COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Electronic Application Of Kentucky Power Company)	
For Approval Of (1) A Certificate Of Public)	
Convenience And Necessity To Make The Capital)	
Investments Necessary To Continue Taking Capacity)	
And Energy From The Mitchell Generating Station)		Case No. 2025-00175
After December 31, 2028, (2) An Amended)	
Environmental Compliance Plan, (3) Revised)	
Environmental Surcharge Tariff Sheets, And (4) All)	
Other Required Approvals And Relief)	

SUPPLEMENTAL DIRECT TESTIMONY OF

ALEX E. VAUGHAN

ON BEHALF OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

SUPPLEMENTAL DIRECT TESTIMONY OF ALEX E. VAUGHAN ON BEHALF OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

CASE NO. 2025-00175

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SEC</u>	<u>P.</u>	<u>AGE</u>
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY	1
III.	UNIT 2 COOLING TOWER STRUCTURAL NEEDS AND OPTIONS TO ADDRESS THOSE NEEDS	2

SUPPLEMENTAL DIRECT TESTIMONY OF ALEX E. VAUGHAN ON BEHALF OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

CASE NO. 2025-00175

I. INTRODUCTION

1	Q.	ARE YOU THE SAME ALEX E. VAUGHAN THAT FILED DIRECT
2		TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?
3	A.	Yes, I am.
		II. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY
4	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?
5	A.	The purpose of this Supplemental Direct Testimony is to update my Direct Testimony to
6		describe the need for additional necessary construction activities at the Mitchell Plant Unit
7		2 cooling tower to fully address the cooling tower's structural needs, identify the options
8		being considered and their projected costs, and present the impact of the options on the
9		economic analyses included in my Direct Testimony.

10 Q. DOES THIS UPDATE CHANGE ANY OF THE CONCLUSIONS IN YOUR

11 **DIRECT TESTIMONY?**

12 A. No, it does not. Regardless of the Unit 2 cooling tower option that is ultimately selected,
13 the additional capital required does not change the conclusion that the Mitchell Plant is the
14 lowest reasonable cost option available to the Company for the 2029-2031 period. The
15 Company's proposal—to make the investments necessary to continue receiving half of the
16 Mitchell Plant's energy and capacity after 2028—remains, from an economic standpoint,
17 the most cost-effective and reasonable alternative for Kentucky Power to meet a large
18 portion of its capacity and energy needs. The Unit 2 cooling tower options also do not alter

the Company's conclusions regarding the post-2031 outlook presented in my Direct

Testimony.

III. UNIT 2 COOLING TOWER STRUCTURAL NEEDS AND OPTIONS TO ADDRESS THOSE NEEDS

3 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE UNIT 2 COOLING TOWER REINFORCEMENT

PROJECT.

A.

As Company Witness Snodgrass explained in his Direct Testimony, Kentucky Power identified certain capital projects to extend the useful life, and to improve overall efficiency and reliability, of both Mitchell Plant cooling towers.¹ Unit 2's cooling tower projects consisted of reinforcement and shell structure updates, which included a fiber-reinforced cementitious matrix.² This project was necessary to extend the life of the cooling tower and cooling tower systems.³ After execution began on the original cooling tower reinforcement and shell structure update, the AEP Generation Projects team determined in late July 2025 that additional engineering solutions and repairs would be necessary to fully address the cooling tower's structural needs so that Unit 2 could remain operational. Work on the original reinforcement and shell structure update project has been temporarily halted to determine the best engineering path and to evaluate the costs and project schedule going forward. This pause was necessary to identify the most economic and efficient path forward to ensure the continued safe and reliable operation of the Mitchell Plant for the Company's customers.

¹ Snodgrass Direct Testimony at 8.

² *Id.* at 8-9.

³ *Id*. at 9.

1	Q.	WHAT OPTIONS ARE BEING CONSIDERED TO FULLY ADDRESS THE
2		STRUCTURAL NEEDS OF THE UNIT 2 COOLING TOWER?
3	A.	The Company is evaluating four options for the cooling tower:
4		1. Option 1: Expand and extend the exterior shell reinforcement project.
5		2. Option 2: Retire Unit 2 and partially demolish the existing Unit 2 cooling tower.
6		3. Option 3: Construct a new mechanical draft cooling tower and partially demolish
7		the existing Unit 2 cooling tower.
8		4. Option 4: Reduce the height of the existing Unit 2 cooling tower and continue with
9		a reduced scope of exterior shell reinforcement.
10		Options 2, 3, and 4 would require some degree of shortening or demolition of the existing
11		Unit 2 cooling tower to ensure it can safely remain on site while the Mitchell Unit(s)
12		continue operating.
13	Q.	ARE ALL OF THESE OPTIONS VIABLE SOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS THE
14		STRUCTURAL NEEDS OF UNIT 2'S COOLING TOWER?
15	A.	Although the engineering analysis is conceptual at this time, that conceptual analysis shows
16		that Options 1, 3, and 4 are viable. However, each option comes with its own set of costs,
17		risks, benefits, and implementation timelines. Option 2 – retiring the unit – is not a viable
18		option because it would put the Company in an untenable position of being approximately
19		800MW short on capacity and energy beginning at some point in 2026.
20	Q.	PLEASE PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE UNIT 2 COOLING
21		TOWER OPTIONS.

Table AEV-SD1 summarizes each option.

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A.

Table AEV-SD1

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Key Benefits	Work completed while unit in service	Eliminates structural risk	Short outage & tower demo'd to stable condition	Utilizes current tower
Key Risks	High Risk of Cost and schedule overruns. Worst Work completed condition of tower still to while unit in service come	Replacement capacity and energy costs for 800MW loss	Continue operations of Ex. Tower until 2028, congested construction area	Challenging demo. Risk of extended outage. Would still need to do exterior shell reinforcement to a lesser extent
Demo Tower?	ON.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Derate				
Outage Length				
Energy/Capacity Outage Length Loss	ON.	Yes	ON	Yes
Removal Cost				
Incremental Capital Cost (Estimate Class)				• •
Repair Options	Option 1: Exterior Shell Reinforcement (Current scope)	Option 2: Stop current project and retire/partial demo Unit 2	Option 3: Construct New Mechanical Draft Cooling Tower	Option 4: Shorten tower

1		The dollar figures set forth in Table AEV-SD1 are total plant amounts, such that Kentucky
2		Power would only be responsible for its 50% share of the costs. These estimates are
3		preliminary, based on conceptual engineering, and should be considered indicative for
4		purposes of my analysis.
5	Q.	DO THESE COSTS IMPACT THE ENVIRONMENTAL SURCHARGE OR THE
6		2025 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE PLAN PROPOSED IN THIS CASE?
7	A.	No. These incremental costs are non-environmental, so there would be no impact on the
8		environmental surcharge, the 2025 Environmental Compliance Plan, or the rates that have
9		been proposed and noticed in this case.
10	Q.	HOW DO THESE OPTIONS IMPACT THE ECONOMIC ANALYSES YOU
11		PROVIDED IN YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?
12	A.	All of the cooling tower options involve higher capital costs than the original
13		approximately \$43 million forecasted for the reinforcement and shell structure update
14		project. This increase in capital investment will result in a higher annual revenue
15		requirement for the Mitchell Plant.
16	Q.	IS THE COMPANY PROPOSING TO CONSTRUCT ONE OF THE OPTIONS
17		TO ADDRESS THE STRUCTURAL NEEDS OF THE UNIT 2 COOLING
18		TOWER AT THIS TIME?
19	A.	No. The Company is still in the due diligence phase of evaluating the available options
20		However, it has developed the cost estimates set forth in Table AEV-SD1 that can be used
21		to inform the decision in this proceeding, and it is providing this update now in the interest
22		of transparency and developing a robust record for the Commission's review. The
23		Company will file a subsequent Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity

1 ("CPCN") for the Unit 2 cooling tower project, if necessary, once it determines which 2 option offers the lowest reasonable cost solution for customers.

Q. ARE ANY OF THE OPTIONS MORE LIKELY TO BE CHOSEN THAN

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OTHERS BASED ON THE INFORMATION THE COMPANY HAS TODAY?

A. Options 1 and 2 (expanding and extending the exterior shell reinforcement project, and retiring Unit 2, respectively) are both very unlikely to occur due to the respective high costs and risks associated with those options. As such, the breakeven analysis that I discuss and sponsor below in my testimony is focused on the more-likely-to-occur Options 3 and 4 (constructing a new mechanical draft cooling tower, and reducing the height of the existing cooling tower, respectively).

Q. DOES THE COMPANY INTEND TO PURSUE ALTERNATIVE FUNDING

SOURCES FOR THE UNIT 2 COOLING TOWER SOLUTION?

13 A. Yes. The Company intends to pursue grant funding from the recently announced
14 Department of Energy funding for "investment to expand and reinvigorate America's coal
15 industry, aiming to boost energy production and support coal communities nationwide."
16 Whatever amount, if any, that the Company is awarded from this grant funding would go
17 toward reducing the overall cost of the Unit 2 cooling tower project, and ultimately to
18 customers.

⁴ Energy Department Announces \$625 Million Investment to Reinvigorate and Expand America's Coal Industry, U.S. Dep't Energy (Sept. 29, 2025), https://www.energy.gov/articles/energy-department-announces-625-million-investment-reinvigorate-and-expand-americas-coal.

1	Q.	HOW CAN THE COMMISSION MAKE A DETERMINATION REGARDING
2		THE COMPANY'S REQUESTS IN THIS PROCEEDING IF A SOLUTION TO
3		ADDRESS THE STRUCTURAL NEEDS OF UNIT 2'S COOLING TOWER HAS
4		NOT YET BEEN IDENTIFIED?
5	A.	To inform the Commission's decision-making in this proceeding, the Company conducted
6		a break-even analysis to assess how much the capital cost of the Unit 2 cooling tower

a break-even analysis to assess how much the capital cost of the Unit 2 cooling tower project would need to increase—relative to current estimates—before an alternative to the Mitchell Plant would become more economic for customers. For this comparison, a new gas combined cycle plant was used as the benchmark in the break-even calculations.⁵ I then compared the results of that analysis to both the 2029-2031 and post-2031 evaluations presented in my Direct Testimony.

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE HOW YOU CONDUCTED THE "BREAK-EVEN"

ANALYSIS YOU REFERENCED?

14 A. The breakeven analysis was conducted in a stepwise fashion:

Step 1 was to add capital dollars to the Mitchell Plant cost of service, leaving all other inputs and assumptions unchanged, until the metric being compared was equal to that of Alternative E4 discussed in my Direct Testimony. Essentially, it is evaluating the tipping point at which it would no longer be more advantageous for the Company's customers to continue receiving capacity and energy from the Mitchell Plant after 2028. The two metrics evaluated in the break-even analysis were the average annual revenue requirement and the total present value revenue requirement metrics. These were chosen because they represent

⁵ Alternative E4 from the post-2031 analysis in the Vaughan Direct Testimony.

0	•	WHAT ARE THE RECHIEF OF WOLD RREAL EVEN ANALYGICS
7		Direct Testimony.
6		Step 3 was to also compare the results to the post-2031 analysis that was presented in my
5		as the current indicative estimates for Option 3 and Option 4.
4		incremental capital to the 2029-2031 analysis presented in my Direct Testimony, as well
3		Step 2 was to compare the new annual revenue requirements at the break-even level of
2		Mitchell Plant after 2028.
1		estimates of the cost that would be paid by customers for continued service from the

8 Q. WHAT ARE THE RESULTS OF YOUR BREAK-EVEN ANALYSIS?

9 A. The results of the break-even analysis are presented in Table AEV-SD2 below.

Table AEV SD2 – 2029-2031 Cost to Customers Analysis

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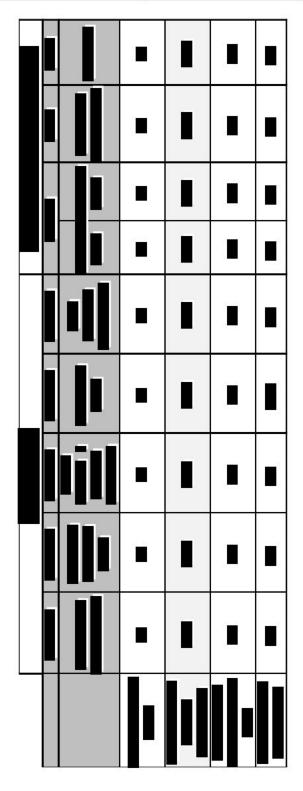
	2029	2030	2031	Total
Alternative 1 - Mitchell				
Mitchell COS	\$ 86,378,348	\$113,272,572	\$ 135,755,059	\$335,405,979
Alternative 2 - PPAs				
Thermal PPAs from RFP	\$ 82,746,107	\$ 84,763,986	\$ 87,792,986	
Remaining NBV Recovery	\$ 75,154,986	\$ 72,045,688	\$ 68,936,390	
Total Cost	\$157,901,093	\$156,809,674	\$156,729,376	\$471,440,143
Alternative 3 -Market				
Remaining NBV Recovery	\$ 75,154,986	\$ 72,045,688	\$ 68,936,390	
Replacement Market Energy	\$224,514,595	\$ 176,454,655	\$140,564,210	
Replacement Market Capacity	\$ 44,696,074	\$ 45,911,294	\$ 47,027,351	
Total Cost	\$344,365,656	\$294,411,638	\$256,527,951	\$895,305,244
Option 3 - New Mechanical Dr	aft			
Option 3 COS	\$100,424,954	\$126,791,835	\$148,739,968	\$375,956,757
Option 4 - Shorten Tower				
Option 4 COS	\$ 93,381,846	\$120,164,842	\$142,485,087	\$356,031,775
Break Even Ceiling				
Ceiling COS	\$150,890,971	\$175,295,837	\$195,277,884	\$521,464,693
Break Even Floor				
Floor COS	\$148,323,215	\$172,834,264	\$192,920,710	\$514,078,188

Table AEV-SD2 shows that the Mitchell Plant remains the best option for the Company's customers to fill its current place in the Company's capacity resource portfolio. The breakeven analysis indicates that it would require an *incremental* investment of approximately under average annual revenue) before the Mitchell Plant would no longer be considered the least cost reasonable resource. And while the break-even analysis yields a total cost of service that is more than Alternative 2 for the time-period of 2029-2031, one should keep in mind that Alternative 2 from my Direct Testimony utilizes dated PPA information that the Company believes to be lower than today's market for PPAs, and as such, is a conservatively low estimate. More

, the Mitchell Plant cost of service continues to be the lowest reasonable cost option. Both options are not only significantly below the much higher break-even level of capital investment, they are still well below the very conservative PPA estimate set forth in Alternative 2. Also to be clear, Options 3 and 4, and the break-even analysis, assume approval of this Application, so the resulting investment and capital catch-up investment are included in the updated analysis just as they originally were in Alternative 1 from my Direct Testimony.

The same conclusion applies to the post-2031 analysis discussed in my Direct Testimony. The break-even level of capital investment at which the Mitchell Plant would no longer be a lower-cost option compared to a new natural gas combined cycle plant is significantly higher than any of the current estimates for the Unit 2 cooling tower repair options, as demonstrated below in Confidential Table AEV-SD3.

Confidential Table AEV-SD3 Updated Post - 2031 Analysis



- 1 Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR SUPPLEMENTAL DIRECT TESTIMONY?
- 2 A. Yes, it does.

VERIFICATION

The undersigned, Alex E. Vaughan, being duly sworn, deposes and says he is the Managing Director of Regulated Pricing - Generation and Fuel Strategy for American Electric Power Service Corporation that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the foregoing testimony and the information contained therein is true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge, and belief after reasonable inquiry.

		Alex E. Vaughan
Commonwealth of Kentucky County of Boyd)	Case No. 2025-00175

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, by Alex E. Vaughan, on October 10, 2025.

Mochelle Caldwell

My Commission Expires May 5, Z027

Notary ID Number KYNP71841

MARILYN MICHELLE CALDWELL Notary Public Commonwealth of Kentucky Commission Number KYNB71841 My Commission Expires May 5, 2027