8

Page 2 of 4

PROJECTED BOND YIELD

<u>Current Equity Risk Premium</u>	
(a) Avg. Yield over Study Period	8.10%
(b) Average Utility Bond Yield 2021-25	<u>4.45%</u>
Change in Bond Yield	-3.65%
(c) Risk Premium/Interest Rate Relationship	<u>-0.4324</u>
Adjustment to Average Risk Premium	1.58%
(a) Average Risk Premium over Study Period	<u>3.79%</u>
Adjusted Risk Premium	5.37%
<u>Implied Cost of Equity</u>	
(b) Baa Utility Bond Yield 2021-25	5.09%
Adjusted Equity Risk Premium	<u>5.37%</u>
Risk Premium Cost of Equity	10.46%

- (a) Exhibit AMM-8, page 3.
- (b) Yields on all utility bonds and 'A' subset based on data from IHS Markit, Long-Term Macro Forecast - Baseline (Apr. 8, 2020); Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2020 (Jan. 29, 2020); & Moody's Investors Service at www.credittrends.com.
- (c) Exhibit AMM-8, page 4.

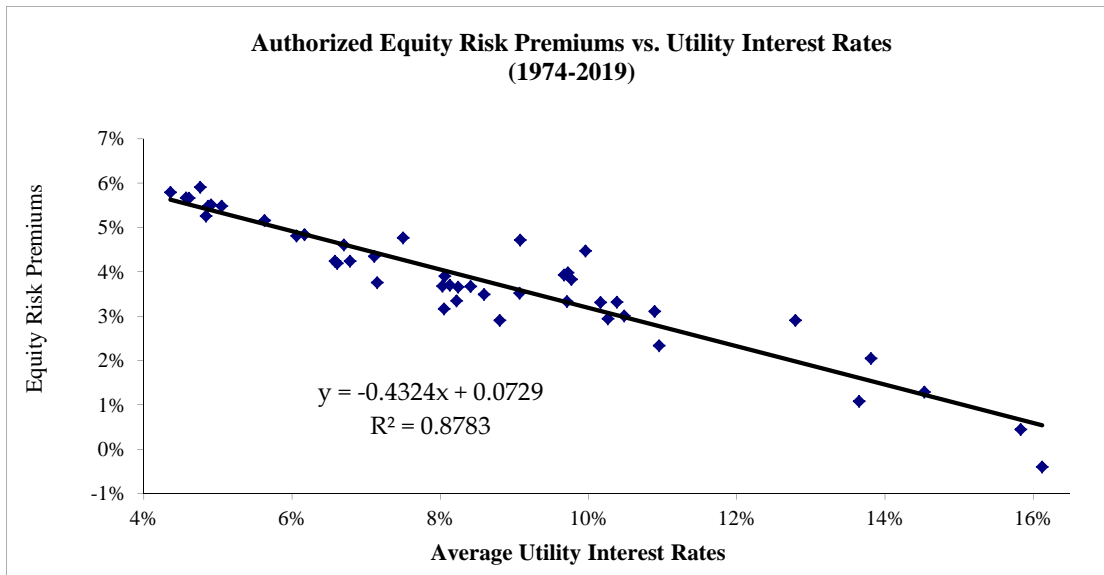
AUTHORIZED RETURNS

Year	(a)	(b)	Risk Premium
	Allowed ROE	Average Utility Bond Yield	
1974	13.10%	9.27%	3.83%
1975	13.20%	9.88%	3.32%
1976	13.10%	9.17%	3.93%
1977	13.30%	8.58%	4.72%
1978	13.20%	9.22%	3.98%
1979	13.50%	10.39%	3.11%
1980	14.23%	13.15%	1.08%
1981	15.22%	15.62%	-0.40%
1982	15.78%	15.33%	0.45%
1983	15.36%	13.31%	2.05%
1984	15.32%	14.03%	1.29%
1985	15.20%	12.29%	2.91%
1986	13.93%	9.46%	4.47%
1987	12.99%	9.98%	3.01%
1988	12.79%	10.45%	2.34%
1989	12.97%	9.66%	3.31%
1990	12.70%	9.76%	2.94%
1991	12.54%	9.21%	3.33%
1992	12.09%	8.57%	3.52%
1993	11.46%	7.56%	3.90%
1994	11.21%	8.30%	2.91%
1995	11.58%	7.91%	3.67%
1996	11.40%	7.74%	3.66%
1997	11.33%	7.63%	3.70%
1998	11.77%	7.00%	4.77%
1999	10.72%	7.55%	3.17%
2000	11.58%	8.09%	3.49%
2001	11.07%	7.72%	3.35%
2002	11.21%	7.53%	3.68%
2003	10.96%	6.61%	4.35%
2004	10.81%	6.20%	4.61%
2005	10.51%	5.67%	4.84%
2006	10.32%	6.08%	4.24%
2007	10.30%	6.11%	4.19%
2008	10.41%	6.65%	3.76%
2009	10.52%	6.28%	4.24%
2010	10.37%	5.56%	4.81%
2011	10.29%	5.13%	5.16%
2012	10.17%	4.26%	5.91%
2013	10.03%	4.55%	5.48%
2014	9.92%	4.41%	5.51%
2015	9.85%	4.37%	5.48%
2016	9.77%	4.11%	5.66%
2017	9.74%	4.07%	5.67%
2018	9.60%	4.34%	5.26%
2019	<u>9.65%</u>	<u>3.86%</u>	<u>5.79%</u>
Average	11.89%	8.10%	3.79%

(a) Major Rate Case Decisions, *Regulatory Focus*, Regulatory Research Associates; *UtilityScope Regulatory Service*, Argus.

(b) Moody's Investors Service.

REGRESSION RESULTS



SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.937198678
R Square	0.878341361
Adjusted R Square	0.875576392
Standard Error	0.004891037
Observations	46

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.007599325	0.007599325	317.6677002	9.50082E-22
Residual	44	0.001052579	2.39222E-05		
Total	45	0.008651904			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.07294932	0.002093294	34.84905373	1.10828E-33	0.068730563	0.077168077	0.068730563	0.077168077
X Variable 1	-0.43238923	0.024259862	-17.82323484	9.50082E-22	-0.481281766	-0.38349669	-0.481281766	-0.383496686

EXPECTED EARNINGS APPROACH

Exhibit AMM-9

Page 1 of 1

UTILITY GROUP

	(a)	(b)	(c)
<u>Company</u>	<u>Expected Return on Common Equity</u>	<u>Adjustment Factor</u>	<u>Adjusted Return on Common Equity</u>
1 Alliant Energy	10.5%	1.0172	10.7%
2 Ameren Corp.	10.0%	1.0402	10.4%
3 American Elec Pwr	10.5%	1.0294	10.8%
4 Avangrid, Inc.	6.0%	1.0090	6.1%
5 Black Hills Corp.	9.0%	1.0246	9.2%
6 CMS Energy Corp.	13.5%	1.0421	14.1%
7 Consolidated Edison	8.5%	1.0183	8.7%
8 Dominion Energy	13.5%	1.0226	13.8%
9 DTE Energy Co.	10.5%	1.0313	10.8%
10 Duke Energy Corp.	8.5%	1.0209	8.7%
11 Entergy Corp.	11.0%	1.0268	11.3%
12 Evergy Inc.	8.5%	1.0129	8.6%
13 Eversource Energy	9.5%	1.0338	9.8%
14 Exelon Corp.	9.0%	1.0260	9.2%
15 Fortis Inc.	7.0%	1.0209	7.1%
16 NextEra Energy, Inc.	13.0%	1.0271	13.4%
17 OGE Energy Corp.	11.0%	1.0168	11.2%
18 PPL Corp.	13.5%	1.0294	13.9%
19 Pub Sv Enterprise Grp.	11.0%	1.0252	11.3%
20 Sempra Energy	11.0%	1.0529	11.6%
21 Southern Company	13.0%	1.0217	13.3%
22 WEC Energy Group	12.5%	1.0170	12.7%
23 Xcel Energy Inc.	11.0%	1.0306	11.3%
Average (d)	10.7%		11.0%
Midpoint (d, e)	10.3%		10.6%

(a) The Value Line Investment Survey (Feb. 14, Mar. 13 and Apr. 24, 2020).

(b) Adjustment to convert year-end return to an average rate of return from Exhibit AMM-5.

(c) (a) x (b).

(d) Excludes highlighted figures.

(e) Average of low and high values.

VALUE LINE ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

No.	Sym	Company	(1)	(2)	(3)	Underwriting		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Date	Shares Issued	Offering Price	Discount (per share)	Underwriting Discount	Offering Expense	Total Flotation Costs	Gross Proceeds Before Flot. Costs	Flotation Cost (%)
1	ALE	ALLETE	2/27/2014	3,220,000	\$49.75	\$1.74125	\$5,606,825	\$450,000	\$6,056,825	\$160,195,000	3.781%
2	LNT	Alliant Energy	11/14/2019	3,717,502	\$52.63	\$0.39500	\$1,468,413	\$500,000	\$1,968,413	\$195,652,130	1.006%
3	AEE	Ameren Corp.	8/5/2019	7,549,205	\$74.30	\$0.12000	\$905,905	\$750,000	\$1,655,905	\$560,905,932	0.295%
4	AEP	American Elec Pwr	4/2/2009	69,000,000	\$24.50	\$0.73500	\$50,715,000	\$400,000	\$51,115,000	\$1,690,500,000	3.024%
5	AGR	Avangrid, Inc.					N/A				
6	AVA	Avista Corp.	12/13/2006	3,162,500	\$25.05	\$0.48000	\$1,518,000	\$300,000	\$1,818,000	\$79,220,625	2.295%
7	BKH	Black Hills Corp.	11/19/2015	6,325,000	\$40.25	\$1.40875	\$8,910,344	\$1,200,000	\$10,110,344	\$254,581,250	3.971%
8	CNP	CenterPoint Energy	9/27/2018	60,550,459	\$27.25	\$0.75000	\$45,412,844	\$1,000,000	\$46,412,844	\$1,650,000,008	2.813%
9	CMS	CMS Energy Corp.	3/31/2005	23,000,000	\$12.25	\$0.42880	\$9,862,400	\$325,000	\$10,187,400	\$281,750,000	3.616%
10	ED	Consolidated Edison (a)	5/7/2019	5,800,000	\$84.83	\$0.59000	\$3,422,000	\$400,000	\$3,822,000	\$492,014,000	0.777%
11	D	Dominion Energy (a)	3/29/2018	20,000,000	\$67.33	\$1.89420	\$37,884,000	\$450,000	\$38,334,000	\$1,346,516,000	2.847%
12	DTE	DTE Energy Co.	10/29/2019	2,400,000	\$126.00	\$3.15000	\$7,560,000	\$300,000	\$7,860,000	\$302,400,000	2.599%
13	DUK	Duke Energy Corp. (a)	11/18/2019	25,000,000	\$85.99	\$2.66000	\$66,500,000	\$592,000	\$67,092,000	\$2,149,750,000	3.121%
14	EIX	Edison International	7/30/2019	28,000,000	\$68.50	\$1.62688	\$45,552,500	\$725,000	\$46,277,500	\$1,918,000,000	2.413%
15	EE	El Paso Electric Co.					N/A				
16	ETR	Entergy Corp.	6/8/2018	13,289,037	\$75.25	\$0.80000	\$10,631,230	\$650,000	\$11,281,230	\$1,000,000,034	1.128%
17	EVRG	Eergy Inc.					N/A				
18	ES	Eversource Energy	5/30/2019	15,600,000	\$71.48	\$1.69000	\$26,364,000	\$615,000	\$26,979,000	\$1,115,088,000	2.419%
19	EXC	Exelon Corp.	6/13/2014	57,500,000	\$35.00	\$1.05000	\$60,375,000	\$600,000	\$60,975,000	\$2,012,500,000	3.030%
20	FE	FirstEnergy Corp.	9/15/2003	32,200,000	\$30.00	\$0.97500	\$31,395,000	\$423,000	\$31,818,000	\$966,000,000	3.294%
21	FTS	Fortis Inc.					N/A				
22	HE	Hawaiian Elec.	3/20/2013	7,000,000	\$26.75	\$1.00312	\$7,021,840	\$450,000	\$7,471,840	\$187,250,000	3.990%
23	IDA	IDACORP, Inc.	12/10/2004	4,025,000	\$30.00	\$1.20000	\$4,830,000	\$300,000	\$5,130,000	\$120,750,000	4.248%
24	MGEE	MGE Energy	9/10/2004	1,265,000	\$31.85	\$1.03500	\$1,309,275	\$125,000	\$1,434,275	\$40,290,250	3.560%
25	NEE	NextEra Energy, Inc. (a)	11/3/2016	13,800,000	\$124.00	\$1.89000	\$26,082,000	\$750,000	\$26,832,000	\$1,711,200,000	1.568%
26	NWE	NorthWestern Corp. (a)	9/30/2015	1,100,000	\$51.81	\$1.33000	\$1,463,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,463,000	\$56,991,000	4.322%
27	OGE	OGE Energy Corp.	8/22/2003	5,324,074	\$21.60	\$0.79000	\$4,206,018	\$325,000	\$4,531,018	\$114,999,998	3.940%
28	OTTR	Otter Tail Corp.					N/A				
29	PNW	Pinnacle West Capital	4/9/2010	6,900,000	\$38.00	\$1.33000	\$9,177,000	\$190,000	\$9,367,000	\$262,200,000	3.572%
30	PNM	PNM Resources	1/7/2020	5,375,000	\$47.21	\$1.99000	\$10,696,250	\$750,000	\$11,446,250	\$253,753,750	4.511%
31	POR	Portland General Elec.	6/13/2013	12,765,000	\$29.50	\$0.95875	\$12,238,444	\$600,000	\$12,838,444	\$376,567,500	3.409%
32	PPL	PPL Corp.	5/10/2018	55,000,000	\$27.00	\$0.29430	\$16,186,500	\$1,000,000	\$17,186,500	\$1,485,000,000	1.157%
33	PEG	Pub Sv Enterprise Grp.	10/2/2003	9,487,500	\$41.75	\$1.25250	\$11,883,094	\$350,000	\$12,233,094	\$396,103,125	3.088%
34	SRE	Sempra Energy	1/5/2018	26,869,158	\$107.00	\$1.92600	\$51,749,998	\$1,500,000	\$53,249,998	\$2,874,999,906	1.852%
35	SO	Southern Company (a)	8/18/2016	32,500,000	\$49.30	\$1.66000	\$53,950,000	\$557,000	\$54,507,000	\$1,602,250,000	3.402%
36	WEC	WEC Energy Group					N/A				
37	XEL	Xcel Energy Inc. (a)	10/30/2019	10,300,000	\$62.69	\$0.63000	\$6,489,000	\$650,000	\$7,139,000	\$645,707,000	<u>1.106%</u>
		Average									<u>2.779%</u>
1	ATO	Atmos Energy Corp.	11/30/2018	7,008,087	\$92.75	\$0.97690	\$6,846,200	\$1,000,000	\$7,846,200	\$650,000,069	1.207%
2	CPK	Chesapeake Utilities	9/23/2016	960,488	\$62.26	\$2.33000	\$2,237,937	\$162,046	\$2,399,983	\$59,799,983	4.013%
3	NJR	New Jersey Resources	12/4/2019	5,700,000	\$41.25	\$1.23750	\$7,053,750	\$500,000	\$7,553,750	\$235,125,000	3.213%
4	NI	NiSource Inc.	5/3/2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10,000,000	\$57,950	\$10,057,950	\$500,000,000	2.012%
5	NWN	Northwest Nat. Holding Co.	6/4/2019	1,250,000	\$67.00	\$2.17750	\$2,721,875	\$400,000	\$3,121,875	\$83,750,000	3.728%
6	OGS	ONE Gas, Inc.					N/A				
7	SJI	South Jersey Industries	4/20/2018	11,016,949	\$29.50	\$1.03250	\$11,375,000	\$700,000	\$12,075,000	\$324,999,996	3.715%
8	SWX	Southwest Gas	11/28/2018	3,100,000	\$75.50	\$2.54810	\$7,899,110	\$600,000	\$8,499,110	\$234,050,000	3.631%
9	SR	Spire Inc.	5/9/2018	2,000,000	\$63.05	\$2.10938	\$4,218,760	\$325,000	\$4,543,760	\$126,100,000	3.603%
10	UGI	UGI Corporation	3/18/2004	8,625,000	\$32.10	\$1.40440	\$12,112,950	\$1,149,550	\$13,262,500	\$276,862,500	<u>4.790%</u>
		Average									<u>3.324%</u>
		Average - Electric & Gas									<u>2.902%</u>

Column Notes:

(1-4) SEC Form 424B for each company.

(5) Column (2) * Column (4)

(6) SEC Form 424B for each company.

(7) Column (5) + Column (6)

(8) Column (2) * Column (3)

(9) Column (7) / Column (8)

Note (a): Underwriting discount computed as the difference between the current market price and the price offered to the issuing company by the underwriters.

DIVIDEND YIELD

	<u>Company</u>	<u>Industry Group</u>	(a) <u>Price</u>	(b) <u>Dividends</u>	<u>Yield</u>
1	Allstate Corp.	Insurance (Prop/Cas.)	\$ 94.51	\$ 2.16	2.3%
2	Amdocs Ltd.	IT Services	\$ 58.04	\$ 1.31	2.3%
3	Amer. Tower 'A'	Wireless Networking	\$ 232.44	\$ 4.58	2.0%
4	AT&T Inc.	Telecom. Services	\$ 29.71	\$ 2.09	7.0%
5	AvalonBay Communities	R.E.I.T.	\$ 152.79	\$ 6.44	4.2%
6	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Drug	\$ 57.28	\$ 1.80	3.1%
7	Brown-Forman 'B'	Beverage	\$ 58.22	\$ 0.70	1.2%
8	Campbell Soup	Food Processing	\$ 48.07	\$ 1.40	2.9%
9	Cboe Global Markets	Brokers & Exchanges	\$ 93.51	\$ 1.44	1.5%
10	Church & Dwight	Household Products	\$ 67.99	\$ 0.96	1.4%
11	Clorox Co.	Household Products	\$ 183.19	\$ 4.24	2.3%
12	CME Group	Brokers & Exchanges	\$ 176.06	\$ 3.40	1.9%
13	Coca-Cola	Beverage	\$ 45.07	\$ 1.64	3.6%
14	Colgate-Palmolive	Household Products	\$ 68.53	\$ 1.76	2.6%
15	Equity Residential	R.E.I.T.	\$ 62.14	\$ 2.43	3.9%
16	Federal Rlty. Inv. Trust	R.E.I.T.	\$ 75.11	\$ 4.24	5.6%
17	Gen'l Mills	Food Processing	\$ 56.53	\$ 1.99	3.5%
18	Hershey Co.	Food Processing	\$ 136.06	\$ 3.25	2.4%
19	Hormel Foods	Food Processing	\$ 47.09	\$ 0.98	2.1%
20	Intercontinental Exch.	Brokers & Exchanges	\$ 84.22	\$ 1.20	1.4%
21	Johnson & Johnson	Med Supp Non-Invasive	\$ 139.85	\$ 4.04	2.9%
22	Kellogg	Food Processing	\$ 62.23	\$ 2.30	3.7%
23	Kimberly-Clark	Household Products	\$ 132.63	\$ 4.28	3.2%
24	Lilly (Eli)	Drug	\$ 145.21	\$ 2.96	2.0%
25	Lockheed Martin	Aerospace/Defense	\$ 359.49	\$ 9.80	2.7%
26	McCormick & Co.	Food Processing	\$ 146.23	\$ 2.48	1.7%
27	McDonald's Corp.	Restaurant	\$ 173.95	\$ 5.10	2.9%
28	Northrop Grumman	Aerospace/Defense	\$ 324.71	\$ 5.28	1.6%
29	PepsiCo, Inc.	Beverage	\$ 127.43	\$ 4.09	3.2%
30	Procter & Gamble	Household Products	\$ 114.48	\$ 3.16	2.8%
31	Public Storage	R.E.I.T.	\$ 191.11	\$ 8.00	4.2%
32	Realty Income Corp.	R.E.I.T.	\$ 51.20	\$ 2.83	5.5%
33	Republic Services	Environmental	\$ 76.21	\$ 1.68	2.2%
34	Smucker (J.M.)	Food Processing	\$ 112.83	\$ 3.55	3.1%
35	Sysco Corp.	Retail/Wholesale Food	\$ 47.72	\$ 1.80	3.8%
36	Verizon Communic.	Telecom. Services	\$ 55.77	\$ 2.47	4.4%
37	Walmart Inc.	Retail Store	\$ 122.18	\$ 2.16	1.8%
38	Waste Management	Environmental	\$ 95.96	\$ 2.18	2.3%
	Average				2.9%

(a) Average of closing prices for 30 trading days ended May 1, 2020.

(b) The Value Line Investment Survey, *Summary & Index* (May 1, 2020).

GROWTH RATES

	Company	(a)	(b)	(c)
		Earnings Growth		
		V Line	IBES	Zacks
1	Allstate Corp.	9.00%	-0.74%	7.50%
2	Amdocs Ltd.	10.00%	5.60%	8.50%
3	Amer. Tower 'A'	7.50%	20.45%	14.71%
4	AT&T Inc.	5.50%	3.40%	5.53%
5	AvalonBay Communities	4.80%	2.54%	4.66%
6	Bristol-Myers Squibb	9.00%	12.15%	8.56%
7	Brown-Forman 'B'	11.00%	3.45%	n/a
8	Campbell Soup	2.00%	2.75%	7.16%
9	Cboe Global Markets	12.50%	3.24%	2.29%
10	Church & Dwight	9.00%	7.98%	8.21%
11	Clorox Co.	2.50%	4.28%	5.24%
12	CME Group	2.50%	5.13%	4.90%
13	Coca-Cola	6.50%	1.86%	5.91%
14	Colgate-Palmolive	5.50%	5.24%	5.47%
15	Equity Residential	1.20%	6.10%	5.20%
16	Federal Rlty. Inv. Trust	1.40%	6.70%	3.28%
17	Gen'l Mills	4.00%	5.69%	7.50%
18	Hershey Co.	4.50%	6.85%	7.67%
19	Hormel Foods	8.50%	4.00%	6.00%
20	Intercontinental Exch.	9.00%	9.05%	7.70%
21	Johnson & Johnson	12.00%	4.80%	6.00%
22	Kellogg	3.00%	2.16%	3.83%
23	Kimberly-Clark	7.00%	5.48%	5.04%
24	Lilly (Eli)	10.00%	12.52%	12.27%
25	Lockheed Martin	10.50%	8.78%	6.93%
26	McCormick & Co.	6.50%	2.80%	4.92%
27	McDonald's Corp.	8.00%	5.31%	7.49%
28	Northrop Grumman	10.00%	10.51%	n/a
29	PepsiCo, Inc.	6.00%	4.18%	5.61%
30	Procter & Gamble	8.50%	7.53%	7.17%
31	Public Storage	4.00%	17.00%	4.18%
32	Realty Income Corp.	6.30%	5.45%	3.23%
33	Republic Services	9.00%	7.35%	9.98%
34	Smucker (J.M.)	3.00%	1.55%	2.16%
35	Sysco Corp.	9.50%	7.40%	9.00%
36	Verizon Communic.	4.00%	1.90%	3.13%
37	Walmart Inc.	7.50%	5.68%	4.94%
38	Waste Management	8.50%	7.19%	8.47%

(a) The Value Line Investment Survey (various editions as of Apr. 24, 2020).

(b) www.finance.yahoo.com (retrieved May 2, 2020).

(c) www.zacks.com (retrieved May 2, 2019).

DCF COST OF EQUITY ESTIMATES

	Company	(a)	(a)	(a)
		V Line	IBES	Zacks
		Earnings Growth		
1	Allstate Corp.	11.3%	1.5%	9.8%
2	Amdocs Ltd.	12.3%	7.9%	10.8%
3	Amer. Tower 'A'	9.5%	22.4%	16.7%
4	AT&T Inc.	12.5%	10.4%	12.6%
5	AvalonBay Communities	9.0%	6.8%	8.9%
6	Bristol-Myers Squibb	12.1%	15.3%	11.7%
7	Brown-Forman 'B'	12.2%	4.7%	n/a
8	Campbell Soup	4.9%	5.7%	10.1%
9	Cboe Global Markets	14.0%	4.8%	3.8%
10	Church & Dwight	10.4%	9.4%	9.6%
11	Clorox Co.	4.8%	6.6%	7.6%
12	CME Group	4.4%	7.1%	6.8%
13	Coca-Cola	10.1%	5.5%	9.5%
14	Colgate-Palmolive	8.1%	7.8%	8.0%
15	Equity Residential	5.1%	10.0%	9.1%
16	Federal Rlty. Inv. Trust	7.0%	12.3%	8.9%
17	Gen'l Mills	7.5%	9.2%	11.0%
18	Hershey Co.	6.9%	9.2%	10.1%
19	Hormel Foods	10.6%	6.1%	8.1%
20	Intercontinental Exch.	10.4%	10.5%	9.1%
21	Johnson & Johnson	14.9%	7.7%	8.9%
22	Kellogg	6.7%	5.9%	7.5%
23	Kimberly-Clark	10.2%	8.7%	8.3%
24	Lilly (Eli)	12.0%	14.6%	14.3%
25	Lockheed Martin	13.2%	11.5%	9.7%
26	McCormick & Co.	8.2%	4.5%	6.6%
27	McDonald's Corp.	10.9%	8.2%	10.4%
28	Northrop Grumman	11.6%	12.1%	n/a
29	PepsiCo, Inc.	9.2%	7.4%	8.8%
30	Procter & Gamble	11.3%	10.3%	9.9%
31	Public Storage	8.2%	21.2%	8.4%
32	Realty Income Corp.	11.8%	11.0%	8.8%
33	Republic Services	11.2%	9.6%	12.2%
34	Smucker (J.M.)	6.1%	4.7%	5.3%
35	Sysco Corp.	13.3%	11.2%	12.8%
36	Verizon Communic.	8.4%	6.3%	7.6%
37	Walmart Inc.	9.3%	7.4%	6.7%
38	Waste Management	10.8%	9.5%	10.7%
	Average (b)	10.5%	9.5%	9.5%
	Midpoint (b,c)	10.8%	10.6%	10.5%

(a) Sum of dividend yield (p. 1) and respective growth rate (p. 2).

(b) Excludes highlighted figures.

(c) Average of low and high values.

ELECTRIC GROUP

Company	At Year-end 2019 (a)			Value Line Projected (b)		
	Debt	Preferred	Common Equity	Debt	Preferred	Common Equity
1 Alliant Energy	53.4%	1.7%	44.9%	52.0%	0.0%	48.0%
2 Ameren Corp.	53.3%	0.0%	46.7%	48.0%	0.5%	51.5%
3 American Elec Pwr	57.3%	0.0%	42.7%	53.5%	0.0%	46.5%
4 Avangrid, Inc.	32.3%	0.0%	67.7%	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%
5 Black Hills Corp.	56.1%	0.0%	43.9%	51.5%	0.0%	48.5%
6 CMS Energy Corp.	72.2%	0.0%	27.8%	67.0%	0.0%	33.0%
7 Consolidated Edison	52.3%	0.0%	47.7%	50.5%	0.0%	49.5%
8 Dominion Energy	52.1%	0.0%	47.9%	59.5%	0.0%	40.5%
9 DTE Energy Co.	58.4%	0.0%	41.6%	58.5%	0.0%	41.5%
10 Duke Energy Corp.	54.8%	0.0%	45.2%	55.0%	0.5%	44.5%
11 Entergy Corp.	63.0%	0.8%	36.2%	58.0%	1.0%	41.0%
12 Evergy Inc.	51.3%	0.0%	48.7%	52.0%	0.0%	48.0%
13 Eversource Energy	53.5%	0.0%	46.5%	53.5%	0.5%	46.0%
14 Exelon Corp.	51.3%	0.0%	48.7%	49.0%	0.0%	51.0%
15 Fortis Inc.	52.9%	3.8%	43.3%	52.0%	3.5%	44.5%
16 NextEra Energy, Inc.	49.0%	0.0%	51.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%
17 OGE Energy Corp.	43.6%	0.0%	56.4%	45.5%	0.0%	54.5%
18 PPL Corp.	62.8%	0.0%	37.2%	54.5%	0.0%	45.5%
19 Pub Sv Enterprise Grp.	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	51.0%	0.0%	49.0%
20 Sempra Energy	50.6%	0.0%	49.4%	48.5%	0.0%	51.5%
21 Southern Company	58.5%	0.4%	41.1%	58.5%	0.0%	41.5%
22 WEC Energy Group	53.7%	0.1%	46.1%	52.0%	0.0%	48.0%
23 Xcel Energy Inc.	57.8%	0.0%	42.2%	57.0%	0.0%	43.0%
Average	53.9%	0.3%	45.8%	52.9%	0.3%	46.8%
Average - Ex. High and Low	54.1%	0.1%	45.6%	52.9%	0.1%	46.9%

(a) Most recent SEC Form 10-K reports.

(b) The Value Line Investment Survey (Feb. 14, Mar. 13 and Apr. 24, 2020).

ELECTRIC GROUP OPERATING SUBSIDIARIES

Operating Company	At Year-End 2019 (a)		
	Debt	Preferred	Common Equity
ALLIANT ENERGY CORP.			
Interstate Power & Light	47.5%	3.0%	49.4%
Wisconsin Power & Light	45.0%	0.0%	55.0%
AMEREN CORP.			
Ameren Illinois Co.	46.4%	0.8%	52.8%
Union Electric Co.	49.1%	0.9%	50.0%
AMERICAN ELEC PWR			
AEP Texas, Inc.	60.6%	0.0%	39.4%
Appalachian Power Co.	51.1%	0.0%	48.9%
Indiana Michigan Power Co.	54.5%	0.0%	45.5%
Kentucky Power Co.	52.7%	0.0%	47.3%
Kingsport Power Co.	45.4%	0.0%	54.6%
Ohio Power Co.	45.4%	0.0%	54.6%
Public Service Co. of Oklahoma	50.2%	0.0%	49.8%
Southwestern Electric Pwr Co.	52.1%	0.0%	47.9%
Wheeling Power Co.	46.5%	0.0%	53.5%
AVANGRID			
Central Maine Pwr	37.5%	0.0%	62.5%
NY State E&G	51.1%	0.0%	48.9%
Rochester G&E	48.8%	0.0%	51.2%
United Illuminating	42.4%	0.0%	57.6%
BLACK HILLS CORP.			
Black Hills Power	43.2%	0.0%	56.8%
Cheyenne Light Fuel & Power	51.7%	0.0%	48.3%
Black Hills/Colorado Electric Utility Co	27.0%	0.0%	73.0%
CMS ENERGY			
Consumers Energy Co.	48.7%	0.2%	51.1%
CONSOLIDATED EDISON			
Consolidated Edison of NY	51.4%	0.0%	48.6%
Orange & Rockland	52.0%	0.0%	48.0%
Rockland Electric	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
DOMINION ENERGY			
Virginia Electric & Power	46.9%	0.0%	53.1%
Dominion Energy South Carolina	48.2%	0.0%	51.8%
DTE ENERGY CO.			
DTE Electric Co.	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%
DUKE ENERGY			
Duke Energy Carolinas	48.2%	0.0%	51.8%
Duke Energy Florida	54.1%	0.0%	45.9%
Duke Energy Indiana	47.0%	0.0%	53.0%
Duke Energy Ohio	41.6%	0.0%	58.4%
Duke Energy Progress	49.5%	0.0%	50.5%
Progress Energy Inc.	55.7%	0.0%	44.3%
Duke Energy Kentucky	50.6%	0.0%	49.4%
ENTERGY CORP.			
Entergy Arkansas Inc.	52.9%	0.0%	47.1%
Entergy Louisiana LLC	53.3%	0.0%	46.7%
Entergy Mississippi Inc.	51.1%	0.0%	48.9%
Entergy New Orleans Inc.	52.9%	0.0%	47.1%
Entergy Texas Inc.	51.7%	0.9%	47.4%
EVERGY, INC.			
Evergy Metro	49.5%	0.0%	50.5%
Evergy Kansas Central	46.7%	0.0%	53.3%

ELECTRIC GROUP OPERATING SUBSIDIARIES

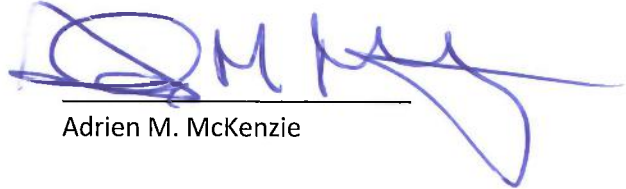
Operating Company	At Year-End 2019 (a)		
	Debt	Preferred	Common Equity
EVERSOURCE ENERGY			
Connecticut Light & Power	43.9%	1.4%	54.7%
NSTAR Electric Co.	44.3%	0.6%	55.1%
Public Service Co. of New Hampshire	52.4%	0.0%	47.6%
EXELON CORP.			
Delmarva Power and Light	49.8%	0.0%	50.2%
Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.	47.0%	0.0%	53.0%
Commonweath Edison Co.	44.9%	0.0%	55.1%
PECO Energy Co.	46.2%	0.0%	53.8%
Potomac Electric Power Co.	49.6%	0.0%	50.4%
Atlantic City Electric Co.	51.0%	0.0%	49.0%
FORTIS, INC.			
Tucson Electric Power Co.	44.9%	0.0%	55.1%
UNS Electric	42.5%	0.0%	57.5%
Central Hudson Gas & Electric	49.2%	0.0%	50.8%
International Transmission Co.	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%
ITC Great Plains	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%
ITC Midwest	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%
Michigan Elec. Transmission Co.	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%
NEXTERA ENERGY			
Florida Power & Light	39.8%	0.0%	60.2%
Gulf Power Co.	49.7%	0.0%	50.3%
OGE ENERGY CORP.			
Oklahoma G&E	44.9%	0.0%	55.1%
PPL CORP.			
Kentucky Utilities Co.	42.3%	0.0%	57.7%
Louisville Gas & Electric Co.	42.1%	0.0%	57.9%
PPL Electric Utilities Corp.	45.2%	0.0%	54.8%
PUB SV ENTERPRISE GRP			
Pub Service Electric & Gas Co.	45.2%	0.0%	54.8%
SEMPRA ENERGY			
San Diego Gas & Electric	47.3%	0.0%	52.7%
Oncor Electric Delivery	43.4%	0.0%	56.6%
SOUTHERN CO.			
Alabama Power Co.	48.0%	1.6%	50.4%
Georgia Power Co.	44.0%	0.0%	56.0%
Mississippi Power Co.	49.0%	0.0%	51.0%
WEC ENERGY GROUP			
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	43.5%	0.5%	56.0%
Wisconsin Public Service Corp.	45.4%	0.0%	54.6%
XCEL ENERGY, INC.			
Northern States Power Co. (MN)	47.8%	0.0%	52.2%
Northern States Power Co. (WI)	45.8%	0.0%	54.2%
Public Service Co. of Colorado	43.7%	0.0%	56.3%
Southwestern Public Service Co.	45.9%	0.0%	54.1%
(b) Minimum	27.0%	0.0%	39.4%
(b) Maximum	60.6%	3.0%	73.0%
(b) Average	47.1%	0.1%	52.7%

(a) Data from year-end 2019 Company 10-Ks and FERC Form 1 reports.

(b) Excludes Consolidated Edison operating company Rockland Electric.

VERIFICATION

The undersigned, Adrien M. McKenzie, being duly sworn, deposes and says he is President of Financial Concepts and Applications, Inc., on behalf of Kentucky Power Company, that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the forgoing testimony and the information contained therein is true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief after reasonable inquiry.



Adrien M. McKenzie

STATE OF TEXAS

)

) Case No. 2020-00174

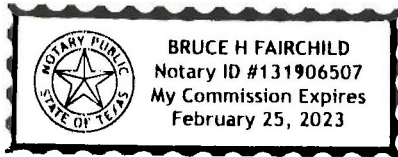
COUNTY OF TRAVIS

)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, by Bruce H. Fairchild his 17th day of June 2020.



Notary Public



Notary ID Number: 131906507

My Commission Expires: 2/25/2023