COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Electronic Application Of Kentucky Power Company For 1) A Certificate Of Public Convenience And Necessity To Construct A Natural Gas-Fired Combined Cycle Generating Facility In Lawrence County, Kentucky; 2) A Site Compatibility Certificate; 3) A Certificate Of Public Convenience And Necessity To Construct A New Transmission Substation In Boyd County, Kentucky; 4) Approval Of A Short-Term Capacity Purchase Agreement; And 5) For All Other Required Approvals And Relief	))))))))))	Case No. 2026-00324

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF

WYATT W. LEWIS

ON BEHALF OF KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY

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CASE NO. 2026-00324

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EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT	DESCRIPTION
CONFIDENTIAL EXHIBIT WWL-1	Combined-Cycle Generation Project On-Going Non-Fuel O&M Forecast
CONFIDENTIAL EXHIBIT WWL-2	Combined-Cycle Generation Project Capital Forecast

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I. INTRODUCTION

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

A. My name is Wyatt W. Lewis. My position is Plant System Owner Principal at Kentucky Power Company's ("Kentucky Power" or the "Company") Big Sandy Plant (the "Plant"). My business address is Big Sandy Power Plant, 23000 US 23, Louisa, Kentucky 41230.

II. BACKGROUND

Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.

A. I have a Bachelor's of Science in Mechanical Engineering from Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology. I also have a Master's of Business Administration from the University of Louisville. I have been employed by Kentucky Power at the Big Sandy Plant for seven years. During that time, I have worked in many roles, including Engineer for the Region Engineering Organization, Interim Plant Environmental Coordinator, Interim Lab Technician, Maintenance Supervisor, and Outage Manager. I have also participated in multiple Company leadership programs.

Q. WHAT ARE YOUR PRINCIPAL AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY?

A. I oversee and coordinate Plant activities, including maintenance, engineering, construction, environmental, and budgeting activities. I ensure that Plant maintenance activities are performed in a cost-effective manner that maintains the Plant's ability to provide reliable,

safe, and environmentally-compliant power for our customers. I work with American Electric Power Service Corporation, Inc. ("AEPSC") and Kentucky Power to ensure the needs of the Plant and customers are met.

III. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

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

A. My Direct Testimony provides an overview of the planned operations of the proposed natural gas combined-cycle power plant to be constructed at the Big Sandy Plant in Lawrence County, Kentucky ("Combined-Cycle Generation Project"). My Direct Testimony includes discussions of the forecasted on-going non-fuel operations and maintenance ("O&M") and capital expenditures, non-fuel-related contract agreements, replacement parts for Major Maintenance events under an expected Long-Term Service Agreement ("LTSA"), and the Combined-Cycle Generation Project's staffing plan. I also address the Combined-Cycle Generation Project's winterization procedures and commercial market operations plan. Finally, I support the conclusion that the Combined-Cycle Generation Project will be a valuable resource for Kentucky Power customers.

Q. ARE YOU SPONSORING ANY EXHIBITS?

A. Yes, I am sponsoring the following exhibits:

EXHIBIT	DESCRIPTION
Confidential Exhibit WWL-1	Combined-Cycle Generation Project On-Going Non-Fuel O&M Forecast
Confidential Exhibit WWL-2	Combined-Cycle Generation Project Capital Forecast

Q. WERE THESE EXHIBITS PREPARED BY YOU OR UNDER YOUR DIRECTION?

A. Yes.

IV. COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT OVERVIEW

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT.

A. The Combined-Cycle Generation Project will consist of a two-by-one ("2x1") combined-cycle unit located in Louisa (Lawrence County), Kentucky at the site of Kentucky Power's existing Big Sandy Unit 1 natural gas steam unit. As I describe in more detail below, a 2x1 combined-cycle unit is a power generation facility that uses two gas turbines and one steam turbine working together to turn natural gas into electricity. The AEPSC Projects organization ("Projects Team") will develop the Combined-Cycle Generation Project and oversee its engineering, procurement, construction ("EPC") and commissioning, as discussed by Company Witness Dilley.

The Combined-Cycle Generation Project will consist of two General Electric Vernova ("GEV") 7F.05 combustion turbines ("CTs"), one GEV STF-D-600 steam turbine generator, and two General Electric heat recovery steam generators ("HRSGs") with integrated selective catalytic reduction ("SCR"). As discussed by Company Witness Dilley, the Combined-Cycle Generation Project will have a nameplate capacity of 760 megawatts ("MW"), and with duct-firing, the net capacity of the Combined-Cycle Generation Project is expected to be 769 MW. The Combined-Cycle Generation Project will function as a baseload generating asset that can provide capacity and energy to meet Kentucky Power's customers' needs. The expected commercial operation date for the Combined-Cycle Generation Project is April 1, 2031. Company Witness Dilley provides additional details on the Combined-Cycle Generation Project.

In addition, natural gas for power plant operations will be supplied through interstate natural gas pipelines as discussed by Company Witness Stutler. The Combined-Cycle Generation Project's process and cooling water will be drawn from the Big Sandy River and, in addition to non-potable wastewater, will be treated and discharged into the Big Sandy River through an outfall to meet the requirements for the Combined-Cycle Generation Project's reliable O&M. Company Witness Blake discusses environmental permitting associated with the Combined-Cycle Generation Project.

Q. WHAT IS THE EXPECTED USEFUL LIFE OF THE COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT?

A. With proper maintenance and capital investments, as shown in Confidential Exhibits WWL-1 and WWL-2, the expected useful life of the facility is 40 years beginning in 2031.

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT.

A. My role in the development of the Combined-Cycle Generation Project is ongoing and includes bringing an operations perspective to its design and construction, which will improve the long-term safe and reliable operations and maintenance of the facility. I also participated in the development of the Combined-Cycle Generation Project's on-going non-fuel O&M and capital expenditures forecasts, which I discuss below.

Q. WHAT OPERATIONAL BENEFITS DOES THE PROJECT, AS A COMBINED-CYCLE UNIT, PROVIDE TO KENTUCKY POWER CUSTOMERS?

A. As I mentioned, the Combined-Cycle Generation Project will use the latest GEV F-Class CTs and controls. The GEV 7F.05 gas turbine is a highly efficient 60 Hertz heavy-duty CT known for its rapid start-up and fuel flexibility. Generating up to 769 MW in combined-

cycle power with duct-firing, it can achieve nearly 60% thermal efficiency while supporting power grid stability. Combined-cycle generating units typically have an efficiency ranging from 50% to 60% due to their ability to recover waste heat from the gas turbine exhaust to generate additional electricity with a steam turbine-driven generator in a secondary cycle. The Combined-Cycle Generation Project's net heat rate for the combined-cycle unit is estimated to be 6,200 British thermal units per kilowatt-hour ("Btu/kWh") depending on fuel and ambient conditions. The higher efficiency translates into a lower heat rate, and in turn, less fuel is required to achieve the same output as a less efficient machine, thereby resulting in lower costs for the benefit of customers and reduced emissions. Heat rates for combined-cycle plants typically range between 6,200 Btu/kWh for newer units to 8,000 Btu/kWh for older units.

The GEV 7F.05 also has improved maintenance practices, combined with features like field removable compressor airfoils, which result in less replacement time and downtime, and fewer costs. In addition, the CTs' industry-leading dry low nitrogen oxides ("NOx") 2.6 combustion system lowers emissions and offers flexibility on a wide range of natural gas.

Q. WHAT OTHER BENEFITS DOES THE COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT PROVIDE TO KENTUCKY POWER CUSTOMERS?

A. As a new facility, customers benefit from the majority of the Combined-Cycle Generation Project's maintenance being either Predictive or Preventative Maintenance ("PdM" or "PM," respectively) rather than Corrective Maintenance. Corrective Maintenance involves repairing or replacing equipment after it has failed, and is generally more expensive than maintaining equipment in a way that prevents equipment failures or prolongs its life like

PdM or PM. Some examples of PdM and PM include oil changes, filter replacements, vibration analysis on rotating equipment, and infrared scans on electrical equipment.

In addition, combined-cycle units have the ability to operate as dispatchable baseload resources that would provide a stable source of power to meet the around-the-clock needs of Kentucky Power's customers.

Q. ARE THERE OPERATIONAL BENEFITS TO DEVELOPING THE COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT ON THE EXISTING BIG SANDY PLANT SITE?

A. Yes. From an operational perspective, leveraging the experience of existing Kentucky Power employees at the Big Sandy Plant to staff the Combined-Cycle Generation Project will be a benefit. The current staff at Big Sandy Unit 1 are trained and accustomed to efficiently operating and maintaining a power-generating facility in a safe and reliable manner. As a result, many of the skills and experience they possess from operating Big Sandy Unit 1 will be transferrable to the Combined-Cycle Generation Project. Kentucky Power values its community partnerships, and the relationships it has developed in and around Louisa, Kentucky for over 60 years will be a benefit to the long-term success of the Big Sandy Plant. Company Witnesses Elliott and Dilley address additional benefits to developing the Combined-Cycle Generation Project on the existing Big Sandy site.

V. KENTUCKY POWER NATURAL GAS PLANT EXPERIENCE

Q. DOES KENTUCKY POWER HAVE EXPERIENCE WITH NATURAL GAS OPERATED PLANTS?

A. Yes. As previously discussed, Kentucky Power currently owns and operates its Big Sandy Unit 1 natural gas steam generating station, a Net Max Capacity 295 MW unit. Big Sandy Unit 1 has operated as a natural gas unit since 2016. Beyond leveraging the experience of

the existing employees at the Big Sandy Plant, Kentucky Power can also leverage the knowledge and experience from other AEP operating companies' natural gas plants. These assets include Appalachian Power Company's Ceredo and Dresden; Southwestern Electric Power Company's Mattison and J. Lamar Stall; Public Service Company of Oklahoma's Tulsa, Riverside, Weleetka, Southwestern, Northeastern Unit 1, Comanche Unit 1 and Green Country; and Indiana Michigan Power's Oregon Clean Energy Center natural gas power generating stations.

VI. COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT ON-GOING NON-FUEL O&M

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE PROCESS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE O&M STRATEGY FOR THE COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT.

A. The O&M strategy for the Combined-Cycle Generation Project was developed using a bottom-up approach with input from several sources, including the AEPSC Projects Team, AEPSC Engineering Services, and AEPSC Environmental Services. The on-going non-fuel O&M forecast is structured to account for the combined-cycle unit's operations starting in 2031.

Q. WILL THE COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT UTILIZE AGREEMENTS WITH THIRD PARTIES TO PROVIDE ON-GOING NON-FUEL O&M RELATED SERVICES?

A. Yes. Kentucky Power is expected to rely on agreements for on-going non-fuel O&M including:

1. An LTSA to execute required Major Maintenance events on the CTs; and
2. A Water Supply Agreement with the local municipality, Big Sandy Water District.

I discuss each of these agreements below.

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE EXPECTED LTSA FOR THE COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT.

A. The LTSA is expected to be an agreement between Kentucky Power and the Original Equipment Manufacturer ("OEM") that outlines the terms for providing labor, parts, and services for planned and unplanned maintenance of the CTs throughout the contract term. The term of such an agreement is usually through the second Major Inspection, with the ability to extend automatically for up to two years if the turbines do not reach certain operational thresholds (milestones). Further extensions are possible through mutual agreement.

Under the LTSA, the provider is expected to deliver program parts and hardware, perform scheduled outage services, manage programs, and maintain a 24/7 remote monitoring system. The LTSA is also expected to provide transportation for parts and ensure compliance with safety protocols. Kentucky Power, for its part, would provide site access, storage for materials, regulated waste disposal, operational data, workspace for outages, and the Owner-required services outlined in the agreement.

The LTSA will be consistent with industry standards, providing a balanced approach to maintenance, reliability, and performance guarantees for the covered turbines and will be structured to reduce operating costs and reduce planned outage downtime while also effectively managing risk.

The LTSA is expected to define specific Major Maintenance activities that will be performed at pre-defined intervals. In addition, there will be two types of fees defined in the LTSA. The first is a fixed monthly fee that generally covers the provider's program management costs and their remote monitoring. The fixed amount will be escalated each

year based on criteria identified in the LTSA. The second is a variable fee, usually paid quarterly, and is used as prepayment to establish funds to cover on-going non-fuel O&M and capital work performed during the Major Maintenance events. The variable fee amount is based on the number of fired hours on the CTs. These pre-payments between on-going non-fuel O&M and capital when work is performed were provided to Company Witness Vaughan for inclusion in his revenue requirement calculations.

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE WATER SUPPLY AGREEMENT WITH THE BIG SANDY WATER DISTRICT AS PART OF THE COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT'S ON-GOING NON-FUEL O&M.

A. Water for the Combined-Cycle Generation Project will be supplied by the Big Sandy Water District in Catlettsburg, Kentucky under the terms of a future Water Utility Services Agreement. The Big Sandy Water District will supply potable water to the Combined-Cycle Generation Project.

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE FORECASTED ON-GOING NON-FUEL O&M EXPENSES FOR THE COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT STARTING IN 2031.

A. The Combined-Cycle Generation Project's projected 2031 total on-going non-fuel O&M expense is shown in Confidential Exhibit WWL-1. This on-going non-fuel O&M estimate includes both fixed and variable O&M expenses. The fixed O&M includes expenses for plant labor, equipment maintenance and services, materials and supplies, environmental permits, and the expected AEPSC overheads and loadings. Variable O&M is made up of expenses that vary based on the Combined-Cycle Generation Project's output such as raw water, water treatment chemicals, and detergent for compressor cleanings. Each of these

estimates are based upon the necessary expenses required for the safe, reliable, and efficient operation of the Combined-Cycle Generation Project. The projected on-going non-fuel O&M expenses for the forecast period are shown in Confidential Exhibit WWL-1. Company Witness Vaughan discusses the utilization of this forecasted information in his revenue requirement calculations.

Q. DO THE PROJECTED LEVELS OF ON-GOING NON-FUEL O&M REQUIRED FOR THE COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT VARY FROM YEAR TO YEAR?

A. Yes. The non-fuel O&M expenses required for the Combined-Cycle Generation Project vary by year. The primary reason for the variation is the planned outage work required to maintain the unit as a reliable generating asset for Kentucky Power customers. As I will discuss, the Major Maintenance activities for the CTs that occur at specific intervals are expected to be executed under an LTSA. The expected Major Maintenance events are Hot Gas Path ("HGP") Inspections and Major Inspections. Generally, required Major Maintenance events covered by the LTSA will occur on a periodic basis and are a function of the number of fired hours on the CTs. Therefore, on-going non-fuel O&M expenses are higher in years with a Major Maintenance event than in years without one. In addition to the Major Maintenance events for the CTs, the generators, steam turbines, HRSGs, boiler feed pumps, cooling towers, and other balance of plant equipment require periodic maintenance, which is not expected to be covered by the LTSA. In some years, these maintenance events align with the expected LTSA Major Maintenance, while in others they do not, which will also cause the on-going non-fuel O&M expenses in certain years to be

higher than others. This on-going non-fuel O&M spend pattern is consistent with that of other combined-cycle facilities.

VII. COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT CAPITAL FORECAST

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDED IN KENTUCKY POWER'S CAPITAL FORECAST.

A. Kentucky Power's capital forecast is provided in Confidential Exhibit WWL-2. The forecast includes the anticipated capital improvements that will be required to ensure that the Combined-Cycle Generation Project will operate throughout the full useful life of the plant. The capital expenditures are forecasted to include parts utilized under the LTSA, control system upgrades, rotor, filter, and other key component replacements, and SCR catalyst replacements. Company Witness Vaughan discusses the utilization of this forecasted information in his revenue requirement calculations. These capital improvements include:

- LTSA Variable Fee (capital component)
    - The Variable Fee expected to be required by the LTSA is used as a prepayment for the Major Maintenance events. It is expected that 80% of that Variable Fee will be utilized to replace capital components in the CTs.
- LTSA-Related CT Parts
    - The LTSA would identify the capital parts required for the Major Maintenance events on the CTs. Parts removed from one CT are refurbished and reused in subsequent CT Major Maintenance events. Accordingly, the LTSA would classify parts into two groups: (Group 1) Combustion Parts and HGP Parts for the Initial Major Maintenance Event, and (Group 2) HGP and Major Inspection Milestones parts.
        - <u>Group 1: Combustion Parts and HGP Parts for Initial Major Maintenance Event</u>
            - Initial Major Maintenance event parts are new components installed during the first Major Maintenance event; their cost

is incurred only once. As there are two CTs on the combined-cycle unit, the initial Major Maintenance event will occur on two CTs simultaneously. Therefore, two sets of Initial Major Maintenance event parts are required.

- The parts removed from the two CTs during their initial Major Maintenance event are returned to the CTs' OEM shop for inspection, repair, refurbishment, and/or replacement. Kentucky Power will then receive replacement parts in like-new condition with the performance guarantees and warranty of new parts. These parts will be used in the following Major Maintenance event for the CTs.

▪ Group 2: HGP and Major Inspection Milestone Parts

- The replacement parts from previous Major Maintenance events are returned to the plant for installation into the next CT during its Major Maintenance events. The cost of these parts would be described as a Milestone Payment in the LTSA and are the amounts used in the forecast for all Major Maintenance events after the initial event.

- Controls Upgrades
  - The Combined-Cycle Generation Project's Distributed Control System ("DCS") must be upgraded due to obsolescence; such upgrades are common to all computer-based DCSs.
- Inlet Air Filter Replacements
  - The Inlet Air Filters trap airborne dust and dirt before the combustion air enters the CTs' compressor section. Over time these filters deteriorate and require replacement.
- Run Rate Capital (Production Plant Blanket)
  - Production Plant Blanket ("PPB") capital is used for small capital projects (less than $3 million) required for the ongoing operation of the plant. PPB projects are sometimes referred to as "Run Rate Capital" or "Maintenance Capital" since the expenditures are used to maintain the plant and meet Kentucky Power's accounting definition for a capital improvement.

- CT Rotor Replacements
    - The CT rotors have a finite life due to the extreme operating temperatures to which they are exposed. Their replacement is recommended by the OEM at the second Major Inspection or at 128,000 hours of operation.
- Steam Turbine High Pressure ("HP") and Intermediate Pressure ("IP") Major Maintenance
    - The steam turbines' HP/IP rotor require Major Maintenance inspections and repairs after 88,000 hours of operation to return the machine to its design efficiency.
- Steam Turbine Low Pressure ("LP") Major Maintenance
    - The steam turbines' LP rotors require Major Maintenance inspections and repairs after 88,000 hours of operation to return the machine to its design efficiency.
- SCR Catalysts Replacements
    - The SCR catalyst is the component that reduces NOx emissions from the generating unit by converting the NOx into Nitrogen and water vapor. Over time, the catalyst's removal efficiency degrades requiring its replacement in order to remain in compliance with the facility's air permit. Replacement of catalyst is estimated to be required every 10 years.
- LP Evaporator Replacement
    - Flow Accelerated Corrosion is a chemical degradation process that presents a personnel safety and equipment reliability risk. It is a common issue in a HRSG's LP Evaporator section after 10–15 years of operation. Replacement of the LP Evaporator eliminates this risk.
- Cooling Tower Fill Replacement
    - The cooling tower fill is the core component that maximizes heat transfer and enhances the cooling efficiency of the tower and subsequently the steam cycle. Over time, the fill becomes fouled (plugged) and deteriorates, degrading the tower's efficiency. The fill must be replaced in order to regain the tower's design efficiency. It is estimated that the fill will require replacement every 10 years.

- Cooling Tower Drift Eliminator Replacement
    - Drift Eliminators are the components in the cooling tower responsible for preventing water droplets from escaping into the atmosphere. Over time, these components will degrade and fail allowing water droplets to leave the tower resulting in a less efficient cooling cycle, increased chemical use, and the potential for environmental permit deviations. Replacing the drift eliminators eliminates those risks.
- Replace Continuous Emissions Monitoring System ("CEMS") Umbilicals
    - Each unit's CEMS utilizes a Teflon tubing bundle to connect the sample probe in the stack to the analyzers on the ground. These bundles are called umbilicals. The condition of these umbilicals degrades over time causing leaks and resulting in erroneous emissions data. Replacing the umbilicals eliminates that risk.

VIII. COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT WINTERIZATION

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE WINTERIZATION PLANS FOR THE COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT.

A. The Combined-Cycle Generation Project's winter readiness procedures will align with AEPSC's Weatherization Plan for its natural gas-fired plants similar to the Combined-Cycle Generation Project, including, but not limited to, ensuring the functionality of heat trace systems, verifying critical instrumentation enclosure heaters are functioning, reviewing past lessons learned, and personnel training. AEPSC's Weatherization Plan aligns with the North American Electric Reliability Corporation cold weather standard, Emergency Operation Procedure-012-3, which aims to enhance the reliability of the electric grid during extreme cold weather events by mandating comprehensive preparedness measures for power generation facilities.

Kentucky Power will also incorporate an "AEPSC Cold Weather Preparedness Circular Letter" at the Combined-Cycle Generation Project. Circular Letters are issued by AEPSC Engineering Services and define the operational or maintenance practices to

mitigate risks associated with equipment function and use, industry best practices, or regulatory requirements across the Generating Assets fleet.

Like other Kentucky Power generating assets, the Combined-Cycle Generation Project will address future cold weather conditions and align with prudent utility practices.

IX. COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT STAFFING PLAN

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE KENTUCKY POWER'S STAFFING PLAN FOR THE COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT.

A. Kentucky Power's staffing philosophy for the Combined-Cycle Generation Project will be the same as that of other AEPSC combined-cycle plants discussed above. This philosophy is to staff for the Combined-Cycle Generation Project's full-time operation and running maintenance. Outage activities and testing will be performed by Plant staff, AEPSC, services provided by OEMs, and/or other third-party service providers. The staff is expected to consist of a plant manager, operations personnel, and maintenance personnel, in addition to shared resources with Big Sandy Unit 1. Staffing costs are incorporated in the on-going non-fuel O&M and capital cost estimates provided in Confidential Exhibits WWL-1 and WWL-2.

X. COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT MARKET OPERATIONS

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE HOW THE COMBINED-CYCLE GENERATION PROJECT WILL MANAGE ITS MARKET OPERATIONS IN THE PJM MARKET.

A. Like Kentucky Power's and other AEPSC generating assets, the Combined-Cycle Generation Project's market operations in the PJM market will be managed by AEPSC Commercial Operations. AEPSC Commercial Operations will provide energy management services for the Combined-Cycle Generation Project's energy and ancillary services that

include offering, marketing, scheduling, and dispatching in accordance with the PJM market rules.

XI. CONCLUSION

Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR CONCLUSIONS.

A. Based on my review of the Combined-Cycle Generation Project site plan, its EPC and OEM agreements, and its expected performance, I have no concerns about the generation performance of the Combined-Cycle Generation Project. The Combined-Cycle Generation Project will be a reliable, efficient, and cost-effective resource that will contribute to Kentucky Power's ability to meet its future capacity and energy needs.

Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?

A. Yes, it does.

PUBLIC EXHIBIT WWL-1

Combined-Cycle Generation Project On-Going

Non-Fuel O&M Forecast

Confidential Exhibit WWL-1 is redacted in its entirety.

PUBLIC EXHIBIT WWL-2

Combined-Cycle Generation Project Capital Forecast

Confidential Exhibit WWL-2 is redacted in its entirety.

VERIFICATION

The undersigned, Wyatt W. Lewis, being duly sworn, deposes and says he is the Big Sandy Plant System Owner Principal for Kentucky Power Company 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.

Wyatt W. Lewis

Commonwealth of Kentucky)
County of Boyd)

Case No. 2026-00324

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, by Wyatt W. Lewis, on November 6, 2026.

Marilyn Michelle Caldwell
Notary Public

My Commission Expires May 5, 2027

Notary ID Number KYNP71841

MARILYN MICHELLE CALDWELL
Notary Public
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Commission Number KYNP71841
My Commission Expires May 5, 2027