COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

IN THE MATTER OF:

ELECTRONIC JOINT APPLICATION OF AMERICAN	)	
ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC., KENTUCKY	)	
POWER COMPANY AND LIBERTY UTILITIES CO.	)	CASE NO. 2021-0481
FOR APPROVAL OF THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP	)	
AND CONTROL OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY	)	

ERRATA

DIRECT TESTIMONY

AND EXHIBITS

OF

STEPHEN J. BARON

ON BEHALF OF

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

AND

THE KENTUCKY INDUSTRIAL UTILITY CUSTOMERS, INC.

J. KENNEDY AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
ROSWELL, GEORGIA

February 2022

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ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC., KENTUCKY	)	
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DIRECT TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN J. BARON

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Q. Please state your name and business address.

A. My name is Stephen J. Baron. My business address is J. Kennedy and Associates, Inc. ("Kennedy and Associates"), 570 Colonial Park Drive, Suite 305, Roswell, Georgia 30075.

Q. What is your occupation and by whom are you employed?

A. I am the President and a Principal of Kennedy and Associates, a firm of utility rate, planning, and economic consultants in Atlanta, Georgia.

Q. Please describe briefly the nature of the consulting services provided by Kennedy and Associates.

A. Kennedy and Associates provides consulting services in the electric and gas utility industries. Our clients include state agencies and industrial electricity consumers. The firm provides expertise in system planning, load forecasting, financial analysis, cost-of-service, and rate design. Current clients include the Georgia and Louisiana Public Service Commissions, and industrial consumer groups throughout the United States.

Q. Please state your educational background and experience.

A. I graduated from the University of Florida in 1972 with a B.A. degree with high honors in Political Science and significant coursework in Mathematics and Computer Science. In 1974, I received a Master of Arts Degree in Economics, also from the University of Florida.

I have more than forty years of experience in the electric utility industry in the areas of cost and rate analysis, forecasting, planning, and economic analysis.

I have presented testimony as an expert witness in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC"), and in the United States Bankruptcy Court. A list of my specific regulatory appearances can be found in Exhibit___(SJB-1).

Q. Have you previously presented testimony before the Kentucky Public Service Commission?

A. Yes. I have testified before the Kentucky Public Service Commission ("Commission") in 31 cases over the past thirty-five years, including numerous Kentucky Power Company ("Kentucky Power, "KPCo" or the "Company") cases.[1] I have also testified in numerous American Electric Power ("AEP") cases in other jurisdictions, including Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Indiana, Louisiana, Tennessee, and before the FERC.

Q. On whose behalf are you testifying in this proceeding?

A. I am testifying on behalf of the Office of the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Kentucky ("AG") and the Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc. ("KIUC").

Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

A. First, I provide testimony on the statutory public interest standard that the Commission is required to use in its evaluation of the proposed acquisition of Kentucky Power. This testimony will be focused on appropriate regulatory policy issues – I am not offering legal testimony. It is the position of the AG/KIUC that the proposed transaction should not be approved because it is not in the public interest. As AG/KIUC witness Lane Kollen discuses extensively in his testimony, the acquisition

[1] In Case 20-00174 I also addressed issues involving the Kentucky State Transmission Company ("Kentucky Transco").

by Liberty will increase rates and risk compared to the continued ownership of Kentucky Power by AEP. If the Commission does approve the acquisition, the Commission should require a number of conditions that should be met primarily by AEP, though on some issues, such as resource planning, also by Liberty. These are necessary to ensure that KPCo customers are not harmed by the acquisition. Mr. Kollen and I both recommend specific mitigation conditions that should be imposed on AEP in order for the transaction to meet the public interest standard. Mr. Kollen explains in his testimony that AEP will receive an acquisition premium from the sale to Liberty that is comprised of a KPCo component of $585 million and a Kentucky Transmission Company component of $40 million.[2] The mitigation conditions that the AG/KIUC recommends in the event that the acquisition is approved by the Commission should be funded from the $585 million acquisition premium associated with the sale of KPCo.

I also discuss three specific issues that are associated with the proposed acquisition's impact on KPCo customers. The first of these issues concerns the costs to KPCo after the closing associated with PJM Network Integrated Transmission Service ("NITS") charges that will continue to be based on composite AEP Zone rates, even though KPCo will no longer be an AEP Operating Company or be a participant in the AEP East Transmission Agreement. Despite the fact that KPCo will no longer be a part

[2] From AEP's perspective, the $585 million amount is actually a sale premium; from Liberty's perspective it is an acquisition premium.

of AEP, the Company will continue to pay AEP zonal transmission rates that are based on the combined transmission investment of Appalachian Power Company, Indiana and Michigan Power Company, Ohio Power Company, Wheeling Power Company, Kingsport Power Company and the AEP State Transmission Companies (Transco's) in West Virginia, Indiana and Ohio, as well as KPCo and the Kentucky Transmission Company as long as it is a member of PJM. I will discuss and quantify the $15 million annual subsidy (about $42 per year to the average residential customer) that Kentucky ratepayers are currently paying to AEP's out-of-state transmission customers. The Commission previously put Kentucky Power on notice that this situation is not sustainable and that it must be fixed. To mitigate these risks and costs, I will recommend that a portion of the AEP acquisition premium of $585 million be used to offset these higher transmission costs for a period up to five years. If AEP is able to achieve a modification of the PJM tariff that would permit KPCo to form its own, standalone transmission zone based on its own costs (and the cost of the Kentucky State Transco), then this payment would cease. My proposal is designed to mitigate the cost to KPCo customers and provide an incentive to AEP to obtain a tariff amendment.

The second issue that I will address concerns the impact on KPCo, post-closing, from its withdrawal from the AEP Power Coordination Agreement ("PCA"). The PCA is an agreement between the four AEP East Operating Companies that own generation and AEP Service Corporation ("AEP") which governs the joint operation and planning among the Operating Companies, including KPCo. Among the benefits of the PCA is a provision that provides risk mitigation to each of the AEP utilities associated with PJM's Capacity Performance penalties. While the Joint Applicants state that they intend to enter a Bridge PCA to permit time for KPCo to transition to a standalone entity, a Bridge PCA will have a limited term. As a standalone entity, KPCo and its customers will be exposed to increased risk and potential increased costs following the termination of the Bridge PCA in a couple of years. This risk would be increased if KPCo owned 100% of one of the two Mitchell units, rather than 50% of both.

Finally, I propose a Cost Mitigation Credit (CMC) rider that can be used to allocate Mr. Kollen's total risk and cost mitigation amount to KPCo customers. My recommendation is to use a mechanism similar to the Commission approved Federal Tax Cut Tariff ("FTC"). For the PJM NITS transmission risk and cost mitigation credit that I am recommending, it would be reasonable to utilize KPCo's existing Purchased Power Adjustment rider. This would accommodate a possible early termination of the annual transmission credit in the event that AEP is able to obtain an amendment to the PJM tariff that would permit KPCo to operate in PJM as a standalone zone.

II. PUBLIC INTEREST ISSUES

Q. What is the AG/KIUC position on whether the acquisition should be approved by the Commission?

A. For the reasons discussed by Mr. Kollen regarding the cost increases that are likely to be imposed on KPCo's customers, the AG/KIUC recommend that the Commission reject the acquisition. Mr. Kollen provides detailed testimony demonstrating that KPCo's customers will be harmed by the acquisition. I also provide testimony that addresses specific harms to customers as a result of the acquisition. As a result, we conclude that the acquisition is not in the public interest.

Q. In the event that the Commission decides to approve the acquisition, are there conditions that need to be imposed on both AEP and Liberty in order to satisfy the public interest?

A. Yes. The Commission should adopt the proposals set forth in Mr. Kollen's testimony and in my testimony below to prevent harm to KPCo's customers and provide a basis for concluding that the Liberty acquisition is in the public interest. My testimony on the public interest issue focuses on the need to implement the AG-KIUC proposal to use a portion of AEP's $585 million acquisition premium to mitigate the harm to customers from the acquisition and why such a recommendation is consistent with the public interest. An important distinction needs to be made up front. AG-KIUC are not seeking to share in the acquisition premium that AEP negotiated for its shareholders. Instead, we are asking that part of the premium be used to mitigate the harm to consumers that the acquisition will cause. If AEP is not willing to compensate ratepayers for the damage it is causing, then the acquisition should be denied because customers would be harmed by the acquisition, and it would therefore not be in the public interest.

Under KRS 278.020, the Commission can approve the acquisition of a public utility only if such acquisition is consistent with the public interest. In Case No. 2002-00018, the Commission addressed the requirements to enforce the public interest standard.[3] The most important requirement is the impact on customer rates. In its decision in the 2002 acquisition of Kentucky American Water, the Commission concluded that the public interest requires that the acquisition does not adversely affect rates or "or that any potentially adverse effects can be avoided through the Commission's imposition of reasonable conditions on the acquiring party." Ultimately, the Commission imposed conditions that would result in the acquisition being in the public interest ("Our review of the record leads us to conclude that, if the Joint Applicants, AWWC and RWE accept the conditions and commitments set

[3] *In the Matter of: APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF KENTUCKY-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY TO RWE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT AND THAMES WATER AQUA HOLDINGS GMBH.*

forth in Appendix A, the proposed merger is in the public interest. It will not result in any increase in utility rates or reduction in the quality of water service.").

Liberty witness Mr. Eichler agrees that the effect on rates is "first and foremost" in the analysis of whether an acquisition is in the public interest. "Subject to the Commission's own views and findings, public interest in the context of a utility acquisition is first and foremost a function of the impact on customers. This includes customer rates paid for service, operational safety, reliability and service quality and continuity."[4]

Q. In the 2002 acquisition of Kentucky American Water both the buyer and seller were required to agree to Commission imposed commitments and assurances in order to receive Commission approval. Are you recommending a similar approach here?

A. Yes. The commitments already made by Liberty are an important first step. But additional commitments are also required from AEP. The statute sets out the end result required by the Legislature--that the acquisition be consistent with the public interest. But the statute does not limit the methods that the Commission can use to reach the requisite outcome. Depending on the particular circumstances, rate or risk mitigation could be required of the buyer, the seller or both.

[4] Direct Testimony of Peter Eichler at 29.

Q. How are the risk and cost mitigation proposals recommended by the AG-KIUC consistent with the statutory public interest standard?

A. If the proposed acquisition is not in the public interest because it will unduly raise rates or increase risks to consumers, then mitigation must come from either Liberty or AEP or both. The AG-KIUC proposal is to use a portion of AEP's acquisition premium of $585 million to fund the mitigation. The AG-KIUC approach effectively assigns costs to the cost causer. Liberty has not caused the harms and risks to Kentucky ratepayers associated with AEP exiting Kentucky described by Mr. Kollen and myself. AEP has caused these harms, and it is therefore appropriate that AEP provide mitigation.

Q. In selecting Liberty as the acquirer of Kentucky Power, what standard did AEP management use?

A. AEP management had a fiduciary duty to its shareholders to maximize the sales price. AEP management has no fiduciary duty to Kentucky ratepayers in this regard. The protection of ratepayers is the job of the Commission. Maximizing the sales price and profit for AEP shareholders can be the opposite of protecting the public interest of ratepayers. In other words, AEP is concerned with its private interest, not the public interest.

Q. What is AEP selling to Liberty for $2.864 Billion?

A. First, let me describe what Liberty is not paying $2.846 billion for. Liberty is not paying $2.846 billion for just a fifty one year old 780 MW coal-fired power plant in West Virginia which had a capacity factor in 2020 of 26.37%, which has a substantial decommissioning liability and which may run only an additional six years (Mitchell); a fifty nine year old 260 MW coal plant that was converted to run on natural gas which also has significant decommissioning liability and which has an expected retirement date of 2030 (Big Sandy 1)**;** a 390 MW unit power contract for Indiana coal generation that will expire in ten months (Rockport); a distribution system that is unreliable and costly to maintain and which needs significant capital upgrades; and a transmission system. Instead, AEP is selling, and Liberty is buying, a state government awarded monopoly service territory. AEP did not pay anything to the State of Kentucky for this monopoly. Kentucky Power did take on an obligation to serve at Commission regulated pricing as part of the regulatory compact, but that is a profitable obligation, not a burden. It is a profitable obligation because of the return of and on investment authorized by the Commission.

Q. Why is it appropriate to require AEP to fund the AG-KIUC consumer protection measures from its $585 million acquisition premium?

A. Mr. Kollen has determined the total amount of the harm that needs to be mitigated to be $578 million, in the event that the Commission approves the acquisition. This is comprised of the transmission penalty mitigation of $75 million ($15 million for no more than 5 years) and $502.864 million in damages associated with the loss of AEP central services not available to Liberty and legacy damages associated with KPCo distribution system underinvestment. As I will discuss, the Commission addressed the transmission penalty issue in its Order in the Company's 2020 rate case and specifically found that KPCo needs to address this longstanding problem. With the sale to Liberty, AEP will no longer be in a position to address this problem and provide relief to KPCo's customers. Also, as discussed by Mr. Kollen, the Company has under-invested in distribution facilities and upgrades, leaving KPCo's customers with a low reliability, high maintenance cost distribution system. This will have to be addressed now by Liberty. AEP will receive a very substantial acquisition premium when the acquisition is closed. To satisfy the public interest standard it is necessary for AEP to contribute a portion of this premium to address the legacy costs that will now be the responsibility of Liberty. The AG-KIUC risk and cost mitigation proposal is a means to accomplish this objective.

III. TRANSMISSION ISSUES

Q. Before discussing the PJM transmission issue in detail, would you provide a brief summary of this issue and the conclusions that you have reached?

A. As I demonstrated in the 2020 KPCo rate case, and which will be updated subsequently, Kentucky customers have been paying substantially more in NITS charges over the past 6 years because of subsidies paid to out-of-state transmission users. The cumulative subsidy assigned to Kentucky, relative to its load, over the years 2017 through 2022 is approximately $66 million. In its Order in Case No. 2020-00174, the Commission recognized this disparity and KPCo's (and AEP's) obligation to address this issue. The Commission stated as follows:

> In fact, and as explained in greater detail below, in granting Kentucky Power's proposal on this issue the Commission is <u>putting the utility on notice that its transmission planning and investment activities are not sustainable and must be substantively addressed in the near future.</u> Failing to address the issues that face Kentucky Power's customers as a result of Kentucky Power's actions and the actions of its affiliates, will result in ever-increasing bills that based on recent experience will cause a severe impact on the tens of thousands of Kentuckians who have, do, and will continue to depend on Kentucky Power for life-sustaining service. (Order at page 60, emphasis added).

The Commission goes on to state:

> Furthermore, to the extent these expenses are allocated pursuant to a tariff or agreement, the record in this case is void of evidence of any attempt by Kentucky Power or its agents to try and minimize costs to its customers or independently ensure continued participation in those agreements are in the utility's or its customers' best interest. Instead, the record shows quite clearly that the only persons whom Kentucky Power depends on for transmission expertise or regulatory assistance have inherent conflicts in that they perform the same offerings to the Kentucky Power affiliates that are maximizing their profits as a result of the current scheme. PJM LSE OATT cost are not unavoidable for Kentucky Power, but by failing to address them in any reasonable manner, Kentucky Power has by design made them unavoidable for its customers.
>
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> The Commission grants Kentucky Power's proposal in this regard <u>while putting the utility on notice that it must address the burden these increasing expenses will represent to its dwindling customer base.</u> <u>Failure by Kentucky Power to take immediate steps to materially address this issue will force the</u>

> Commission, whether it is through its statutory authority at the retail level or its advocacy at the wholesale level, to address these concerns itself. (Order at page 63, emphasis added).

As is clear from the Commission's Order, the Company has been put on notice to deal with the high cost of transmission service that is charged to customers. Now, with the sale of KPCo to Liberty, this becomes Liberty's problem. Because AEP will be receiving a premium over its net remaining investment in KPCo, it is reasonable for the Commission to require AEP to mitigate this longstanding transmission cost penalty. AEP can also mitigate this customer harm, in lieu of actually transferring a portion of its acquisition premium to KPCo's customers, by ~~pursing~~ pursuing and obtaining an amendment to the PJM tariff that will permit KPCo to form its own standalone transmission zone.

The Company's position has been that there is nothing that can be done. While KPCo will exit the AEP East Transmission Agreement following the sale closing, that would only result in an allocation change for KPCo – the underlying cost basis for the allocation would continue to be the total AEP Zone transmission revenue requirements, not KPCo's and the Kentucky Transco's standalone transmission revenue requirement. Once the closing occurs, KPCo will be treated as any other non-AEP affiliate load serving entity. Even though KPCo and the Kentucky Transco together have transmission assets that will recover over $100 million in revenue requirements in 2022, up substantially since 2021, they are not permitted to form a KPCo transmission zone, based on the current PJM tariffs.

The sale of KPCo and the Kentucky Transco to Liberty represents an opportunity for AEP to commit to seeking a change in the PJM tariff so that KPCo can form a separate transmission zone. In the interim, or if no PJM tariff amendment is implemented, AEP should mitigate the harm to KPCo's customers. While Liberty could seek such a change, AEP should have a much greater chance of achieving a tariff modification, given that it owns almost all transmission assets in the AEP zone and given its experience in PJM and before the FERC. Absent such a change, the only way that KPCo could form its own transmission zone would be to exit PJM. While Liberty will study this option, there are clearly significant issues and costs that may be incurred in such a PJM exit that go beyond the level of the KPCo network transmission charges from PJM. This would include meeting NERC reliability obligations as a standalone utility not affiliated with a Regional Transmission Organization ("RTO") and the impact on production costs under a standalone dispatch. As the Commission will recall, meeting the NERC BAL-002 single largest unit contingency was the driving force behind Big Rivers decision to join MISO. (Case No. 2010-00043).

To address the transmission penalty issue that we have identified, the AG-KIUC recommends a risk/cost mitigation measure that would assign a portion of AEP's acquisition premium to offset the NITS penalty for a 5-year period. To the extent that the tariff provision that prevents KPCo from forming a separate transmission zone in PJM is revised earlier than 5 years, then the transmission risk/cost mitigation compensation by AEP would cease. This will provide an incentive to AEP to obtain a tariff change. In addition, this mitigation measure will not adversely affect Liberty itself, while providing relief to KPCo's ratepayers.

Q. Would you discuss your specific analysis of the penalty paid by KPCo and its customers for PJM network transmission service?

A. As I discussed in my testimony in KPCo's 2020 base rate case (Case No. 2020-00174), KPCo pays PJM NITS charges based on the average tariff rate for the AEP PJM Zone.[5] NITS charges, which are the largest component of PJM transmission charges, represent the revenue requirements of the combined transmission plant of each of the six transmission owning AEP Operating Companies (Appalachian Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Kingsport Power Company, Indiana & Michigan Power Company, Ohio Power Company and Wheeling Power Company), plus the transmission plant revenue requirements of the four AEP East transmission Companies (Kentucky Transmission Company, Indiana Transmission Company, West Virginia Transmission Company and Ohio Transmission Company).[6] In addition to the six AEP Operating Companies taking transmission service in the AEP

[5] See Direct Testimony of Stephen Baron, Case No. 2020-0017, beginning at page 12.
[6] These transmission Companies are generally referred to as "AEP State Transcos."

PJM Zone, there are a number of non-affiliated load serving entities ("LSE") in the zone that also share in the total cost of providing transmission service. These non-affiliated entities receive an allocation of the total zonal NITS revenue requirement based on their contribution to the annual AEP East Zonal peak [1 coincident peak (CP) demand]. The six AEP Operating Companies are assigned a share of these AEP PJM Zone costs on a combined AEP LSE 1 CP basis. For the total AEP zone, about 85% of the AEP Operating Company and State Transco revenue requirements are currently allocated to the AEP LSE and 15% are allocated to other non-AEP network service customers (primarily municipal utilities) located in the AEP PJM Zone.[7] These AEP East LSE costs are then reallocated among the six Operating Companies based on a 12 CP load ratio share, pursuant to the AEP East Transmission Agreement.

Q. How will this arrangement change after the closing of the Liberty acquisition?

A. Based on the PJM Open Access Transmission Tariff ("OATT") and the PJM Consolidated Transmission Owner's Agreement ("CTOA"), KPCo would still be required to pay the AEP PJM Zonal rate, even though it would no longer be part of the AEP system and would not be governed by the AEP East Transmission Agreement. The main change would be that KPCo would be treated the same as any other non-AEP affiliated LSE within the AEP East Zone.[8] This means that KPCo

[7] After the Liberty acquisition, KPCo will become a non-AEP network service customer.
[8] See the Joint Applicants response to KIUC 1-28 attached as Baron Exhibit__(SJB-2).

would be charged based on a 1 CP allocation of total AEP zone costs rather than a 12 CP allocation of the combined AEP LSE costs.

Q. Why is this important?

A. As I showed in the 2020 KPCo rate case, KPCo pays a substantial annual penalty based on a comparison of its charges under the AEP zonal NITs rate versus what it would pay for only its own transmission investment. Based on an updated analysis, this penalty continues and now amounts to about $15 million in 2022 in excess transmission charges for network service. During the past 6 years (2017-2022), the total penalty to KPCo and its customers is approximately $66 million.

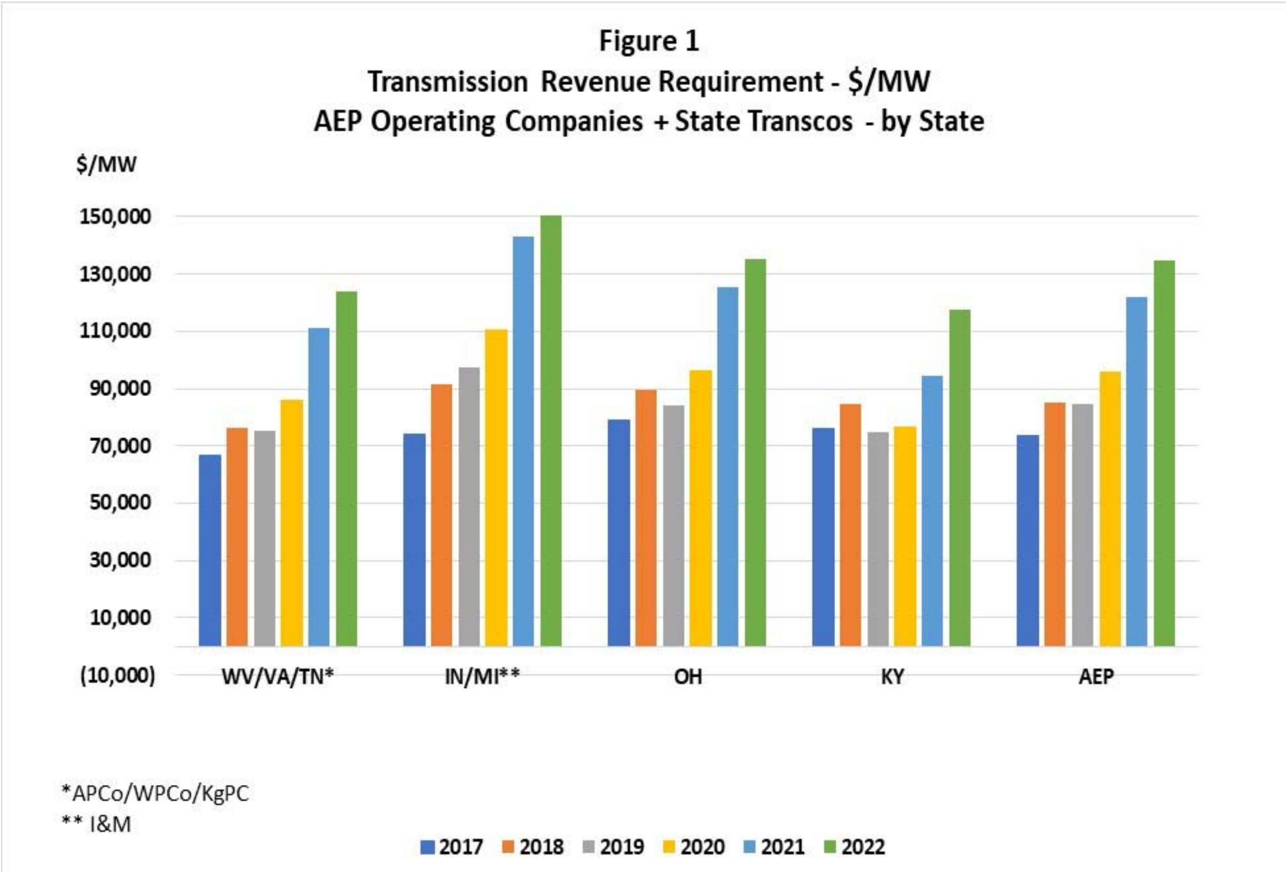
Q. Would you explain how you calculated the KPCo transmission penalty?

A. KPCo has been allocated a substantially greater share of the AEP Zone PJM NITS costs than it would pay if it were a standalone zone within PJM and charged for its own transmission investment. Figure 1 below provides a graphic comparison for the years 2017 through 2022 for KPCo and each of the other AEP East Companies.[9] This analysis is based on the current arrangement wherein the AEP Zone costs are first allocated between the AEP LSE (about 85% of the total) and the non-AEP LSEs in the AEP Zone. Then the AEP LSE costs are reallocated to each of the AEP East Operating Companies.

[9] For graphic clarity, the APCo, WPCo and Kingsport Power costs are grouped together.

In order to present a fair comparison, I have normalized the total revenue requirements charged to each Company by its 12 CP MW, which is the allocation basis for the AEP LSE's under the AEP East Transmission Agreement. The cost/MW shown in Figure 1 represents the total Affiliate NITS and State Transco NITS revenue requirements assigned to each Company, divided by its respective 12 CP MW. The "AEP" values in Figure 1 represent the average NITS costs per MW for the total of all AEP Operating Companies comprising the AEP LSE before an allocation to the AEP Operating Companies, pursuant to the Transmission Agreement.[10] On a $/12 CP MW basis, each AEP Operating Company receives the same charge. As can be seen from the chart, KPCo's average transmission revenue requirement per MW based on its own transmission investment plus the costs of the Kentucky Transmission Company are substantially lower each year than its cost based on the average AEP LSE rate it is charged under the AEP East Transmission Agreement allocation.

[10] Revenue requirements also include the RTEP related costs assigned to each Company and the AEP LSE.



The $15 million difference in total 2022 revenue requirements between 1) KPCo's actual costs (including the Kentucky Transco revenue requirements) and 2) the amount allocated to KPCo under the Transmission Agreement represents a 15% penalty compared to what KPCo customers would pay if the Company were treated as a standalone transmission zone. Since 100% of the AEP LSE costs are allocated to the Operating Companies, this means that other Operating Companies are being allocated much lower costs under the Transmission Agreement than would be the case if they were charged their standalone revenue requirements.

Q. Why is there such a large disparity in KPCo's standalone transmission revenue requirements versus the amount allocated under the Transmission Agreement?

A. Until 2022, there has been significant growth in transmission investment made by each of the Operating Companies and State Transcos, except KPCo and the Kentucky Transco. In 2022, KPCo made significant transmission investments relative to prior years. While the other AEP Operating Companies increased their transmission investments by about 12.5% in 2022, KPCo and the Kentucky Transco increased their transmission investment by 22.5%. This occurred even though KPCo's load actually declined by 1.3%.

In the years prior to 2022, Indiana and Michigan, in particular, experienced significant growth in transmission revenue requirements, while the I&M 12 CP demand has declined. This causes the 12 CP share of the other Operating Companies to increase at the same time that I&M is substantially adding transmission plant. Table 1 shows the annual growth rates for each Company in both 12 CP demand and transmission revenue requirements over the period 2017 to 2022.[11] As can be seen, I&M's transmission revenue requirements have been growing by 15% per year. In comparison, KPCo has increased its transmission revenue requirements by a much lower 6% per year. Because the total AEP LSE costs are allocated on a 12 CP basis,

[11] The transmission revenue requirements are adjusted to reflect the AEP LSE share.

this has resulted in KPCo receiving a disparate share of NITS costs relative to its standalone transmission revenue requirements.

Table 1
Annual Growth in Transmission Revenue Requirements and 12 CP Demand - 2017 to 2022

	WV/VA/TN	IN/MI	OH	KY	AEP LSE
12 CP	-1.22%	-0.94%	-0.10%	-2.48%	-0.77%
Transmission Rev. Req.	11.86%	15.22%	11.20%	6.42%	11.98%

Q. How will KPCo's NITS charges change after the Liberty acquisition?

A. After the acquisition by Liberty, KPCo will no longer participate in the AEP East Transmission Agreement. However, as I discussed, KPCo will continue to pay a share of the AEP PJM Zonal costs because it will remain in the AEP PJM Transmission Zone. However, its costs will be allocated based on KPCo's 1 CP share of the total AEP PJM Zone costs, rather than a 12 CP share of the AEP East LSE share. This is confirmed by Liberty in its response to KIUC 1-33, which I have attached as Baron Exhibit__(SJB-3).

Q. In response to KIUC 1-33, Liberty states that it believes that KPCo will benefit from a 1 CP allocation of AEP PJM zone transmission costs, compared to the 12 CP allocation that it currently receives by virtue of its participation in the AEP East Transmission Agreement. Is it necessary to make an adjustment to your analysis to reflect this 1 CP vs. 12 CP issue?

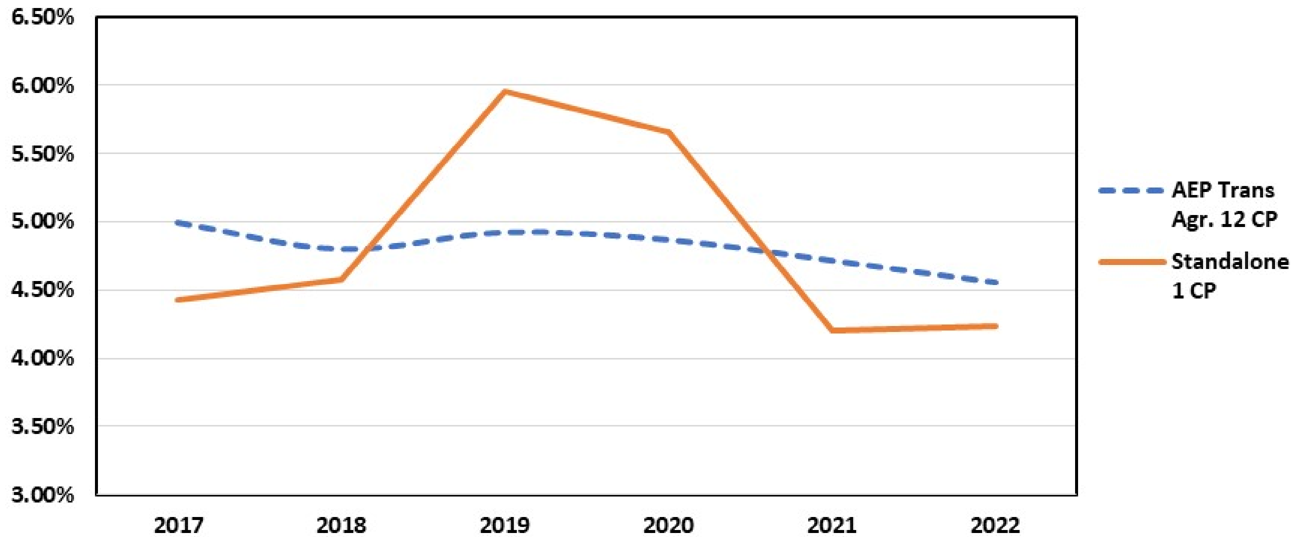
A. No. While the data for 2022 show that KPCo will receive a lower 1 CP allocation than if it continued in the AEP East Transmission Agreement and is allocated costs on the basis of a 12 CP factor, this result appears to be highly variable over time. In Case No. 2020-00174, KPCo witness Kelly Pearce, AEP Service Corporation Managing Director of Transmission Asset Strategy and Policy testified as follows:

> **Q. WOULD KENTUCKY POWER'S TOTAL NITS COST RESPONSIBILITY HAVE BEEN LOWER OVER THIS SEVEN-YEAR PERIOD USING 1CP?**
>
> A. Figure KDP-1 shows the increases (2015, 2016, 2019, and 2020) and decreases (2014, 2017, and 2018) in NITS expense that would have been paid by Kentucky Power if 1CP had been used in lieu of the 12CP allocation methodology specified by the Transmission Agreement. As shown in Figure KDP-1, some years, Kentucky Power would have paid more and some years less using 1CP instead of 12CP. But over the 7-year period, Kentucky Power customers would have paid approximately $37.5 Million more using 1CP than they paid under the 12CP method of allocation.[12]

I agree with Mr. Pearce's testimony that in some years, KPCo would be better off under a 1 CP allocation, but in other years, KPCo would be better off under a 12 CP allocation. Figure 2 below shows a comparison of KPCo's 1 CP allocation factor versus the product of KCPo's 12 CP factor and the total AEP LSE 1 CP share, for the period 2017 to 2022.

[12] Rebuttal Testimony of Kelly Pearce, Case No. 2020-00174, page 7.

Figure 2
Kentucky Power Company Transmission Allocation
12 CP versus 1 CP (2017 -2022)



Based on the historical data, it is reasonable to assume that KPCo's 12 CP allocation factor and its 1 CP factor will average out over time to be roughly the same.

Q. Could KPCo form its own transmission zone within PJM?

A. No, not without a PJM tariff change. Based on my understanding of the PJM and CTOA tariffs, KPCo would not be permitted to form its own transmission zone as long as it remained a member of PJM. Section 7.4 of the CTOA states as follows:

> For purposes of developing rates for service under the PJM Tariff, transmission rate Zones smaller than those shown in Attachment J to the PJM Tariff, or subzones of those Zones, shall not be permitted within the current boundaries of the PJM Region; provided, however, that additional Zones may be established if the current boundaries of the PJM Region is expanded to accommodate new Parties to this Agreement.

This was also confirmed by the Joint Applicants in their response to KIUC 1-29 ("Accordingly, Kentucky Power would need to remain in the AEP Transmission Zone as long as Kentucky Power remains a member of PJM"). Baron Exhibit__(SJB-4) contains a copy of this data response).

Q. Assuming that KPCo is required to continue taking network transmission service based on the AEP PJM zonal rate, what is your estimate of the penalty that KPCo ratepayers are likely to pay over the next 5 years?

A. Based on the 2022 data, KPCo will pay an extra $15 million over each of the next 5 years if it cannot withdraw from the AEP PJM transmission zone and form its own zone. This penalty amounts to approximately $42 per year to the average residential ratepayer and can only be avoided if: 1) the PJM tariff is amended to permit a non-affiliated company (i.e., KPCo) to form its own transmission zone, or 2) KPCo withdraws from PJM.

Q. How would a KPCo standalone transmission zone compare to other PJM transmission zones that are based on the standalone transmission investment of a single utility?

A. Baron Exhibit__(SJB-5) shows a summary of transmission revenue requirements for each PJM zone in 2021.[13] Based on this data, a standalone KPCo/KY Transco zone

[13] KPCo and the KY Transco transmission revenue requirements are included in the AEP zone amount.

would be larger than 4 of the 20 current PJM zones.[14] In 2021, the combined KPCo/KY Transco transmission revenue requirement was over $80 million.[15] A KPCo/KY Transco standalone zone revenue requirement would be larger than Dayton, East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Ohio Valley Electric Corporation ("OVEC") and Rockland Electric.

Q. Would either AEP or Liberty be able to request an amendment to the CTOA and PJM OATT that would permit KPCo to form its own transmission zone?

A. Yes. Either party could request that PJM file an amendment to permit KPCo to do so. Alternatively, either AEP, Liberty or both could file a complaint at the FERC to seek an amendment to the tariff. However, based on my experience in participating in FERC complaint cases, such a proceeding could take many years.

Q. Short of a tariff amendment or PJM withdrawal, are there any mitigation measures that can be implemented to reduce the exposure of customers to this transmission penalty?

A. Yes. As I have discussed, KPCo customers will continue to pay this penalty for as long as the Company remains in PJM unless the tariff is changed. Given the

[14] The PJM summary shows an additional very small zone associated with Dominion Underground. If this zone is included, the Kentucky zone would be larger than existing 5 PJM zones.
[15] This is the 2021 revenue requirement used to develop the comparison shown in Figure 1. EKPC's 2021 transmission revenue requirement was $67.1 million, which is 16% less than KPCo, even though EKPC's native load is about two and a half times larger than the native load of KPCo.

Commission's notice to KPCo in its Order in the 2020 rate case, KPCo and AEP have the responsibility to address this problem. Yet, with the sale to Liberty, AEP will no longer have any incentive to obtain a modification of the PJM tariff that would address this longstanding penalty paid by KPCo's customers. AEP will simply be transferring any obligation that was imposed on it by the Commission in Case 2020-00174 to Liberty. Given that it owns almost all of the transmission assets in the AEP zone and its experience in PJM and before the FERC, AEP would appear to have a much higher probability of success in modifying the PJM tariff to permit a KPCo standalone zone, than Liberty acting on its own. Consistent with AG-KIUC witness Kollen's recommendation to address certain risks and costs associated with the acquisition, I recommend that the Commission require that AEP contribute $15 million for each of the next 5 years (maximum of $75 million) from its $585 million acquisition premium to be used as a credit to offset the continuing transmission penalty that would be paid by KPCo customers following the acquisition. If AEP is successful in obtaining an amendment to the PJM tariff that would permit KPCo to form its own transmission zone, then the $15 million annual payment would cease prior to 5 years. As I will discuss, this $15 million annual credit should be included in the Company's Purchase Power Adjustment tariff each year.

IV. POWER COORDINATION AGREEMENT ISSUES

Q. Have you identified any additional risks associated with the sale of KPCo to Liberty that should be considered by the Commission in its evaluation of whether the sale is in the Public Interest?

A. Yes. KPCo will terminate its participation in the AEP East Power Coordination Agreement ("PCA") as a result of the sale. While the Joint Applicants state that they will negotiate a Bridge PCA, no such document has yet been submitted in this proceeding. Moreover, the Bridge PCA will only likely be in effect for two years.

The current AEP East PCA includes a risk sharing mechanism to mitigate or eliminate the risk and corresponding cost associated with PJM Capacity Performance Penalties that are designed to ensure a high reliability level for generating resources serving RTO loads, especially during extreme weather events. In response to a high level of generating unit forced outages during the Polar Vortex in 2014, PJM implemented Capacity Performance rules on June 1, 2016 to ensure that capacity resources are available whenever they are needed and to transition unit performance risk from load to generation, especially in extreme weather conditions. In a June 2018 document, PJM describes its Capacity Performance rules as follows:

> "Under Capacity Performance, resources must meet their commitments to deliver electricity whenever PJM determines they are needed to meet power system emergencies. As a "pay-for-performance" requirement, resources may receive higher capacity payments and, in return, are expected to invest

> in modernizing equipment, firming up fuel supplies and adapting to use different fuels. Capacity Performance also incentivizes investment in new resources that are very reliable, available to meet demand during peak system conditions and help to reduce costs in the energy markets."[16]

Penalties for capacity under-performance are based on Net Cone ($260.50/MW-day for the 2022/23 delivery year) and the duration of the under-performance. Fixed Resource Requirement ("FRR") companies like the AEP participants (including KPCo) can elect an option to satisfy the penalty by increasing the capacity in their FRR plan. In addition, as explained in the Joint Applicants response to KIUC 1-31, the AEP East PCA includes a Capacity Performance sharing arrangement that would eliminate any penalties for under-performance by a participant's generating resource if the FRR entity (all of the AEP FRR Operating Companies on a combined basis) had alternative resources that over-performed in the same testing interval (see Baron Exhibit__(SJB-6) for a copy of the response to KIUC 1-31).

Q. Will KPCo be exposed to capacity performance risks as a result of its withdrawal from the AEP East PCA?

A. Yes. Once the Bridge PCA is terminated, KPCo would have to insure this risk. It is important to understand that KPCo's Capacity Performance risk will increase post-acquisition. Post-acquisition KPCo will be a relatively small utility with joint

[16] Strengthening Reliability: An Analysis of Capacity Performance, PJM Interconnection, June 20, 2018, P-3.

ownership of the two very large Mitchell Units. If one of the two Mitchell units is down during a Capacity Performance event, KPCo will have very little additional generation that might overperform to mitigate any penalty. For example, if the Mitchell 2 unit incurred a Capacity Performance penalty for one hour, the cost would be approximately $1.35 million.[17]

If KPCo were to acquire 100% of one of the two Mitchell Units, then this risk would be increased. KPCo itself would not have sufficient over-performing resources to offset a potential under-performance of one of its Mitchell units. The Company's customers would pay for this insurance in rates, unless KPCo elected to absorb this insurance cost, which is not likely. Alternatively, KPCo could elect not to insure this risk and simply incur any penalties. Presumably, the Company would seek recovery of any penalty cost from customers. Based on the response to KIUC 2-37, the estimated cost of capacity under-performance insurance is $034/MW-day, which would equate to a charge of about $98,000 per year for the KPCo Mitchell units (see Baron Exhibit__(SJB-7) for a copy of this data response). However, it is not clear from the data response whether this is an estimated cost for AEP. If so, it is very likely that the cost for a standalone KPCo would be much greater, given the fact that KPCo will have just its 2 Mitchell units (total of 780 MW) and the Big Sandy gas unit (260

[17] PAI Settlements Appendix to "A Review of the October 2019 Performance Assessment Event" Market Implementation Committee March 2020, page 11. A 395 MW non-performance by Mitchell Unit 2 x $3,410/MWh x 1 hour = $1.35 million.

MW) after the termination of the Rockport contract, versus the AEP FRR Companies that have over 12,000 MW of capacity and more than 30 units. While I have not attempted to monetize this risk, or calculate KPCo's insurance costs, this does represent an additional cost that customers will incur as a result of the acquisition.

Q. Are there any additional generation resource issues raised by the acquisition of KPCo by Liberty?

A. Yes. With the loss of Mitchell capacity in 2028 and the termination of the Rockport purchased power agreement in December 2022, KPCo will have a need for replacement capacity over the next 10 years. Liberty's parent, Algonquin Power and Utilities Corporation ("Algonquin") in presentations to Wall Street utility analysts stated that it plans to follow its "Green the Fleet Playbook" to meet KPCo's resource needs in the future. In response to KIUC 1-76, Liberty has confirmed its plan to follow its "Green the Fleet Playbook," but does acknowledge that it requires Commission approval to acquire or build generation resources.[18] There appears to be a presumption that the replacement capacity will be focused entirely or, at least substantially on renewable resources. The AG and KIUC have concerns that this apparent objective will not be consistent with least cost planning.

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[18] Baron Exhibit__(SJB-8) contains a copy of the response to KIUC 1-76.

Q. Was Liberty asked about this issue in discovery requests in this case?

A. Yes. While Liberty has acknowledged in its response to KIUC 1-76 that any resource decisions that will be paid for by KPCo's customers will require Commission approval, the Company does not specifically commit to seek the lowest cost resources to serve KPCo's customers. Rather in response to KIUC 1-75, Liberty witness Eichler states that "In Kentucky, Liberty will engage in supply side planning consistent with least cost integrated resource planning requirements." It is not clear whether "consistent with" means that resource acquisitions will, in fact be least cost to customers. To ensure that new resources are least cost, the Company should be required to obtain competitive bids using a Request for Proposal mechanism, rather than simply perform an economic analysis using projected values for market prices, fuel costs, and other inputs. Liberty has not committed to engage in competitive bidding that would provide this type of protection for its customers. Liberty states as follows in its response to KIUC 1-75: "Whether to competitively bid a specific project will require a more detailed understanding of all the supply needs of Kentucky Power. Thus, it is premature to conclude at this time that every project should be competitively bid." I have attached Liberty's response to KIUC 1-75 in Baron Exhibit__(SJB-9).

Q. Should the Commission address this resource planning issue in its consideration of whether the acquisition is in the public interest?

A. Yes. The Commission should require Liberty to commit that it will utilize a competitive bidding mechanism to acquire new generation resources and that Liberty will engage in least cost planning on behalf of its customers. This is a very significant issue, based on Liberty's expected capacity expenditures for renewables over the next seven years (2022 through 2028). Based on Liberty's Supplemental Response to KIUC 1-61, Liberty is budgeting more than $2.3 billion in capital for renewables during this period, with expenditures of $981 million in the year 2025 alone.[19] Whether these expenditures represent least cost planning will be a critical issue for the Commission and the Company's customers who will pay the bills.

[19] Baron Exhibit__(SJB-10) contains a copy of Attachment 3 to the Supplemental Response to KIUC 1-61.

V. PROPOSED RISK and COST MITIGATION SURCREDIT RIDER

Q. Would you please discuss the AG-KIUC proposed Cost Mitigation Credit (CMC) rider mechanism that would provide customers with an annual acquisition cost/risk mitigation credit?

A. As discussed by Mr. Kollen, the AG-KIUC is recommending a total cost/risk mitigation amount of $578 million that would be paid by AEP using part of the acquisition premium that it will receive from the sale of KPCo. This is the total amount of harm that is caused by the acquisition. The AG/KIUC recommendation is to use $42.5 million to pay off KPCo's 2021 ice storm damage deferral and to use $59 million to pay off the remaining Rockport deferral. These regulatory asset payoffs totaling $101.5 million would go to Liberty. I am recommending using up to $75 million to mitigate the transmission cost penalty by an amount of $15 million per year as a credit to be reflected in the existing PPA Rider.[20]

The remaining amount of Mr. Kollen's cost mitigation ($401.5 million) should be credited to customers through a Cost Mitigation Credit rider, amortized over a 10-year period. Table 2 below summarizes the disposition of the $578 million in acquisition harm compensation.

[20] The transmission cost mitigation proposal that I discussed would terminate in 5-years or sooner if AEP is successful in amending the PJM OATT to permit KPCo to form its own PJM transmission zone.

Table 2 Disposition of Damage Fund ($millions)	
Total Acquisition Harm	$ 578.00
2021 Ice Storm Reg. Asset	$ (42.50)
Rockport Reg Asset	$ (59.00)
Transmission Cost Mitigation	$ (75.00)
Remaining Amount for CMC	$ 401.50
Annual CMC (10-Year Amortization)	$ 40.15

The AG-KIUC recommendation is to configure the acquisition CMC rider using the same type of mechanism that the Commission approved in Case No. 2018-00035 for the Federal Tax Cut Tariff ("FTC"). The FTC Tariff was employed to pass on the benefits of the amortization of excess accumulated deferred income taxes to KPCo's rate classes and customers.

Q. How did the Commission-approved FTC allocate the total credit to rate classes?

A. At pages 3 and 4 of its June 28, 2018 Order in Case No. 2018-00035, the Commission specified how Kentucky Power's Tariff FTC was to allocate the credit to rate classes and the resulting rate design to credit the resulting amounts to individual customer bills. The Order stated as follows:

> • Under Tariff FTC, the Annual Total Rate Credit, defined as the total of the annual protected ADIT and one-eighteenth of the unprotected ADIT, will be allocated between residential and non-residential rate classes based on

the two classes' percentage of Kentucky Power's total revenue for the 12 months ended March 31, 2018.

• The per-kilowatt hour ("kWh") rate credit will be calculated for residential and non-residential classes by dividing each class's share of the Annual Total Rate Credit by that class's kWh usage for the 12 months ended March 31, 2018.

Q. Do you believe that this would be a reasonable approach to allocate the annual credit recommended by Mr. Kollen?

A. Yes. While any number of methodologies could be used, the Commission's Tariff FTC approach is a reasonable approach and is appropriate for the consumer protection credit recommended by Mr. Kollen. It is a relatively straightforward method that provides a fair allocation to both residential and non-residential customers and relies on a readily available metric, total rate class revenues, to perform the allocation. Within the residential and non-residential rate groups, the individual credits are calculated by simply dividing the allocated credit dollars by projected kWh for the year. There also should be an annual true-up to reflect actual kWh and revenues.

Q. Would it be reasonable to simply give Liberty all of the rate and risk mitigation funds provided by AEP so that Liberty can use it to off-set future revenue requirements?

A. No. Except for $101.5 million to pay off the ice storm and Rockport regulatory assets, all additional funds should go to ratepayers. Liberty was represented by sophisticated legal counsel and investment bankers. It is not the job of the Commission to renegotiate Liberty's deal by effectively lowering the purchase price. It is the job of the Commission to protect ratepayers.

But Liberty will indirectly benefit from any rate and risk mitigation funds provided by AEP. This mitigation will lower rates and provide Liberty with additional "headroom" to raise rates for needed investments. Many residential and business consumers in Eastern Kentucky are at the point where they simply cannot afford higher electric rates. This is especially true in the face of significantly increasing coal, natural gas and market energy prices for which Liberty will earn no profit.[21] The Commission is undoubtedly aware of significant consumer concerns about rapidly increasing FAC costs. Therefore, using $578 million of AEP's $585 million acquisition premium to lower rates through the credit mechanism will make needed investments by Liberty much more affordable.

Q. The total harm to consumers resulting from the proposed transaction quantified by Mr. Kollen is $578 million. That is the amount of mitigation recommended by AG-KIUC. What would be the total rate reduction and rate savings to the average residential customer from this recommendation?

[21] I am informed by the Office of the Attorney General that between January 27 and February 15 the OAG received 6,114 complaints concerning increases in utility bills related to the FAC. The vast majority of those complaints were coming from Kentucky Power customers.

A. If the Commission adopts this recommendation and it is accepted by AEP as a condition to approve the acquisition, the total benefit to the average residential customer would be approximately $2,034. The timing of this benefit would occur over a number of years, reflecting the timing associated with various components of the AG/KIUC proposal. Specifically, a portion of the residential savings would occur through the elimination of the 2021 ice storm deferral and the elimination of the Rockport deferral. The portion associated with the transmission mitigation would occur over a period of 5 years (or possibly less if the PJM tariff is amended) and the portion associated with the mitigation that will be flowed through to customers through the CMC rider will occur over a 10-year period.

Q. Does that complete your testimony?

A. Yes.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF GEORGIA)

COUNTY OF FULTON)

STEPHEN J. BARON, being duly sworn, deposes and states: that the attached is his sworn testimony and that the statements contained are true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Stephen J. Baron

Stephen J. Baron

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 21st day of FEBRUARY, 2022.

Jessica K. I

Notary Public

JESSICA K INMAN
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
NOTARY
PUBLIC
JULY 31, 2023
CHEROKEE COUNTY, GEORGIA

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

IN THE MATTER OF:

ELECTRONIC JOINT APPLICATION OF AMERICAN	)	
ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC., KENTUCKY	)	
POWER COMPANY AND LIBERTY UTILITIES CO.	)	**CASE NO. 2021-0481**
FOR APPROVAL OF THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP	)	
AND CONTROL OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY	)	

EXHIBITS

OF

STEPHEN J. BARON

ON BEHALF OF

THE KENTUCKY ATTORNEY GENERAL

AND

THE KENTUCKY INDUSTRIAL UTILITY CUSTOMERS, INC.

J. KENNEDY AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
ROSWELL, GEORGIA

February 2022

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

IN THE MATTER OF:

ELECTRONIC JOINT APPLICATION OF AMERICAN	**)**	
ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC., KENTUCKY	**)**	
POWER COMPANY AND LIBERTY UTILITIES CO.	**)**	**CASE NO. 2021-0481**
FOR APPROVAL OF THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP	**)**	
AND CONTROL OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY	**)**	

EXHIBIT__(SJB-1)

OF

STEPHEN J. BARON

Professional Qualifications

Of

Stephen J. Baron

Mr. Baron graduated from the University of Florida in l972 with a B.A. degree with high honors in Political Science and significant coursework in Mathematics and Computer Science. In 1974, he received a Master of Arts Degree in Economics, also from the University of Florida. His areas of specialization were econometrics, statistics, and public utility economics. His thesis concerned the development of an econometric model to forecast electricity sales in the State of Florida, for which he received a grant from the Public Utility Research Center of the University of Florida. In addition, he has advanced study and coursework in time series analysis and dynamic model building.

Mr. Baron has more than forty years of experience in the electric utility industry in the areas of cost and rate analysis, forecasting, planning, and economic analysis.

Following the completion of my graduate work in economics, he joined the staff of the Florida Public Service Commission in August of 1974 as a Rate Economist. His responsibilities included the analysis of rate cases for electric, telephone, and gas utilities, as well as the preparation of cross-examination material and the preparation of staff recommendations.

In December 1975, he joined the Utility Rate Consulting Division of Ebasco Services, Inc.

as an Associate Consultant. In the seven years he worked for Ebasco, he received successive promotions, ultimately to the position of Vice President of Energy Management Services of Ebasco Business Consulting Company. His responsibilities included the management of a staff of consultants engaged in providing services in the areas of econometric modeling, load and energy forecasting, production cost modeling, planning, cost-of-service analysis, cogeneration, and load management.

He joined the public accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand in 1982 as a Manager of the Atlanta Office of the Utility Regulatory and Advisory Services Group. In this capacity he was responsible for the operation and management of the Atlanta office. His duties included the technical and administrative supervision of the staff, budgeting, recruiting, and marketing as well as project management on client engagements. At Coopers & Lybrand, he specialized in utility cost analysis, forecasting, load analysis, economic analysis, and planning.

In January 1984, he joined the consulting firm of Kennedy and Associates as a Vice President and Principal. Mr. Baron became President of the firm in January 1991.

He has presented numerous papers and published an article entitled "How to Rate Load Management Programs" in the March 1979 edition of "Electrical World." His article on "Standby Electric Rates" was published in the November 8, 1984 issue of "Public Utilities Fortnightly." In February of 1984, he completed a detailed analysis entitled "Load Data

Transfer Techniques" on behalf of the Electric Power Research Institute, which published the study.

Mr. Baron has presented testimony as an expert witness in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and in United States Bankruptcy Court. A list of his specific regulatory appearances follows.

Expert Testimony Appearances
of
Stephen J. Baron
As of January 2022

Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
4/81	203(B)	KY	Louisville Gas & Electric Co.	Louisville Gas & Electric Co.	Cost-of-service.
4/81	ER-81-42	MO	Kansas City Power & Light Co.	Kansas City Power & Light Co.	Forecasting.
6/81	U-1933	AZ	Arizona Corporation Commission	Tucson Electric Co.	Forecasting planning.
2/84	8924	KY	Airco Carbide	Louisville Gas & Electric Co.	Revenue requirements, cost-of-service, forecasting, weather normalization.
3/84	84-038-U	AR	Arkansas Electric Energy Consumers	Arkansas Power & Light Co.	Excess capacity, cost-of-service, rate design.
5/84	830470-EI	FL	Florida Industrial Power Users' Group	Florida Power Corp.	Allocation of fixed costs, load and capacity balance, and reserve margin. Diversification of utility.
10/84	84-199-U	AR	Arkansas Electric Energy Consumers	Arkansas Power and Light Co.	Cost allocation and rate design.
11/84	R-842651	PA	Lehigh Valley Power Committee	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	Interruptible rates, excess capacity, and phase-in.
1/85	85-65	ME	Airco Industrial Gases	Central Maine Power Co.	Interruptible rate design.
2/85	I-840381	PA	Philadelphia Area Industrial Energy Users' Group	Philadelphia Electric Co.	Load and energy forecast.
3/85	9243	KY	Alcan Aluminum Corp., et al.	Louisville Gas & Electric Co.	Economics of completing fossil generating unit.
3/85	3498-U	GA	Attorney General	Georgia Power Co.	Load and energy forecasting, generation planning economics.
3/85	R-842632	PA	West Penn Power Industrial Intervenors	West Penn Power Co.	Generation planning economics, prudence of a pumped storage hydro unit.
5/85	84-249	AR	Arkansas Electric Energy Consumers	Arkansas Power & Light Co.	Cost-of-service, rate design return multipliers.
5/85		City of Santa Clara	Chamber of Commerce	Santa Clara Municipal	Cost-of-service, rate design.
6/85	84-768-E-42T	WV	West Virginia Industrial Intervenors	Monongahela Power Co.	Generation planning economics, prudence of a pumped storage hydro unit.

Expert Testimony Appearances
of
Stephen J. Baron
As of January 2022

Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
6/85	E-7 Sub 391	NC	Carolina Industrials (CIGFUR III)	Duke Power Co.	Cost-of-service, rate design, interruptible rate design.
7/85	29046	NY	Industrial Energy Users Association	Orange and Rockland Utilities	Cost-of-service, rate design.
10/85	85-043-U	AR	Arkansas Gas Consumers	Arkla, Inc.	Regulatory policy, gas cost-of-service, rate design.
10/85	85-63	ME	Airco Industrial Gases	Central Maine Power Co.	Feasibility of interruptible rates, avoided cost.
2/85	ER-8507698	NJ	Air Products and Chemicals	Jersey Central Power & Light Co.	Rate design.
3/85	R-850220	PA	West Penn Power Industrial Intervenors	West Penn Power Co.	Optimal reserve, prudence, off-system sales guarantee plan.
2/86	R-850220	PA	West Penn Power Industrial Intervenors	West Penn Power Co.	Optimal reserve margins, prudence, off-system sales guarantee plan.
3/86	85-299U	AR	Arkansas Electric Energy Consumers	Arkansas Power & Light Co.	Cost-of-service, rate design, revenue distribution.
3/86	85-726-EL-AIR	OH	Industrial Electric Consumers Group	Ohio Power Co.	Cost-of-service, rate design, interruptible rates.
5/86	86-081-E-GI	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Monongahela Power Co.	Generation planning economics, prudence of a pumped storage hydro unit.
8/86	E-7 Sub 408	NC	Carolina Industrial Energy Consumers	Duke Power Co.	Cost-of-service, rate design, interruptible rates.
10/86	U-17378	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Gulf States Utilities	Excess capacity, economic analysis of purchased power.
12/86	38063	IN	Industrial Energy Consumers	Indiana & Michigan Power Co.	Interruptible rates.
3/87	EL-86-53-001 EL-86-57-001	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Gulf States Utilities, Southern Co.	Cost/benefit analysis of unit power sales contract.
4/87	U-17282	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Gulf States Utilities	Load forecasting and imprudence damages, River Bend Nuclear unit.

Expert Testimony Appearances
of
Stephen J. Baron
As of January 2022

Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
5/87	87-023-E-C	WV	Airco Industrial Gases	Monongahela Power Co.	Interruptible rates.
5/87	87-072-E-G1	WV	West Virginia Energy Users' Group	Monongahela Power Co.	Analyze Mon Power's fuel filing and examine the reasonableness of MP's claims.
5/87	86-524-E-SC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users' Group	Monongahela Power Co.	Economic dispatching of pumped storage hydro unit.
5/87	9781	KY	Kentucky Industrial Energy Consumers	Louisville Gas & Electric Co.	Analysis of impact of 1986 Tax Reform Act.
6/87	3673-U	GA	Georgia Public Service Commission	Georgia Power Co.	Economic prudence, evaluation of Vogtle nuclear unit - load forecasting, planning.
6/87	U-17282	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Gulf States Utilities	Phase-in plan for River Bend Nuclear unit.
7/87	85-10-22	CT	Connecticut Industrial Energy Consumers	Connecticut Light & Power Co.	Methodology for refunding rate moderation fund.
8/87	3673-U	GA	Georgia Public Service Commission	Georgia Power Co.	Test year sales and revenue forecast.
9/87	R-850220	PA	West Penn Power Industrial Intervenors	West Penn Power Co.	Excess capacity, reliability of generating system.
10/87	R-870651	PA	Duquesne Industrial Intervenors	Duquesne Light Co.	Interruptible rate, cost-of-service, revenue allocation, rate design.
10/87	I-860025	PA	Pennsylvania Industrial Intervenors		Proposed rules for cogeneration, avoided cost, rate recovery.
10/87	E-015/GR-87-223	MN	Taconite Intervenors	Minnesota Power & Light Co.	Excess capacity, power and cost-of-service, rate design.
10/87	8702-EI	FL	Occidental Chemical Corp.	Florida Power Corp.	Revenue forecasting, weather normalization.
12/87	87-07-01	CT	Connecticut Industrial Energy Consumers	Connecticut Light Power Co.	Excess capacity, nuclear plant phase-in.
3/88	10064	KY	Kentucky Industrial Energy Consumers	Louisville Gas & Electric Co.	Revenue forecast, weather normalization rate treatment of cancelled plant.
3/88	87-183-TF	AR	Arkansas Electric Consumers	Arkansas Power & Light Co.	Standby/backup electric rates.

Expert Testimony Appearances
of
Stephen J. Baron
As of January 2022

Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
5/88	870171C001	PA	GPU Industrial Intervenors	Metropolitan Edison Co.	Cogeneration deferral mechanism, modification of energy cost recovery (ECR).
6/88	870172C005	PA	GPU Industrial Intervenors	Pennsylvania Electric Co.	Cogeneration deferral mechanism, modification of energy cost recovery (ECR).
7/88	88-171-EL-AIR 88-170-EL-AIR Interim Rate Case	OH	Industrial Energy Consumers	Cleveland Electric/ Toledo Edison	Financial analysis/need for interim rate relief.
7/88	Appeal of PSC Docket U-17282	19th Judicial Circuit Court of Louisiana	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Gulf States Utilities	Load forecasting, imprudence damages.
11/88	R-880989	PA	United States Steel	Carnegie Gas	Gas cost-of-service, rate design.
11/88	88-171-EL-AIR 88-170-EL-AIR	OH	Industrial Energy Consumers	Cleveland Electric/ Toledo Edison. General Rate Case.	Weather normalization of peak loads, excess capacity, regulatory policy.
3/89	870216/283 284/286	PA	Armco Advanced Materials Corp., Allegheny Ludlum Corp.	West Penn Power Co.	Calculated avoided capacity, recovery of capacity payments.
8/89	8555	TX	Occidental Chemical Corp.	Houston Lighting & Power Co.	Cost-of-service, rate design.
8/89	3840-U	GA	Georgia Public Service Commission	Georgia Power Co.	Revenue forecasting, weather normalization.
9/89	2087	NM	Attorney General of New Mexico	Public Service Co. of New Mexico	Prudence - Palo Verde Nuclear Units 1, 2 and 3, load fore-casting.
10/89	2262	NM	New Mexico Industrial Energy Consumers	Public Service Co. of New Mexico	Fuel adjustment clause, off-system sales, cost-of-service, rate design, marginal cost.
11/89	38728	IN	Industrial Consumers for Fair Utility Rates	Indiana Michigan Power Co.	Excess capacity, capacity equalization, jurisdictional cost allocation, rate design, interruptible rates.
1/90	U-17282	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Gulf States Utilities	Jurisdictional cost allocation, O&M expense analysis.

Expert Testimony Appearances
of
Stephen J. Baron
As of January 2022

Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
5/90	890366	PA	GPU Industrial Intervenors	Metropolitan Edison Co.	Non-utility generator cost recovery.
6/90	R-901609	PA	Armco Advanced Materials Corp., Allegheny Ludlum Corp.	West Penn Power Co.	Allocation of QF demand charges in the fuel cost, cost-of-service, rate design.
9/90	8278	MD	Maryland Industrial Group	Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.	Cost-of-service, rate design, revenue allocation.
12/90	U-9346 Rebuttal	MI	Association of Businesses Advocating Tariff Equity	Consumers Power Co.	Demand-side management, environmental externalities.
12/90	U-17282 Phase IV	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Gulf States Utilities	Revenue requirements, jurisdictional allocation.
12/90	90-205	ME	Airco Industrial Gases	Central Maine Power Co.	Investigation into interruptible service and rates.
1/91	90-12-03 Interim	CT	Connecticut Industrial Energy Consumers	Connecticut Light & Power Co.	Interim rate relief, financial analysis, class revenue allocation.
5/91	90-12-03 Phase II	CT	Connecticut Industrial Energy Consumers	Connecticut Light & Power Co.	Revenue requirements, cost-of-service, rate design, demand-side management.
8/91	E-7, SUB 487	NC	North Carolina Industrial Energy Consumers	Duke Power Co.	Revenue requirements, cost allocation, rate design, demand-side management.
8/91	8341 Phase I	MD	Westvaco Corp.	Potomac Edison Co.	Cost allocation, rate design, 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.
8/91	91-372 EL-UNC	OH	Armco Steel Co., L.P.	Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.	Economic analysis of cogeneration, avoid cost rate.
9/91	P-910511 P-910512	PA	Allegheny Ludlum Corp., Armco Advanced Materials Co., The West Penn Power Industrial Users' Group	West Penn Power Co.	Economic analysis of proposed CWIP Rider for 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments expenditures.
9/91	91-231 -E-NC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users' Group	Monongahela Power Co.	Economic analysis of proposed CWIP Rider for 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments expenditures.
10/91	8341 - Phase II	MD	Westvaco Corp.	Potomac Edison Co.	Economic analysis of proposed CWIP Rider for 1990 Clean Air

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					Act Amendments expenditures.
10/91	U-17282	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Gulf States Utilities	Results of comprehensive management audit.
Note: No testimony was prefiled on this.					
11/91	U-17949 Subdocket A	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	South Central Bell Telephone Co. and proposed merger with Southern Bell Telephone Co.	Analysis of South Central Bell's restructuring and
12/91	91-410-EL-AIR	OH	Armco Steel Co., Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.	Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.	Rate design, interruptible rates.
12/91	P-880286	PA	Armco Advanced Materials Corp., Allegheny Ludlum Corp.	West Penn Power Co.	Evaluation of appropriate avoided capacity costs - QF projects.
1/92	C-913424	PA	Duquesne Interruptible Complainants	Duquesne Light Co.	Industrial interruptible rate.
6/92	92-02-19	CT	Connecticut Industrial Energy Consumers	Yankee Gas Co.	Rate design.
8/92	2437	NM	New Mexico Industrial Intervenors	Public Service Co. of New Mexico	Cost-of-service.
8/92	R-00922314	PA	GPU Industrial Intervenors	Metropolitan Edison Co.	Cost-of-service, rate design, energy cost rate.
9/92	39314	ID	Industrial Consumers for Fair Utility Rates	Indiana Michigan Power Co.	Cost-of-service, rate design, energy cost rate, rate treatment.
10/92	M-00920312 C-007	PA	The GPU Industrial Intervenors	Pennsylvania Electric Co.	Cost-of-service, rate design, energy cost rate, rate treatment.
12/92	U-17949	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	South Central Bell Co.	Management audit.
12/92	R-00922378	PA	Armco Advanced Materials Co. The WPP Industrial Intervenors	West Penn Power Co.	Cost-of-service, rate design, energy cost rate, SO_2 allowance rate treatment.
1/93	8487	MD	The Maryland Industrial Group	Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.	Electric cost-of-service and rate design, gas rate design (flexible rates).
2/93	E002/GR-92-1185	MN	North Star Steel Co. Praxair, Inc.	Northern States Power Co.	Interruptible rates.

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4/93	EC92 21000 ER92-806-000 (Rebuttal)	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Gulf States Utilities/Entergy agreement.	Merger of GSU into Entergy System; impact on system
7/93	93-0114-E-C	WV	Airco Gases	Monongahela Power Co.	Interruptible rates.
8/93	930759-EG	FL	Florida Industrial Power Users' Group	Generic - Electric Utilities	Cost recovery and allocation of DSM costs.
9/93	M-009 30406	PA	Lehigh Valley Power Committee	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	Ratemaking treatment of off-system sales revenues.
11/93	346	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers	Generic - Gas Utilities	Allocation of gas pipeline transition costs - FERC Order 636.
12/93	U-17735	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	Nuclear plant prudence, forecasting, excess capacity.
4/94	E-015/ GR-94-001	MN	Large Power Intervenors	Minnesota Power Co.	Cost allocation, rate design, rate phase-in plan.
5/94	U-20178	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Louisiana Power & Light Co.	Analysis of least cost integrated resource plan and demand-side management program.
7/94	R-00942986	PA	Armco, Inc.; West Penn Power Industrial Intervenors	West Penn Power Co.	Cost-of-service, allocation of rate increase, rate design, emission allowance sales, and operations and maintenance expense.
7/94	94-0035-E-42T	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Monongahela Power Co.	Cost-of-service, allocation of rate increase, and rate design.
8/94	EC94 13-000	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Gulf States Utilities/Entergy	Analysis of extended reserve shutdown units and violation of system agreement by Entergy.
9/94	R-00943 081 R-00943 081C0001	PA	Lehigh Valley Power Committee	Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission	Analysis of interruptible rate terms and conditions, availability.
9/94	U-17735	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	Evaluation of appropriate avoided cost rate.
9/94	U-19904	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Gulf States Utilities	Revenue requirements.

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Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
10/94	5258-U	GA	Georgia Public Service Commission	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Proposals to address competition in telecommunication markets.
11/94	EC94-7-000 ER94-898-000	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Commission	El Paso Electric and Central and Southwest	Merger economics, transmission equalization hold harmless proposals.
2/95	941-430EG	CO	CF&I Steel, L.P.	Public Service Company of Colorado	Interruptible rates, cost-of-service.
4/95	R-00943271	PA	PP&L Industrial Customer Alliance	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	Cost-of-service, allocation of rate increase, rate design, interruptible rates.
6/95	C-00913424 C-00946104	PA	Duquesne Interruptible Complainants	Duquesne Light Co.	Interruptible rates.
8/95	ER95-112 -000	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Services, Inc.	Open Access Transmission Tariffs - Wholesale.
10/95	U-21485	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Gulf States Utilities Company	Nuclear decommissioning, revenue requirements, capital structure.
10/95	ER95-1042 -000	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Commission	System Energy Resources, Inc.	Nuclear decommissioning, revenue requirements.
10/95	U-21485	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Gulf States Utilities Co.	Nuclear decommissioning and cost of debt capital, capital structure.
11/95	I-940032	PA	Industrial Energy Consumers of Pennsylvania	State-wide - all utilities	Retail competition issues.
7/96	U-21496	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Central Louisiana Electric Co.	Revenue requirement analysis.
7/96	8725	MD	Maryland Industrial Group	Baltimore Gas & Elec. Co., Potomac Elec. Power Co., Constellation Energy Co.	Ratemaking issues associated with a Merger.
8/96	U-17735	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	Revenue requirements.
9/96	U-22092	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Gulf States, Inc.	Decommissioning, weather normalization, capital structure.
2/97	R-973877	PA	Philadelphia Area Industrial Energy Users Group	PECO Energy Co.	Competitive restructuring policy issues, stranded cost, transition charges.

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Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
6/97	Civil Action No. 94-11474	US Bank-ruptcy Court Middle District of Louisiana	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	Confirmation of reorganization plan; analysis of rate paths produced by competing plans.
6/97	R-973953	PA	Philadelphia Area Industrial Energy Users Group	PECO Energy Co.	Retail competition issues, rate unbundling, stranded cost analysis.
6/97	8738	MD	Maryland Industrial Group	Generic	Retail competition issues
7/97	R-973954	PA	PP&L Industrial Customer Alliance	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	Retail competition issues, rate unbundling, stranded cost analysis.
10/97	97-204	KY	Alcan Aluminum Corp. Southwire Co.	Big River Electric Corp.	Analysis of cost of service issues - Big Rivers Restructuring Plan
10/97	R-974008	PA	Metropolitan Edison Industrial Users	Metropolitan Edison Co.	Retail competition issues, rate unbundling, stranded cost analysis.
10/97	R-974009	PA	Pennsylvania Electric Industrial Customer	Pennsylvania Electric Co.	Retail competition issues, rate unbundling, stranded cost analysis.
11/97	U-22491	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Gulf States, Inc.	Decommissioning, weather normalization, capital structure.
11/97	P-971265	PA	Philadelphia Area Industrial Energy Users Group	Enron Energy Services Power, Inc./ PECO Energy	Analysis of Retail Restructuring Proposal.
12/97	R-973981	PA	West Penn Power Industrial Intervenors	West Penn Power Co.	Retail competition issues, rate unbundling, stranded cost analysis.
12/97	R-974104	PA	Duquesne Industrial Intervenors	Duquesne Light Co.	Retail competition issues, rate unbundling, stranded cost analysis.
3/98	U-22092 (Allocated Stranded Cost Issues)	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Gulf States Utilities Co.	Retail competition, stranded cost quantification.
3/98	U-22092	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Gulf States Utilities, Inc.	Stranded cost quantification, restructuring issues.
9/98	U-17735	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Cajun Electric Power Cooperative, Inc.	Revenue requirements analysis, weather normalization.

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Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
12/98	8794	MD	Maryland Industrial Group and Millennium Inorganic Chemicals Inc.	Baltimore Gas and Electric Co.	Electric utility restructuring, stranded cost recovery, rate unbundling.
12/98	U-23358	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Gulf States, Inc.	Nuclear decommissioning, weather normalization, Entergy System Agreement.
5/99 (Cross-Answering Testimony)	EC-98-40-000	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Commission	American Electric Power Co. & Central South West Corp.	Merger issues related to market power mitigation proposals.
5/99 (Response Testimony)	98-426	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Louisville Gas & Electric Co.	Performance based regulation, settlement proposal issues, cross-subsidies between electric. And gas services.
6/99	98-0452	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power, Monongahela Power, & Potomac Edison Companies	Electric utility restructuring, stranded cost recovery, rate unbundling.
7/99	99-03-35	CT	Connecticut Industrial \Energy Consumers	United Illuminating Company	Electric utility restructuring, stranded cost recovery, rate unbundling.
7/99	Adversary Proceeding No. 98-1065	U.S. Bankruptcy Court	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Cajun Electric Power Cooperative	Motion to dissolve preliminary injunction.
7/99	99-03-06	CT	Connecticut Industrial Energy Consumers	Connecticut Light & Power Co.	Electric utility restructuring, stranded cost recovery, rate unbundling.
10/99	U-24182	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Gulf States, Inc.	Nuclear decommissioning, weather normalization, Entergy System Agreement.
12/99	U-17735	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Cajun Electric Power Cooperative, Inc.	Ananlysi of Proposed Contract Rates, Market Rates.
03/00	U-17735	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Cajun Electric Power Cooperative, Inc.	Evaluation of Cooperative Power Contract Elections
03/00	99-1658-EL-ETP	OH	AK Steel Corporation	Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.	Electric utility restructuring, stranded cost recovery, rate Unbundling.

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Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
08/00	98-0452 E-GI	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Co. American Electric Co.	Electric utility restructuring rate unbundling.
08/00	00-1050 E-T 00-1051-E-T	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Electric utility restructuring rate unbundling.
09/00	00-1178-E-T	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Co. Wheeling Power Co.	Electric utility restructuring rate unbundling
10/00	SOAH 473- 00-1020 PUC 2234	TX	The Dallas-Fort Worth Hospital Council and The Coalition of Independent Colleges And Universities	TXU, Inc.	Electric utility restructuring rate unbundling.
12/00	U-24993	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Gulf States, Inc.	Nuclear decommissioning, revenue requirements.
12/00	EL00-66- 000 & ER00-2854 EL95-33-002	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Services Inc.	Inter-Company System Agreement: Modifications for retail competition, interruptible load.
04/01	U-21453, U-20925, U-22092 (Subdocket B) Addressing Contested Issues	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Gulf States, Inc.	Jurisdictional Business Separation - Texas Restructuring Plan
10/01	14000-U	GA	Georgia Public Service Commission Adversary Staff	Georgia Power Co.	Test year revenue forecast.
11/01	U-25687	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Gulf States, Inc.	Nuclear decommissioning requirements transmission revenues.
11/01	U-25965	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Generic .	Independent Transmission Company ("Transco"). RTO rate design.
03/02	001148-EI	FL	South Florida Hospital and Healthcare Assoc.	Florida Power & Light Company	Retail cost of service, rate design, resource planning and demand side management.
06/02	U-25965	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Gulf States Entergy Louisiana	RTO Issues
07/02	U-21453	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	SWEPCO, AEP	Jurisdictional Business Sep. - Texas Restructuring Plan.

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Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
08/02	U-25888	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Louisiana, Inc. Entergy Gulf States, Inc.	Modifications to the Inter-Company System Agreement, Production Cost Equalization.
08/02	EL01-88-000	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Services Inc. and the Entergy Operating Companies	Modifications to the Inter-Company System Agreement, Production Cost Equalization.
11/02	02S-315EG	CO	CF&I Steel & Climax Molybdenum Co.	Public Service Co. of Colorado	Fuel Adjustment Clause
01/03	U-17735	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Louisiana Coops	Contract Issues
02/03	02S-594E	CO	Cripple Creek and Victor Gold Mining Co.	Aquila, Inc.	Revenue requirements, purchased power.
04/03	U-26527	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Gulf States, Inc.	Weather normalization, power purchase expenses, System Agreement expenses.
11/03	ER03-753-000	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Entergy Services, Inc. and the Entergy Operating Companies	Proposed modifications to System Agreement Tariff MSS-4.
11/03	ER03-583-000 ER03-583-001 ER03-583-002 ER03-681-000, ER03-681-001 ER03-682-000, ER03-682-001 ER03-682-002	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Services, Inc., the Entergy Operating Companies, EWO Market-Ing, L.P, and Entergy Power, Inc.	Evaluation of Wholesale Purchased Power Contracts.
12/03	U-27136	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Louisiana, Inc.	Evaluation of Wholesale Purchased Power Contracts.
01/04	E-01345-03-0437	AZ	Kroger Company	Arizona Public Service Co.	Revenue allocation rate design.
02/04	00032071	PA	Duquesne Industrial Intervenors	Duquesne Light Company	Provider of last resort issues.
03/04	03A-436E	CO	CF&I Steel, LP and Climax Molybedenum	Public Service Company of Colorado	Purchased Power Adjustment Clause.

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Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
04/04	2003-00433 2003-00434	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Louisville Gas & Electric Co. Kentucky Utilities Co.	Cost of Service Rate Design
0-6/04	03S-539E	CO	Cripple Creek, Victor Gold Mining Co., Goodrich Corp., Holcim (U.S.,), Inc., and The Trane Co.	Aquila, Inc.	Cost of Service, Rate Design Interruptible Rates
06/04	R-00049255	PA	PP&L Industrial Customer Alliance PPLICA	PPL Electric Utilities Corp.	Cost of service, rate design, tariff issues and transmission service charge.
10/04	04S-164E	CO	CF&I Steel Company, Climax Mines	Public Service Company of Colorado	Cost of service, rate design, Interruptible Rates.
03/05	Case No. 2004-00426 Case No. 2004-00421	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Kentucky Utilities Louisville Gas & Electric Co.	Environmental cost recovery.
06/05	050045-EI	FL	South Florida Hospital and Healthcare Assoc.	Florida Power & Light Company	Retail cost of service, rate design
07/05	U-28155	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Entergy Louisiana, Inc. Entergy Gulf States, Inc.	Independent Coordinator of Transmission – Cost/Benefit
09/05	Case Nos. 05-0402-E-CN 05-0750-E-PC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Environmental cost recovery, Securitization, Financing Order
01/06	2005-00341	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Kentucky Power Company	Cost of service, rate design, transmission expenses. Congestion Cost Recovery Mechanism
03/06	U-22092	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Entergy Gulf States, Inc.	Separation of EGSI into Texas and Louisiana Companies.
03/06	05-1278-E-PC-PW-42T	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Co. Wheeling Power Co.	Retail cost of service, rate design.
04/06	U-25116	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Entergy Louisiana, Inc.	Transmission Prudence Investigation
06/06	R-00061346 C0001-0005	PA	Duquesne Industrial Intervenors & IECPA	Duquesne Light Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design, Transmission Service Charge, Tariff Issues
06/06	R-00061366 R-00061367 P-00062213 P-00062214		Met-Ed Industrial Energy Users Group and Penelec Industrial Customer Alliance	Metropolitan Edison Co. Pennsylvania Electric Co.	Generation Rate Cap, Transmission Service Charge, Cost of Service, Rate Design, Tariff Issues
07/06	U-22092 Sub-J	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Entergy Gulf States, Inc.	Separation of EGSI into Texas and Louisiana Companies.

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Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
07/06	Case No. 2006-00130 Case No. 2006-00129	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Kentucky Utilities Louisville Gas & Electric Co.	Environmental cost recovery.
08/06	Case No. PUE-2006-00065	VA	Old Dominion Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Appalachian Power Co.	Cost Allocation, Allocation of Rev Incr, Off-System Sales margin rate treatment
09/06	E-01345A-05-0816	AZ	Kroger Company	Arizona Public Service Co.	Revenue allocation, cost of service, rate design.
11/06	Doc. No. 97-01-15RE02	CT	Connecticut Industrial Energy Consumers	Connecticut Light & Power United Illuminating	Rate unbundling issues.
01/07	Case No. 06-0960-E-42T	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Retail Cost of Service Revenue apportionment
03/07	U-29764	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Entergy Gulf States, Inc. Entergy Louisiana, LLC	Implementation of FERC Decision Jurisdictional & Rate Class Allocation
05/07	Case No. 07-63-EL-UNC	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Ohio Power, Columbus Southern Power	Environmental Surcharge Rate Design
05/07	R-00049255 Remand	PA	PP&L Industrial Customer Alliance PPLICA	PPL Electric Utilities Corp.	Cost of service, rate design, tariff issues and transmission service charge.
06/07	R-00072155	PA	PP&L Industrial Customer Alliance PPLICA	PPL Electric Utilities Corp.	Cost of service, rate design, tariff issues.
07/07	Doc. No. 07F-037E	CO	Gateway Canyons LLC	Grand Valley Power Coop.	Distribution Line Cost Allocation
09/07	Doc. No. 05-UR-103	WI	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group, Inc.	Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	Cost of Service, rate design, tariff Issues, Interruptible rates.
11/07	ER07-682-000	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Entergy Services, Inc. and the Entergy Operating Companies	Proposed modifications to System Agreement Schedule MSS-3. Cost functionalization issues.
1/08	Doc. No. 20000-277-ER-07	WY	Cimarex Energy Company	Rocky Mountain Power (PacifiCorp)	Vintage Pricing, Marginal Cost Pricing Projected Test Year
1/08	Case No. 07-551	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Ohio Edison, Toledo Edison Cleveland Electric Illuminating	Class Cost of Service, Rate Restructuring, Apportionment of Revenue Increase to Rate Schedules
2/08	ER07-956	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Entergy Services, Inc. and the Entergy Operating Companies	Entergy's Compliance Filing System Agreement Bandwidth Calculations.
2/08	Doc No. P-00072342	PA	West Penn Power Industrial Intervenors	West Penn Power Co.	Default Service Plan issues.
3/08	Doc No. E-01933A-05-0650	AZ	Kroger Company	Tucson Electric Power Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design

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Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
05/08	08-0278 E-GI	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Co. American Electric Power Co.	Expanded Net Energy Cost "ENEC" Analysis.
6/08	Case No. 08-124-EL-ATA	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Ohio Edison, Toledo Edison Cleveland Electric Illuminating	Recovery of Deferred Fuel Cost
7/08	Docket No. 07-035-93	UT	Kroger Company	Rocky Mountain Power Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
08/08	Doc. No. 6680-UR-116	WI	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group, Inc.	Wisconsin Power and Light Co.	Cost of Service, rate design, tariff Issues, Interruptible rates.
09/08	Doc. No. 6690-UR-119	WI	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group, Inc.	Wisconsin Public Service Co.	Cost of Service, rate design, tariff Issues, Interruptible rates.
09/08	Case No. 08-936-EL-SSO	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Ohio Edison, Toledo Edison Cleveland Electric Illuminating	Provider of Last Resort Competitive Solicitation
09/08	Case No. 08-935-EL-SSO	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Ohio Edison, Toledo Edison Cleveland Electric Illuminating	Provider of Last Resort Rate Plan
09/08	Case No. 08-917-EL-SSO 08-918-EL-SSO	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Ohio Power Company Columbus Southern Power Co.	Provider of Last Resort Rate Plan
10/08	2008-00251 2008-00252	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Louisville Gas & Electric Co. Kentucky Utilities Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
11/08	08-1511 E-GI	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Expanded Net Energy Cost "ENEC" Analysis.
11/08	M-2008-2036188, M-2008-2036197	PA	Met-Ed Industrial Energy Users Group and Penelec Industrial Customer Alliance	Metropolitan Edison Co. Pennsylvania Electric Co.	Transmission Service Charge
01/09	ER08-1056	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Services, Inc. and the Entergy Operating Companies	Entergy's Compliance Filing System Agreement Bandwidth Calculations.
01/09	E-01345A-08-0172	AZ	Kroger Company	Arizona Public Service Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
02/09	2008-00409	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
5/09	PUE-2009 -00018	VA	VA Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Dominion Virginia Power Company	Transmission Cost Recovery Rider
5/09	09-0177-E-GI	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Expanded Net Energy Cost "ENEC" Analysis
6/09	PUE-2009 -00016	VA	VA Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Dominion Virginia Power Company	Fuel Cost Recovery Rider

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Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
6/09	PUE-2009 -00038	VA	Old Dominion Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Appalachian Power Company	Fuel Cost Recovery Rider
7/09	080677-EI	FL	South Florida Hospital and Healthcare Assoc.	Florida Power & Light Company	Retail cost of service, rate design
8/09	U-20925 (RRF 2004)	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Entergy Louisiana LLC	Interruptible Rate Refund Settlement
9/09	09AL-299E	CO	CF&I Steel Company Climax Molybdenum	Public Service Company of Colorado	Energy Cost Rate issues
9/09	Doc. No. 05-UR-104	WI	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group, Inc.	Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	Cost of Service, rate design, tariff Issues, Interruptible rates.
9/09	Doc. No. 6680-UR-117	WI	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group, Inc.	Wisconsin Power and Light Co.	Cost of Service, rate design, tariff Issues, Interruptible rates.
10/09	Docket No. 09-035-23	UT	Kroger Company	Rocky Mountain Power Co.	Cost of Service, Allocation of Rev Increase
10/09	09AL-299E	CO	CF&I Steel Company Climax Molybdenum	Public Service Company of Colorado	Cost of Service, Rate Design
11/09	PUE-2009 -00019	VA	VA Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Dominion Virginia Power Company	Cost of Service, Rate Design
11/09	09-1485 E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Expanded Net Energy Cost “ENEC” Analysis.
12/09	Case No. 09-906-EL-SSO	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Ohio Edison, Toledo Edison Cleveland Electric Illuminating	Provider of Last Resort Rate Plan
12/09	ER09-1224	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Services, Inc. and the Entergy Operating Companies	Entergy’s Compliance Filing System Agreement Bandwidth Calculations.
12/09	Case No. PUE-2009-00030	VA	Old Dominion Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Appalachian Power Co.	Cost Allocation, Allocation of Rev Increase, Rate Design
2/10	Docket No. 09-035-23	UT	Kroger Company	Rocky Mountain Power Co.	Rate Design
3/10	Case No. 09-1352-E-42T	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Retail Cost of Service Revenue apportionment
3/10	E015/ GR-09-1151	MN	Large Power Intervenors	Minnesota Power Co.	Cost of Service, rate design
4/10	EL09-61	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Service Commission	Entergy Services, Inc. and the Entergy Operating Companies	System Agreement Issues Related to off-system sales
4/10	2009-00459	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Kentucky Power Company	Cost of service, rate design, transmission expenses.

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Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
4/10	2009-00548 2009-00549	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Louisville Gas & Electric Co. Kentucky Utilities Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
7/10	R-2010-2161575	PA	Philadelphia Area Industrial Energy Users Group	PECO Energy Company	Cost of Service, Rate Design
09/10	2010-00167	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
09/10	10M-245E	CO	CF&I Steel Company Climax Molybdenum	Public Service Company of Colorado	Economic Impact of Clean Air Act
11/10	10-0699-E-42T	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Cost of Service, Rate Design, Transmission Rider
11/10	Doc. No. 4220-UR-116	WI	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group, Inc.	Northern States Power Co. Wisconsin	Cost of Service, rate design
12/10	10A-554EG	CO	CF&I Steel Company Climax Molybdenum	Public Service Company	Demand Side Management Issues
12/10	10-2586-EL-SSO	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Duke Energy Ohio	Provider of Last Resort Rate Plan Electric Security Plan
3/11	20000-384-ER-10	WY	Wyoming Industrial Energy Consumers	Rocky Mountain Power Wyoming	Electric Cost of Service, Revenue Apportionment, Rate Design
5/11	2011-00036	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Big Rivers Electric Corporation	Cost of Service, Rate Design
6/11	Docket No. 10-035-124	UT	Kroger Company	Rocky Mountain Power Co.	Class Cost of Service
6/11	PUE-2011-00045	VA	VA Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Dominion Virginia Power Company	Fuel Cost Recovery Rider
07/11	U-29764	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Entergy Gulf States, Inc. Entergy Louisiana, LLC	Entergy System Agreement - Successor Agreement, Revisions, RTO Day 2 Market Issues
07/11	Case Nos. 11-346-EL-SSO 11-348-EL-SSO	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Ohio Power Company Columbus Southern Power Co.	Electric Security Rate Plan, Provider of Last Resort Issues
08/11	PUE-2011-00034	VA	Old Dominion Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Appalachian Power Co.	Cost Allocation, Rate Recovery of RPS Costs
09/11	2011-00161 2011-00162	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility	Louisville Gas & Electric Co. Kentucky Utilities Company	Environmental Cost Recovery
09/11	Case Nos. 11-346-EL-SSO 11-348-EL-SSO	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Ohio Power Company Columbus Southern Power Co.	Electric Security Rate Plan, Stipulation Support Testimony
10/11	11-0452 E-P-T	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Energy Efficiency/Demand Reduction Cost Recovery

Expert Testimony Appearances
of
Stephen J. Baron
As of January 2022

Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
11/11	11-1272 E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Expanded Net Energy Cost "ENEC" Analysis
11/11	E-01345A-11-0224	AZ	Kroger Company	Arizona Public Service Co.	Decoupling
12/11	E-01345A-11-0224	AZ	Kroger Company	Arizona Public Service Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
3/12	Case No. 2011-00401	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Consumers	Kentucky Power Company	Environmental Cost Recovery
4/12	2011-00036 Rehearing Case	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Big Rivers Electric Corporation	Cost of Service, Rate Design
5/12	2011-346 2011-348	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Ohio Power Company	Electric Security Rate Plan Interruptible Rate Issues
6/12	PUE-2012 -00051	VA	Old Dominion Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Appalachian Power Company	Fuel Cost Recovery Rider
6/12	12-00012 12-00026	TN	Eastman Chemical Co. Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.	Kingsport Power Company	Demand Response Programs
6/12	Docket No. 11-035-200	UT	Kroger Company	Rocky Mountain Power Co.	Class Cost of Service
6/12	12-0275-E-GI	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Energy Efficiency Rider
6/12	12-0399-E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Expanded Net Energy Cost ("ENEC")
7/12	120015-EI	FL	South Florida Hospital and Healthcare Assoc.	Florida Power & Light Company	Retail cost of service, rate design
7/12	2011-00063	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Big Rivers Electric Corporation	Environmental Cost Recovery
8/12	Case No. 2012-00226	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Consumers	Kentucky Power Company	Real Time Pricing Tariff
9/12	ER12-1384	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Commission	Entergy Services, Inc.	Entergy System Agreement, Cancelled Plant Cost Treatment
9/12	2012-00221 2012-00222	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Louisville Gas & Electric Co. Kentucky Utilities Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
11/12	12-1238 E-GI	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Expanded Net Energy Cost Recovery Issues
12/12	U-29764	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Entergy Gulf States Louisiana	Purchased Power Contracts
12/12	EL09-61	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Service Commission	Entergy Services, Inc. and the Entergy Operating	System Agreement Issues Related to off-system sales

Expert Testimony Appearances
of
Stephen J. Baron
As of January 2022

Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
				Companies	Damages Phase
12/12	E-01933A-12-0291	AZ	Kroger Company	Tucson Electric Power Co.	Decoupling
1/13	12-1188 E-PC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Securitization of ENEC Costs
1/13	E-01933A-12-0291	AZ	Kroger Company	Tucson Electric Power Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
4/13	12-1571 E-PC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Generation Resource Transition Plan Issues
4/13	PUE-2012 -00141	VA	Old Dominion Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Appalachian Power Company	Generation Asset Transfer Issues
6/13	12-1655 E-PC/11-1775 -E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Generation Asset Transfer Issues
06/13	U-32675	LA	Louisiana Public Service Commission Staff	Entergy Gulf States, Inc. Entergy Louisiana, LLC	MISO Joint Implementation Plan Issues
7/13	130040-EI	FL	WCF Health Utility Alliance	Tampa Electric Company	Cost of Service, Rate Design
7/13	13-0467-E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Expanded Net Energy Cost (“ENEC”)
7/13	13-0462-E-GI	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Energy Efficiency Issues
8/13	13-0557-E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Right-of-Way, Vegetation Control Cost Recovery Surcharge Issues
10/13	2013-00199	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Big Rivers Electric Corporation	Ratemaking Policy Associated with Rural Economic Reserve Funds
10/13	13-0764-E-CN	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Rate Recovery Issues – Clinch River Gas Conversion Project
11/13	R-2013-2372129	PA	United States Steel Corporation	Duquesne Light Company	Cost of Service, Rate Design
11/13	13A-0686EG	CO	CF&I Steel Company Climax Molybdenum	Public Service Company of Colorado	Demand Side Management Issues
11/13	13-1064-E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Right-of-Way, Vegetation Control Cost Recovery Surcharge Issues
4/14	ER-432-002	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Service Commission	Entergy Services, Inc. and the Entergy Operating Companies	System Agreement Issues Related to Union Pacific Railroad Litigation Settlement
5/14	2013-2385 2013-2386	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Ohio Power Company	Electric Security Rate Plan Interruptible Rate Issues

Expert Testimony Appearances
of
Stephen J. Baron
As of January 2022

Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
5/14	14-0344-E-GI	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Expanded Net Energy Cost ("ENEC")
5/14	14-0345-E-PC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Energy Efficiency Issues
5/14	Docket No. 13-035-184	UT	Kroger Company	Rocky Mountain Power Co.	Class Cost of Service
7/14	PUE-2014-00007	VA	Old Dominion Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Appalachian Power Company	Renewable Portfolio Standard Rider Issues
7/14	ER13-2483	FERC	Bear Island Paper WB LLC	Old Dominion Electric Cooperative	Cost of Service, Rate Design Issues
8/14	14-0546-E-PC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Rate Recovery Issues – Mitchell Asset Transfer
8/14	PUE-2014-00026	VA	Old Dominion Committee	Appalachian Power Company	Biennial Review Case - Cost of Service Issues
9/14	14-841-EL-SSO	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Duke Energy Ohio	Electric Security Rate Plan Standard Service Offer
10/14	14-0702-E-42T	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
11/14	14-1550-E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Expanded Net Energy Cost ("ENEC")
12/14	EL14-026	SD	Black Hills Power Industrial Intervenors	Black Hills Power, Inc.	Cost of Service Issues
12/14	14-1152-E-42T	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Cost of Service, Rate Design transmission, lost revenues
2/15	14-1297 EI-SS0	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Ohio Edison, Toledo Edison Cleveland Electric Illuminating	Electric Security Rate Plan Standard Service Offer
3/15	2014-00396	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Kentucky Power Company	Cost of service, rate design, transmission expenses.
3/15	2014-00371 2014-00372	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Louisville Gas & Electric Co. Kentucky Utilities Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
5/15	EL10-65	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Service Commission	Entergy Services, Inc. and the Entergy Operating Companies	System Agreement Issues Related to Interruptible load
5/15	15-0301-E-GI	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Expanded Net Energy Cost ("ENEC")
5/15	15-0303-E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company, Wheeling Power Co.	Energy Efficiency/Demand Response

Expert Testimony Appearances
of
Stephen J. Baron
As of January 2022

Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
6/15	14-1580-EL-RDR	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Duke Energy Ohio	Energy Efficiency Rider Issues
7/15	EL10-65	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Service Commission	Entergy Services, Inc. and the Entergy Operating Companies	System Agreement Issues Related to Off-System Sales and Bandwidth Tariff
8/15	PUE-2015 -00034	VA	Old Dominion Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Appalachian Power Company	Renewable Portfolio Standard Rider Issues
8/15	87-0669-E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
11/15	D2015-6.51	MT	Montana Large Customer Group	Montana Dakota Utilities Co.	Class Cost of Service, Rate Design
11/15	15-1351-E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Expanded Net Energy Cost (“ENEC”)
3/16	EL01-88 Remand	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Service Commission	Entergy Services, Inc. and the Entergy Operating Companies	System Agreement Issues Related to Bandwidth Tariff
5/16	16-0239-E-ENEC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Expanded Net Energy Cost (“ENEC”)
6/16	E-01933A-15-0322	AZ	Kroger Company	Tucson Electric Power Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
6/16	16-00001	TN	East Tennessee Energy Consumers	Kingsport Power Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
6/16	14-1297-EL-SS0-Rehearing	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Ohio Edison, Toledo Edison Cleveland Electric Illuminating	Electric Security Rate Plan Standard Service Offer
06/16	15-1734-E-T-PC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company, Wheeling Power Co.	Demand Response Rider
7/16	160021-EI	FL	South Florida Hospital and Healthcare Assoc.	Florida Power & Light Company	Retail cost of service, rate design
7/16	16AL-0048E	CO	CF&I.Steel LP Climax Molybdenum	Public Service Company of Colorado	Cost of Service, Rate Design
7/16	16-0403-E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Energy Efficiency/Demand Response
10/16	16-1121-E-ENEC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Expanded Net Energy Cost (“ENEC”)
11/16	16-0395-EL-SSO	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Dayton Power & Light	Electric Security Rate Plan
11/16	EL09-61-004 Remand	FERC	Louisiana Public Service Service Commission	Entergy Services, Inc. and the Entergy Operating Companies	System Agreement Issues Related to off-system sales Damages Phase

Expert Testimony Appearances
of
Stephen J. Baron
As of January 2022

Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
12/16	1139	D.C.	Healthcare Council of the National Capital Area	Potomac Electric Power Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
1/17	E-01345A-16-0036	AZ	Kroger	Arizona Public Service Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
2/17	16-1026-E-PC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Co.	Wind Project Purchase Power Agreement
3/17	2016-00370 2016-00371	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Louisville Gas & Electric Co. Kentucky Utilities Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
5/17	16-1852	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Ohio Power Company	Electric Security Rate Plan Interruptible Rate Issues
7/17	17-00032	TN	East Tennessee Energy Consumers	Kingsport Power Co.	Vegetation Management Cost Recovery
8/17	17-0631-E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Monongahela Power Co.	Electric Energy Purchase Agreement
8/17	17-0296-E-PC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Monongahela Power Co.	Generation Resource Asset Transfer
9/17	2017-0179	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Kentucky Power Company	Cost of service, rate design, transmission cost recover.
9/17	17-0401 E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Energy Efficiency Issues
12/17	17-0894-E-PC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Co.	Wind Project Asset Purchase
5/18	1150/ 1151	D.C.	Healthcare Council of the National Capital Area	Potomac Electric Power Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design Tax Cut and Jobs Act Issues
6/18	17-00143	TN	East Tennessee Energy Consumers	Kingsport Power Co.	Storm Damage Rider Cost Recovery
7/18	18-0503-E-ENEC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Expanded Net Energy Cost ("ENEC")
7/18	18-0504-E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Vegetation Management Cost Recovery
7/18	G.O.236.1	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Tax Cut and Jobs Act Issues
7/18	G.O.236.1	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Tax Cut and Jobs Act Issues
10/18	18-0646-E-42T	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Cost of Service, Rate Design TCJA issues
10/18	18-00038	TN	East Tennessee Energy Consumers	Kingsport Power Co.	Tax Cut and Jobs Act Issues

Expert Testimony Appearances
of
Stephen J. Baron
As of January 2022

Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
11/18	18-1231- E-ENEC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Expanded Net Energy Cost ("ENEC")
11/18	2018-00054	VA	Old Dominion Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Appalachian Power Company	Tax Cut and Jobs Act Issues
12/18	2018-00134	VA	Collegiate Clean Energy	Appalachian Power Company	Competitive Service Provider Issues
1/19	2018-00294 2018-00295	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Louisville Gas & Electric Co. Kentucky Utilities Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
1/19	2018-00101	VA	VA Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Dominion Virginia Power Company	Cost of Service
2/19	UD-18-07	City of New Orleans	Crescent City Power Users Group	Entergy New Orleans	Cost of Service, Rate Design
4/19	42310	GA	Georgia Public Service Commission Staff	Georgia Power Company	2019 Integrated Resource Plan Optimal Reserve Margin Issues
7/19	19-0396 E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Energy Efficiency Issues
10/19	19-0387 E-PC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Economic Development Fund
10/19	19-0564 E-T	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Mitchell Generating Plant Surcharge
10/19	E-01933A- 19-0028	AZ	Kroger Company	Tucson Electric Power Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
11/19	19-0785 E-ENEC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	Expanded Net Energy Cost ("ENEC")
11/19	2018-00101	VA	VA Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Dominion Virginia Power Company	Cost of Service
11/22	2019-00170 -UT	NM	COG Operating, LLC	Southwestern Public Service Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
12/19	19-1028 E-PC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co.	PURPA Contract Buy-out
4/20	20-00064	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Big Rivers Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Rate Design
7/20	2019-226-E	SC	The South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	Dominion Energy South Carolina	2020 Integrated Resource Plan Load Forecasting, Reserve Margin Issue
7/20	2020-00015	VA	Old Dominion Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Appalachian Power Company	2020 Triennial Review Case - Cost Allocation, Revenue Apportionment
8/20	E-01345A- 19-0236	AZ	Kroger Company	Arizona Public Service Co	Cost of Service, Rate Design

Expert Testimony Appearances
of
Stephen J. Baron
As of January 2022

Date	Case	Jurisdict.	Party	Utility	Subject
10/20	2020-00174	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc., KY AG	Kentucky Power Company	Cost of service, net metering, transmission costs.
11/20	20-0665 E-ENEC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co	Expanded Net Energy Cost ("ENEC")
2/21	2019-224-E 2019-225-E	SC	The South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	Duke Energy Carolinas Duke Energy Progress	2020 Integrated Resource Plan Load Forecasting, Reserve Margin Issue
3/21	2020-00349 2020-00350	KY	Kentucky Industrial Utility Customers, Inc.	Louisville Gas & Electric Co. Kentucky Utilities Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design. Net Metering issues
3/21	20AL-0432E	CO	Climax Molybdenum	Public Service Company of Colorado	Cost of Service, Rate Design
3/21	20-1476-	OH	Ohio Energy Group	Ohio Edison, Toledo Edison Cleveland Electric Illuminating	Electric Security Rate Plan Standard Service Offer
5/21	20-1040 E-CN	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Environmental CCN and Surcharge
5/21	20-1012 E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Company	Infrastructure Investment Tracker and Surcharge
5/21	2020-00238 -UT	NM	COG Operating, LLC	Southwestern Public Service Co.	Cost of Service, Rate Design
6/21	2021-00045	VA	VA Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Dominion Virginia Power Company	Coal Combustion Residuals Rider CCR Cost Allocation, Rate Design
7/21	20-1049 E-P	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co	Excess Accumulated. Def. Income Tax Rate Treatment
7/21	21-00339 E-ENEC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Appalachian Power Co. Wheeling Power Co.	Expanded Net Energy Cost ("ENEC")
9/21	2021-00058	VA	VA Committee For Fair Utility Rates	Dominion Virginia Power Company	Cost of Service 2020 Triennial Review Case - Cost Allocation, Revenue Apportionment
11/21	21-0658 E-ENEC	WV	West Virginia Energy Users Group	Mon Power Co. Potomac Edison Co	Expanded Net Energy Cost ("ENEC")

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

IN THE MATTER OF:

ELECTRONIC JOINT APPLICATION OF AMERICAN	**)**	
ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC., KENTUCKY	**)**	
POWER COMPANY AND LIBERTY UTILITIES CO.	**)**	**CASE NO. 2021-0481**
FOR APPROVAL OF THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP	**)**	
AND CONTROL OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY	**)**	

EXHIBIT__(SJB-2)

OF

STEPHEN J. BARON

American Electric Power Company, Inc.
Kentucky Power Company
Liberty Utilities Co.
KPSC Case No. 2021-00481
KIUC's First Set of Data Requests
Dated January 13, 2022

DATA REQUEST

KIUC 1_28 Please provide a detailed narrative addressing how Kentucky Power will be charged for transmission services after the transaction closing. In this narrative, please address the following:

a. Will Kentucky Power be treated as any other non-affiliate transmission user in the AEP Zone, such as "Vance Olive?"
b. Will Kentucky Power's transmission costs be included in the calculation of the AEP Zonal charge, as they are currently?
c. Please provide a schedule showing the various components of Kentucky Power's transmission charges after the closing. This request is not seeking the actual or projected costs to Kentucky Power, but rather a table showing which costs would be included in Kentucky Power's charges.

RESPONSE

a. Yes

b. Yes

c. Components of Kentucky Power's transmission charges after closing are described in PJM's guide to billing available at the following link: https://www.pjm.com/markets-and-operations/billing-settlements-and-credit/guide-to-billing

Witness: Amanda R. Conner

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

IN THE MATTER OF:

ELECTRONIC JOINT APPLICATION OF AMERICAN	**)**	
ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC., KENTUCKY	**)**	
POWER COMPANY AND LIBERTY UTILITIES CO.	**)**	**CASE NO. 2021-0481**
FOR APPROVAL OF THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP	**)**	
AND CONTROL OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY	**)**	

EXHIBIT__(SJB-3)

OF

STEPHEN J. BARON

American Electric Power Company, Inc.
Kentucky Power Company
Liberty Utilities Co.
KPSC Case No. 2021-00481
KIUC's First Set of Data Requests
Dated January 13, 2022

DATA REQUEST

KIUC 1_33 Please provide any studies, memoranda, and/or analyses prepared by or for Liberty that address the transmission charges that Kentucky Power will incur from PJM and/or AEP for each of the next 5 years (or less if 5 years is not available).

RESPONSE

As per the terms of the Bridge PCA addressed in Witness Eichler's testimony, Kentucky Power will remain in both PJM and the AEP East Zone for at least the next 24 months. Given this fact, Liberty did not conduct such an analysis. However, the exit from AEP's transmission agreement that will accompany the closing of the transaction will revert Kentucky Power's transmission cost allocation from 12 CP to 1 CP, which Liberty believes will be beneficial for Kentucky Power's customers, barring low-probability / high impact events.

Witness: Drew Landoll

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

IN THE MATTER OF:

ELECTRONIC JOINT APPLICATION OF AMERICAN	**)**	
ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC., KENTUCKY	**)**	
POWER COMPANY AND LIBERTY UTILITIES CO.	**)**	**CASE NO. 2021-0481**
FOR APPROVAL OF THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP	**)**	
AND CONTROL OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY	**)**	

EXHIBIT__(SJB-4)

OF

STEPHEN J. BARON

American Electric Power Company, Inc.
Kentucky Power Company
Liberty Utilities Co.
KPSC Case No. 2021-00481
KIUC's First Set of Data Requests
Dated January 13, 2022

DATA REQUEST

KIUC 1_29 Under the PJM tariff, is Kentucky Power required to continue in the AEP Zone for transmission pricing after the closing? Does Kentucky Power have any option with regard to continuing in the AEP Zone or becoming a standalone transmission zone?

RESPONSE

In the Consolidated Transmission Owners Agreement, Section 7.4, Transmission Rate Zone Size, reads: "For purposes of developing rates for service under the PJM Tariff, transmission rate Zones smaller than those shown in Attachment J to the PJM Tariff, or subzones of those Zones, shall not be permitted within the current boundaries of the PJM Region; provided, however, that additional Zones may be established if the current boundaries of the PJM Region is expanded to accommodate new Parties to this Agreement." Accordingly, Kentucky Power would need to remain in the AEP Transmission Zone as long as Kentucky Power remains a member of PJM.

Witness: Amanda R. Conner

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

IN THE MATTER OF:

ELECTRONIC JOINT APPLICATION OF AMERICAN	**)**	
ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC., KENTUCKY	**)**	
POWER COMPANY AND LIBERTY UTILITIES CO.	**)**	**CASE NO. 2021-0481**
FOR APPROVAL OF THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP	**)**	
AND CONTROL OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY	**)**	

EXHIBIT__(SJB-5)

OF

STEPHEN J. BARON

Annual Transmission Revenue Requirements and Rates		
Transmission Owner (Transmission Zone)	**Annual Transmission Revenue Requirement**	**Network Integration Transmission Service Rate ($/MW-Year)**
AE (AECO)	$125,075,638	$45,693
AEP, AMPT (AEP)	$2,066,332,706	$95,597.51
South FirstEnergy (APS)	$120,322,073^	$13,930.04^
ATSI, AMPT (ATSI)	$831,978,941	$66,744.13
BC (BGE)	$209,965,346.90	$31,311
ComEd (CE)	$718,149,481.11	$34,280.85
Dayton (DAY)	$57,552,702**	$17,393.83**
Duke (DEOK)	$159,235,526	$32,143
Duquesne (DLCO)	$141,278,388.40	$53,072.27
Dominion (DOM)	$1,238,329,019	$61,729.41
Dominion Underground (DOM)	$14,410,946	$744.73
DPL, ODEC (DPL)	$135,227,058	$33,000
East Kentucky Power Cooperative (EKPC)	$67,129,699	$23,763
MAIT (METED, PENELEC)	$295,135,116	$50,128.46
JCPL	$161,318,343	$27,327.27
OVEC	$11,256,927	$5,163.73
PE (PECO)	$135,037,645	$16,022
PPL, AECoop, UGI (PPL)	$596,505,385	$75,204
PEPCO, SMECO (PEPCO)	$173,482,676	$28,165.56
PS (PSEG)	$1,645,668,896	$172,189.67
Rockland (RECO)	$16,833,707	$42,548
TrAILCo	$253,750,977.57	N/A
Silver Run	$23,622,243	N/A
Transource WV	$11,055,915	N/A
NEET MidAtlantic Indiana (CE)	$121,756	N/A

******Dayton Annual Revenue Requirement effective 1/1/2021 pursuant to Settlement Agreement accepted by FERC in Docket No. ER20-1150***
(2020 Settlement Rates: Dayton ARR/NITS effective 5/3/2020-10/2/2020: $42,963,911/$13,184.78; effective 10/3/2020-12/31/2020: $43,101,389/$13,226.97)
^South FirstEnergy Annual Revenue Requirement accepted by FERC, effective 1/1/2021, but subject to refund based on settlement hearing

April 1, 2021 (Updated)

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

IN THE MATTER OF:

ELECTRONIC JOINT APPLICATION OF AMERICAN	**)**	
ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC., KENTUCKY	**)**	
POWER COMPANY AND LIBERTY UTILITIES CO.	**)**	**CASE NO. 2021-0481**
FOR APPROVAL OF THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP	**)**	
AND CONTROL OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY	**)**	

EXHIBIT__(SJB-6)

OF

STEPHEN J. BARON

American Electric Power Company, Inc.
Kentucky Power Company
Liberty Utilities Co.
KPSC Case No. 2021-00481
KIUC's First Set of Data Requests
Dated January 13, 2022

DATA REQUEST

KIUC 1_31 With regard to the AEP Power Coordination Agreement, please explain how Schedule A, Section A-3 operates with respect to capacity resource performance charges. Specifically, in the event that one FRR Operating Company has a unit that fails to meet the capacity performance requirements (underperforms), but another FRR Operating Company has one or more overperforming units, please explain the following:

a. Would the combined FRR Companies be charged any capacity resource performance charges.
b. Under Section A-3, would the underperforming Company be required to pay compensation to the overperforming Company (again assuming that there was no charge from PJM to the combined FRR Companies. If such payments among under and overperforming Companies would be made, how would such charges be determined?

RESPONSE

a. Under the current PJM tariff, the hypothetical scenario where one unit in the FRR plan underperforms during a capacity performance interval and another unit over-performs during the same capacity performance interval in an amount that offsets the underperformance, the combined FRR plan and Operating Companies would not be billed by PJM for a capacity performance charge.

b. No. This provision of the PCA divides any incurred capacity performance penalties among the units and Operating Companies that contributed to the billed charge from PJM.

Witness: Stephan T. Haynes

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

IN THE MATTER OF:

ELECTRONIC JOINT APPLICATION OF AMERICAN	)	
ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC., KENTUCKY	)	
POWER COMPANY AND LIBERTY UTILITIES CO.	)	CASE NO. 2021-0481
FOR APPROVAL OF THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP	)	
AND CONTROL OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY	)	

EXHIBIT__(SJB-7)

OF

STEPHEN J. BARON

American Electric Power Company, Inc.
Kentucky Power Company
Liberty Utilities Co.
KPSC Case No. 2021-00481
KIUC's Second Set of Data Requests
Dated February 4, 2022

DATA REQUEST

KIUC 2_37 Provide an estimate of the current cost to insure a capacity underperformance and explain how such insurance is priced (i.e., is it priced on a $/kW basis).

RESPONSE

The current estimate of the cost to insure Capacity underperformance is $0.34/MW-day. Based on past negotiations, ssuch insurance could be priced based on a number of factors such as the resource mix of the units in the FRR portfolio, the non-performance charge rate and the risk of forced outages at the units in the portfolio.

Witness: Amanda R. Conner

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

IN THE MATTER OF:

ELECTRONIC JOINT APPLICATION OF AMERICAN	**)**	
ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC., KENTUCKY	**)**	
POWER COMPANY AND LIBERTY UTILITIES CO.	**)**	**CASE NO. 2021-0481**
FOR APPROVAL OF THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP	**)**	
AND CONTROL OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY	**)**	

EXHIBIT__(SJB-8)

OF

STEPHEN J. BARON

American Electric Power Company, Inc.
Kentucky Power Company
Liberty Utilities Co.
KPSC Case No. 2021-00481
KIUC's First Set of Data Requests
Dated January 13, 2022

DATA REQUEST

KIUC 1_76

1. Refer to various presentations wherein Algonquin and Liberty have discussed their "playbook" for extracting value from the acquisitions of Kentucky Power and Kentucky Transco.
   a. Confirm that Algonquin and Liberty have publicly identified the following "plays" that it will run from the Algonquin/Liberty "playbook," including the following:
      i. "Greening the Fleet" through significant ***rate base*** investments in renewables (Analyst/Investor Day 12.14.21 transcript).
      ii. Improving the reliability and resiliency of the system through significant rate base investments.
      iii. Abandoning AEP's use of historic test years and transitioning to forecast test years.
      iv. Sharply increasing the common equity (equity ratio) used to finance rate base compared to AEP's historic levels.
      v. Seeking additional revenues through riders (see Analyst/Investor Day 12.14.21 transcript).

   b. Identify and describe all other "plays" that Algonquin and Liberty plan to run in order to extract value from the acquisitions of Kentucky Power and Kentucky Transco.

RESPONSE

As a general matter, it is important to note that Liberty's references to the items discussed below have been made in an attempt to balance customer affordability and provide benefits to customers, and implicit in all statements is that any projects or investment opportunities will be the subject to the approval of the KPSC.

a.

i. Liberty acknowledges that "Greening the Fleet" initiatives give rise to significant upfront investments. However, as was the case in Liberty's Central Region, investments of approximately $600 million in renewable energy resulted in estimated customer savings of $125 million over 20 years. Given the KPSC's order to retire Mitchell for ratemaking purposes by 2028, Liberty sees similar opportunity to provide customer savings while making investments in Kentucky Power. Liberty at all times has assumed that any such investment will be the subject of scrutiny and discussion by affected stakeholders and will be subject to the approval of the KPSC.

ii. In the course of its due diligence work, Liberty established that Kentucky Power's ratio of annual capital additions to depreciation expense is substantially below those of other large utilities and is substantially below the 2.0 multiple that is seen in the industry as a minimal measure of capital replenishment for a power utility. At the same time, Liberty's due diligence work saw that Kentucky Power's reliability is substantially below the industry standards and aside from the most recent year, has shown a declining trend. Assessing these two observations in tandem, Liberty made a working assumption that capital underinvestment is a driver behind Kentucky Power's reliability performance, and is an area Liberty intends to explore further. -

iii. Liberty believes that future test years allow utility operators to better manage costs in accordance with those allowed by regulatory agencies. Since future test years are permitted in Kentucky, Liberty plans to utilize this approach.

iv. Please see response to KIUC 1-42.

v. Confirmed, to the extent additional riders that provide both shareholder and customer benefits are identified, Liberty will seek utilization of such riders. Historically, it has been Liberty's experience that riders can provide benefits to both customers and shareholders by reducing volatility of costs, smoothing out capital expenditures, and helping with affordability.

b. Liberty will plan to operate Kentucky Power as a prudent operator of utilities as it does within its current portfolio and believes that value will only be achieved by balancing the needs of the customer base with shareholders; and therefore, if any initiatives are identified, it is Liberty's intent to discuss them with key stakeholders (including intervenor groups) to seek input.

Witness: Peter Eichler

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

IN THE MATTER OF:

ELECTRONIC JOINT APPLICATION OF AMERICAN	**)**	
ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC., KENTUCKY	**)**	
POWER COMPANY AND LIBERTY UTILITIES CO.	**)**	**CASE NO. 2021-0481**
FOR APPROVAL OF THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP	**)**	
AND CONTROL OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY	**)**	

EXHIBIT__(SJB-9)

OF

STEPHEN J. BARON

American Electric Power Company, Inc.
Kentucky Power Company
Liberty Utilities Co.
KPSC Case No. 2021-00481
KIUC's First Set of Data Requests
Dated January 13, 2022

DATA REQUEST

KIUC 1_75 Please confirm that Liberty will commit to competitively bid and source new generation and purchased power resources to meet its load requirements. If denied, then explain why Liberty is unwilling to make this commitment.

RESPONSE

Liberty will evaluate the most prudent course of action specific to each generation and power resource. The first step in identifying future generation projects will be through robust integrated resource modeling. In Kentucky, Liberty will engage in supply side planning consistent with least cost integrated resource planning requirements. Whether to competitively bid a specific project will require a more detailed understanding of all the supply needs of Kentucky Power. Thus, it is premature to conclude at this time that every project should be competitively bid.

Witness: Peter Eichler

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

IN THE MATTER OF:

ELECTRONIC JOINT APPLICATION OF AMERICAN	**)**	
ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC., KENTUCKY	**)**	
POWER COMPANY AND LIBERTY UTILITIES CO.	**)**	**CASE NO. 2021-0481**
FOR APPROVAL OF THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP	**)**	
AND CONTROL OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY	**)**	

EXHIBIT__(SJB-10)

OF

STEPHEN J. BARON

American Electric Power Company, Inc.
Kentucky Power Company
Liberty Utilities Co.
KPSC Case No. 2021-00481
KIUC's First Set of Data Requests
Dated January 13, 2022

DATA REQUEST

KIUC 1_61 Please provide the following estimated amounts for the forecast years available, including, but not limited to, a copy of all Excel and/or other files in live format with all formulas intact and a copy of all other source documents relied on for your response:

a. Kentucky Power and Kentucky Transco non-fuel operation and maintenance expense by function and account, administrative and general expense by account, and other operating expenses by account and type of expense if the Liberty acquisition does not close. Separate the expenses into Kentucky Power and Kentucky Transco directly-incurred expenses and indirectly-incurred expenses charged by AEPSC to each of the acquired companies.
b. Kentucky Power and Kentucky Transco non-fuel operation and maintenance expense by function and account, administrative and general expense by account, and other operating expenses by account and type of expense if the Liberty acquisition closes. Separate the expenses into Kentucky Power and Kentucky Transco directly-incurred expenses, indirectly-incurred expenses charged by AEPSC to Kentucky Power and Kentucky Transco pursuant to the Transition Services Agreement, and indirectly-incurred expenses charged by Liberty and other Liberty affiliates' to Kentucky Power and Kentucky Transco.

RESPONSE

a. There are no documents responsive to this request.

b. There are no documents responsive to this request.

Witness: Brian West

Witness: Peter Eichler

FEBRUARY 14, 2022 SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE:

(a) The Joint Applicants object to this request on the basis that it seeks information that is outside the scope of this proceeding and that is neither relevant to this proceeding or calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. In support of this objection the Joint Applicants state that information concerning Kentucky Transco is not relevant to this proceeding as the transfer of Kentucky Transco is not at issue in this proceeding. Subject to and without waiving this objection, please see JA_SR_KIUC_1_61_Attachment1 through JA_SR_KIUC_1_61_Attachment3 for the requested information.

Witness: Brian K. West

Project Nickel - Capital Expenditures by Function
2022 - 2030 Forecast
$000's

	Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030
Capital Expenditures									
Kentucky Power									
Steam	49,989	41,627	13,977	9,521	7,747	125,072	123,737	6,112	5,326
Transmission	85,474	108,595	146,058	191,981	151,356	105,336	123,864	65,950	66,081
Distribution	77,802	77,471	83,167	119,467	98,574	105,265	100,789	78,150	72,127
General	783	785	796	848	891	897	898	894	890
Intangible	14,505	14,972	15,277	15,896	18,227	18,020	18,617	19,179	18,143
Renewables	83,832	167,481	701,876	980,928	167,673	167,840	83,993	-	-
Total KPCO Expenditures	**312,385**	**410,931**	**961,152**	**1,318,642**	**444,469**	**522,431**	**451,896**	**170,285**	**162,567**