

4.3.2 Fuel Prices

The forecasts of natural gas and coal prices for the Companies' generating units are summarized in Table 4 and Table 5. Fuel prices in neighboring regions were assumed to be consistent with the Companies' fuel prices. The natural gas price forecast reflects forecasted Henry Hub market prices plus variable costs for pipeline losses and transportation, excluding any fixed firm gas transportation costs.

Table 4: 2025 Delivered Natural Gas Prices (LG&E and KU; Nominal \$/mmBtu)

Month	Value
1	3.164
2	3.102
3	2.909
4	2.525
5	2.474
6	2.507
7	2.545
8	2.556
9	2.545
10	2.577
11	2.651
12	2.815

Table 5: 2025 Delivered Coal Prices (LG&E and KU; Nominal \$/mmBtu)

Station	Value
Brown	2.121
Ghent	1.941
Mill Creek	1.791
Trimble County – High Sulfur	1.877
Trimble County – PRB	2.488

4.3.3 Interruptible Contracts

Load reductions associated with the Companies' Curtailable Service Rider ("CSR") are modeled as generation resources. Table 6 lists the Companies' CSR customers and their assumed load reductions. The Companies can curtail each CSR customer up to 100 hours per year.²⁰ However, because the Companies can curtail CSR customers only in hours when more than 10 of the Companies' large-frame SCCTs are being dispatched, the ability to utilize this program is limited to at most a handful of hours each year, and then the magnitude of load reductions depends on participating customers' load during the hours when they are called upon. The total assumed capacity of the CSR program is 127 MW.

²⁰ See KU's Electric Service Tariff at <https://psc.ky.gov/tariffs/Electric/Kentucky%20Utilities%20Company/Tariff.pdf> and LG&E's at <https://psc.ky.gov/tariffs/Electric/Louisville%20Gas%20and%20Electric%20Company/Tariff.pdf>.

Table 6: Interruptible Contracts

CSR Customers	Assumed Hourly Load Reduction (MW)
[REDACTED]	

4.4 Available Transmission Capacity

Available transmission capacity (“ATC”) determines the amount of power that can be imported from neighboring regions to serve the Companies’ load and is a function of the import capability of the Companies’ transmission system and the export capability of the system from which the power is purchased. For example, to purchase 50 MW from PJM, the Companies’ transmission system must have at least 50 MW of available import capability and PJM must have at least 50 MW of available export capability. If PJM only has 25 MW of export capability, total ATC is 25 MW.

The Companies’ import capability is assumed to be negatively correlated with load. Furthermore, because weather systems impact the Companies’ service territories and neighboring regions similarly, the export capability from neighboring regions is oftentimes also limited when the Companies’ load is high. Table 7 summarizes the sum of daily ATC between the Companies’ system and neighboring regions on weekdays during the summer months of 2019 and 2020 and the winter months of 2020 and 2021. Based on the daily ATC data, the Companies’ ATC for importing power from neighboring regions is zero 42% of the time.

Table 7: Daily ATC

Daily ATC Range	Count of Days	% of Total
0	98	42%
1 – 199	2	1%
200 - 399	10	4%
400 - 599	17	7%
600 - 799	11	5%
800 - 999	21	9%
>= 1,000	73	31%
Total	232	