From: PSC Public Comment
To: Suzanne Griffith
Subject: RE: Case Number 2025-00257
Date: Thursday, October 2, 2025 8:13:00 AM

Case No. 2025-00257

Thank you for your comments on the application of Kentucky Power Company. Your comments in the above-referenced matter have been received and will be placed into the case file for the Commission's consideration. Please cite the case number in this matter, 2025-00257 in any further correspondence. The documents in this case are available at View Case Filings for: 2025-00257 (ky.gov).

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

From: Suzanne Griffith [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, October 1, 2025 1:09 PM
To: PSC Public Comment <PSC.Comment@ky.gov>
Subject: Case Number 2025-00257

[redacted] [redacted]

[redacted].

Oct. 2, 2025

Dear Members of the Kentucky PSC and Kentucky Attorney General, Russell Coleman,

I am writing to express my profound opposition to the proposed rate hikes filed by Kentucky Power under rate case number 2025-00257. I am particularly alarmed by the prospect of a 14.9 percent increase for residential customers and a 13-15 percent increase for commercial and industrial customers. This proposal contradicts the mission of the Kentucky Public Service Commission, which aims to provide safe and reliable service at REASONABLE prices. With the recent 6.37% increase initiated in July 2025 due to the, “Securitized Surcharge Rider”. Kentucky Power customers already face the highest average bills in the state-adding another increase is neither fair nor just.

Furthermore, many households in Kentucky Power's service area are already grappling with high poverty rates and significant energy burdens. Adding further financial strain through excessive rate hikes is ethically indefensible, especially against a backdrop of declining population and industry, exacerbated by Kentucky Power's own decisions. The continuous upward pressure on rates fails to reflect needed adjustments in business practices to accommodate these realities. If Kentucky Power's management does not rethink its strategy to serve this region responsibly, we risk worsening the economic malaise that already characterizes many areas in eastern Kentucky.

I urge the Kentucky PSC to reject this unjustified rate increase and prioritize sustainable solutions and responsible governance that consider the welfare of Kentucky Power's customers.

The following information clarifies why this rate hike is UNREASONABLE.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Barker Griffith
[redacted].
Ashland, KY 41102
[redacted]

1. The residential rate hike appears explicitly to run counter to the PSC mission which is, "The mission of the Kentucky Public Service Commission is to foster the provision of safe and reliable service at a REASONABLE price to the customers of jurisdictional utilities vehicle providing for the financial stability of those utilities by setting fair and just rates, and supporting their operational competence by overseeing regulated activities."

Kentucky Power customers just had a 6.37% bill increase in July of 2025 due to a "Securitized Surcharge Rider" and currently pay the highest average bill in the state. ASKING KENTUCKY POWER CUSTOMERS TO PAY SUBSTANTIALLY MORE IS NOT REASONABLE!

The below-average bill information is from the Commonwealth of Kentucky Public Service (PSC) Commission Annual Report Statistics as of August of 2025 on electric companies in the state for 2024, which is available on the PSC website.

1. Jackson Purchase Energy Corp. $184.20

2. KENTUCKY POWER - $178.32, 6.37% increase in 2025 = $190 now, leaving Kentucky Power customers paying the HIGHEST AVERAGE BILL IN THE STATE. Add another 14.9% and the average KENTUCKY POWER bill will be $218, far exceeding the other electric companies.

3. Inter-County Cooperative Corporation - $150.46

4. Big Sandy R.E.C.C - $149.34

5. Blue Grass Energy Cooperative Corp. - $143.83

6. Cumberland Valley Electric - $139.41

7. Clark Energy Cooperative - $139.05

8. Meade County R.E.C.C - $138.99

9. Owen Electric Cooperative, Inc. - $135.89

10. Taylor County R.E.C.C - $134.78

11. Kentucky Utilities - $131.93

12. Salt River Electric Cooperative - $131.40

13. Fleming-Mason Cooperative, Inc. - $130.13

13. Licking Valley R.E.C.C - $128.20

14 Louisville Gas and Electric Company - $111.87.

Below are the 2023 average prices for electric service providers that did not have information available on the PSC website for 2024
Duke Energy - $104.35, Farmers R.E.C.C - $126.74, Grayson R.E.C.C - $148.20, Jackson Energy Cooperative Corp. - $142.51, Kenergy Corp. - $161.57, Nolin R.E.C.C - $141.88, Shelby Energy Cooperative - $145.56, South Kentucky R.E.C.C - $127.00

2. Kentucky Power residential customers have continued to lessen the amount of electricity they use. https://psc.ky.gov/WebNet/ListLibrary/STAT At the same time, their average electric bill has gone up significantly, outpacing the normal inflation rate for the amount used. This trend is NOT REASONABLE OR SUSTAINABLE!
2000 AEP - Monthly usage 1,348 kWh, $65.38
2010 KPCO - Monthly usage 1,523 kWh, $131.69
2015 KPCO - Monthly usage 1,324 kWh, $137.70
2020 KPCO - Monthly usage 1,235 kWh, $147.05
2024 KPCO - Monthly usage 1,183 kWh, $178.32
2025 KPCO monthly usage is not yet included in the annual statistical report. Add 6.37% (Securitized Surcharge Rider added in July of 2025) to the 2024 bill, and the average 2025 bill will be approximately $190. Add another 14.9% and the bill would be roughly $220 for 2026.

Math proportional formula to solve for the current average bill based on the normal inflation rate from 2010 to 2025. The inflation rate for this time period is 48.15%. (Source: https://www.in2013dollars.com/us/inflation/2010?amount=2720#:~:text=The%20average%20inflation%20rate%20of,of%2048.15%25%20over%2015%20years.)

Step 1. $131.69 = x
(2010) 1523 1,183kWh (2025)

Step 2. 1523x = 155,789.27

Step 3. X = $102.30

Step 4. $102.30 x 1.4815 (normal rate of inflation) = $151.56 (bill with normal inflation)

Step 5. 102.30 x 2.13098729 = $218 - my calculation of the new residential average bill

(102.30 x 2.052785923753666 = $210 - the average amount KPCO states the new average residential bill will be)

*The current average bill of $190 reflects an inflation rate of 86% since 2010.

This shows our bills are rising at approximately TWICE the normal inflation rate. This trajectory is not REASONABLE or SUSTAINABLE!

3. Poverty is high within Kentucky Power's service area, making it harder for customers to pay their ever-rising bills. The poverty percentages by county below are from the 2020 census. The overall poverty rate for Kentucky in the 2020 census was 16.4%.
Boyd - 17.7%
Breathitt - 28.2%
Carter - 24.9%
Clay - 31.8%
Elliott - 27.2%
Floyd - 28.3%
Greenup - 15.1%
Johnson - 23.4%
Knott - 24.9%
Lawrence - 20.6%
Leslie - 27.3%
Letcher - 26.8%
Lewis - 22.6%
Magoffin - 33.4%
Martin - 29.2%
Morgan - 18.2%
Owsley - 24.9%
Perry - 25.5%
Pike - 25.0%
Rowan - 24.5%

Ratepayers in poverty pay the highest percentage of their income for utility bills, a measure known as "energy burden". This disparity is a well-documented national issue and is a key indicator of energy injustice. https://iejusa.org/energy-justice-101-understanding-energy-burden/#:~:text=Energy%20burden%20represents%20one%20of,most%20basic%20test%20of%2
"High" and "severe" burdens: The DOE defines a "high" energy burden as spending over 6% of income on energy, and a "severe" burden as over 10%. The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE) found that about two-thirds of low-income households have a high energy burden, and two of every five have a severe burden. In a 2024 update, ACEEE reported that the quartile of low-income

households with the highest burdens paid an average of over 15% of their income on energy bills.

Consequences of high energy burdens

The financial strain of high utility bills has severe consequences for households in poverty:

- Forgoing necessities: Many families are forced to choose between paying energy bills and purchasing other essentials like food, medicine, or hygiene products.
- Health and safety risks: Some households resort to unsafe or unhealthy indoor temperatures to reduce costs, which can increase risks for respiratory diseases, stress, and other health issues. In addition, some households resort to dangerous heating methods to stay warm.
- Utility disconnection: A recent study showed that 1 in 5 low-income Americans had their electricity shut off because they could not afford to pay their bill. https://paylesspower.com/blog/energy-poverty-in-the-us-how-many-households-are-choosing-between-ac-and-other-essentials/

According to the Kentucky Energy Affordability Dashboard Data Summary, "Energy burden is the percentage of household income spent on energy costs; it is typically a key performance indicator for the affordability of energy in a particular area. In Kentucky, the average energy burden was 3.03% for the total population and 8.11% for the low-income population. Rising energy burden raises the cost of living for all Kentucky families. However, the negative impact on low-income communities is greater due to the larger percentage of burden compared to the total income earned. In 2022, Kentucky's median household income was $53,804; while this number has increased by 3% since 2021, the cost of living has kept pace with this increase. Additionally, Kentucky is 28% below the national median household income. 19% of Kentucky's population is considered to be below the poverty level, which is well above the national average of 11.6%. Kentucky's impoverished communities are concentrated in specific areas of the state, particularly in the EASTERN part of the state."

Median income of Kentucky Power's service region is noted at $38,000 in the following article. https://kentuckycrossroads.us/commentary/f/lights-on-futures-off-eastern-kentucky's-power-crisis?blogcategory=PSC

The energy burden formula is (Annual Energy Costs / Annual Household Income) x 100 = Energy Burden (%). This calculation determines the percentage of a household's income spent on energy expenses, such as electricity and natural gas.

According to the 2025 Kentucky Energy Affordability Dashboard (chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://eec.ky.gov/Energy/Documents/2024%20KEAD%20Data%20Summary.pdf), the following information is the energy burden per county in Kentucky Power's service area before the 6.37% securitization charge was added. Please note these county statistics involve companies that have a lower average monthly bill than KPCO. The FIRST number represents the low-income population, and the SECOND number represents the total population. The power companies serving each county are also listed.

- Boyd 7.88%, 6.30%, Kentucky Power
- Breathitt 12.41%, 9.93%, Kentucky Power, Licking Valley RECC
- Carter 9.38%, 7.61%, Kentucky Power, Grayson RECC, Olive Hill Utilities
- Clay 11.39%, 9.11%, Kentucky Power, Kentucky Utilities, Jackson Energy
- Elliott 11.57%, 9.25%, Kentucky Power, Grayson RECC
- Floyd 10.64%, 8.67%, Kentucky Power, Big Sandy RECC
- Greenup 7.96%, 6.37%, Kentucky Power, Grayson RECC
- Johnson 10.41%, 8.33%, Kentucky Power, Big Sandy RECC
- Knott 13.93%, 11.14%, Kentucky Power, Big Sandy RECC
- Lawrence 10.40%, 8.32%, Kentucky Power, Grayson RECC, Big Sandy RECC
- Leslie 13.06%, 10.45%, Kentucky Power, Jackson Energy, Cumberland Valley Electric
- Letcher 12.93%, 10.35%, Kentucky Power, Cumberland Valley Electric
- Lewis 11.18%, 8.95%, Kentucky Power, Fleming Mason Energy, Grayson RECC, Vanceburg, Kentucky Electric Utility
- Magoffin 12.78%, 10.22%, Kentucky Power, Licking Valley RECC
- Martin 10.40%, 8.32%, Kentucky Power, Big Sandy RECC
- Morgan 9.97%, 7.98%, Kentucky Power, Licking Valley RECC
- Owsley 16.39%, 13.11%, Kentucky Power, Jackson Energy
- Perry 11.65%, 9.32%, Kentucky Power
- Pike 10.82%, 8.65%, Kentucky Power
- Rowan 8.78%, 7.02%, Kentucky Power, Kentucky Utilities, Clark Energy Cooperative, Fleming Mason Energy, Grayson RECC

These energy burdens per county in Kentucky Power's service area are already far above the state average of 3.03%. ALL ARE ABOVE THE 6%, WHICH IS CONSIDERED HIGH. Our low-income brothers and sisters and those on fixed incomes are in a terrible situation. Adding more financial stress to Kentucky Power's customers is NOT REASONABLE or ethical.

5. Kentucky Power has had several rate and bill increases over the past fifteen years. In 2010 they received a 16.84% rate increase. In 2015, the PSC agreement allowed KPCO to increase the annual revenue by $45.4 million, adding another $11 to residential customers' bills. Most recently, in 2021, they received a 15.46% rate increase adding another $18.59 to the average residential bill. In 2023, they requested an 18.33% increase and received a 5.66% increase beginning in January 2024. As stated in the PSC press release on 2023-00159, "In making its decision, the Commission found the proposal's impact on residential customers to be "excessive and disturbing," in part as evidenced by the comments in the case indicating customers could not afford further rate increases." In July 2025, customers saw a 6.37% increase in their bills due to a new "securitized surcharge" implemented in late June 2025. These rate increases have ensured Kentucky Power customers pay the highest average monthly bill in the state. I hope the commission will thoroughly read public comments on 2025-00257 which reflect hardships Kentucky Power customers are currently experiencing and how adding another rate hike will only make matters

worse.
6. KY Power COO, Cindy Wiseman, mentioned in the 6/8/2023 Joint Committee on Natural Resources and Energy (https://www.youtube.com/live/a3WLVtunniQ?si=9hR4T4vh7KBLNd9Vthat) loss of load and population/customer decline were two of the reasons for the rate hike, especially related to fixed costs. These two reasons were also mentioned in the 2017, 2020, and 2023 cases, and now in the 2025 rate hike case. Meanwhile, KENTUCKY POWER HAS NOT PROPERLY ADJUSTED THEIR BUSINESS MODEL TO RIGHT FIT THE DECLINING POPULATION OF THEIR SERVICE AREA. To say the least, things have not gone well since Kentucky Power shut down Big Sandy Unit 2. Rocky Adkins was right in 2012, in his comments before the PSC, "KENTUCKY POWER'S LEAST COST ANALYSIS IN THE CASE BEFORE YOU DOES NOT INCLUDE THE LOCAL, REGIONAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COST TO KENTUCKY AND ITS CITIZENS OF SHUTTING DOWN THE BIG SANDY UNIT 2. TO QUOTE ONE OF AEP'S OWN PRESS RELEASES, "COMMUNITIES THAT HAVE DEPENDED ON THESE PLANTS TO PROVIDE GOOD PAYING JOBS AND SUPPORT LOCAL SERVICES WILL FACE SIGNIFICANT REDUCTIONS IN PAYROLL AND PROPERTY TAXES. THE ECONOMIC IMPACT WILL EXTEND FAR BEYOND DIRECT EMPLOYMENT OF POWER PLANTS AS THOUSANDS OF ANCILLARY JOBS ARE SUPPORTED BY EVERY COAL FUELED GENERATING UNIT." ABANDONING BIG SANDY UNIT 2 WILL MEAN THE LOSS OF MORE THAN 150 FULL TIME JOBS AT THE PLANT." What happened at the Big Sandy Plant is still, to this day, a tragedy. The decisions made by AEP/Kentucky Power have added to the population decline and declining industrial sales by decommissioning coal-burning Big Sandy 2, which they continually use as a reason to raise rates.

According to the Commonwealth of Kentucky PSC Annual Report Statistics, 2024 Kentucky Power showed $167,644,587.00 in industrial revenues in 2024, using 2,016,139,000 kWh. The 2010 PSC Annual Report Statistics 2010 showed $183,743,128.00 in industrial revenues 2010, with 3,255,731,000 kWh being used. While Kentucky Power is not to blame for all of the decline in industrial sales within their service area from 2010 until 2024, they certainly played a part when they pulled out of Louisa and invested heavily in the Mitchell Plant in WV.

Saddling families, many of whom are in poverty with already high energy burdens, to be the shock absorber of industrial decline (especially when Kentucky Power contributed to it) is NOT REASONABLE!

7. In the COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, CASE NO 2021-00004 (Kentucky Power is now seeking “capital investments” in the Mitchell Plant, case no 2021-00004 is now closed) in the RESPONSE BRIEF OF ATTORNEY GENERAL AND KENTUCKY INDUSTRIAL UTILITY CUSTOMERS, INC., the following statement was made, “1. Operating The Mitchell Plant Beyond 2028 Forces Kentucky Power Customers To Pay Millions of Dollars To Provide Economic Benefits To West Virginia That May Otherwise Flow To Kentucky. Continuing the operation of Mitchell through 2040 perpetuates economic development benefits to West Virginia that could otherwise flow to Kentucky if future capacity resources used by the Company were located within the Commonwealth. For instance, in 2020, the Mitchell plant employed 225 people with an average total compensation of $144,477, for a total annual employee cost of $32.5 million. Those employees resided in West Virginia and Ohio. No employees resided in Kentucky. And while the Company does not know where its

onsite contractors reside, it is likely that they reside in either West Virginia and Ohio since those states are within a reasonable distance and commute to and from the plant site. Additionally, 99.3% of the coal burned at the Mitchell plant (or 1,229,276 tons) in 2020 came from West Virginia, with only the remaining 0.7% (9,250 tons) coming from Kentucky. That year, West Virginia received $2.963 million in state and local taxes, $6.285 million in business and occupation taxes, $0.159 million in state unemployment taxes, and $0.992 million in state employment taxes from the Mitchell plant. Total West Virginia tax revenue in 2020 was $10.4 million. Kentucky has never received any tax revenue from the Mitchell plant, nor will it in the future. As these statistics reflect, the Mitchell plant provides little to no economic value to the Commonwealth."

In addition to providing no direct jobs, ancillary jobs, tax revenue, coal sales, or economic boosts to the KPCO service region, KENTUCKY POWER CUSTOMERS COULD BE ON THE HOOK FOR THE PARTIAL DECOMMISSIONING COST OF THE MITCHELL PLANT IN WV WHICH IS SCHEDULED FOR DECOMMISSIONING IN 2040 ACCORDING TO AEP RECORDS. THIS SPELLS FURTHER FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS FOR KENTUCKY POWER CUSTOMERS WHOM ALREADY PAY THE HIGHEST AVERAGE BILLS IN THE STATE. IN ADDITION TO DECOMMISSIONING YET ANOTHER COAL FIRED PLANT, THE KPCO RATEPAYERS WOULD STILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COST OF NEW GENERATION. https://www.gem.wiki/Mitchell_Plant

According to a recent meeting I had with Cindy Wiseman, COO of Kentucky Power, the 2022 IRP is no longer in play. I do not know what future generation will be for KPCO ratepayers, but I do know it is important to invest in our service area to better address the need for more population and industrial sales.

The concept of extracting money for electrical bills out of EKY while only providing limited investment is an imbalance that does not benefit the service area.

Both the decommissioning of the Mitchell Plant and new generation sources will be revenue-intensive. Looking to future rate hikes, riders, and the need for securitization, I strongly oppose the 14.9% residential rate hike and the 13-15% rate hike for KPCO customers. **In addition, at a time when Eastern Kentucky desperately needs industrial growth, raising rates is a deterrent, not an incentive, to attract new industrial customers and retain the ones we have.**

8. Below is information from the University of Kentucky ~ Population Projections to 2050. https://kybtn.mgcafe.uky.edu/node/11 The University of Louisville, KSDC, also shows a significant population decline in Kentucky Power's service area. https://louisville.widen.net/s/qlgpqnkcdd/projection-report-2022 (statistics are in Appendix 6).

Boyd: -8.7% (Personal note, I think this can be reversed due to the hard work of our fiscal court and ongoing work by the City of Ashland on economic matters)

Breathitt: -39.4%

Carter: -2.9%

Clay: -31.7%

Elliott: -0.8%

Floyd: -30.5%
Greenup: -8.8%
Johnson: -12.5%
Knott: -25.6%
Lawrence: -6.2%
Leslie: -29.5%
Letcher: -14.4%
Lewis: -9.9%
Magoffin: -7.6%
Martin: -33%
Morgan: -11.4%
Owsley: -16.4%
Perry: -22%
Pike: -26.3%
Rowan: +18.5%

Of the 20 counties Kentucky Power serves, 19 are predicted to lose considerable population by 2050. This is especially concerning as Kentucky Power has often cited population loss as a reason to raise rates. Raising rates over and over while using declining populations is not REASONABLE! Kentucky Power needs to right-size its business model. Informational models on population declines are widely available for their service area.

Raising bills at close to twice the normal rate of inflation on the declining population in the KPCO service region is simply not workable or reasonable. This only helps to further drive folks out of the service area. Another solution must be found besides the constant drumbeat of returning to the PSC asking for a rate hike, using population loss and fixed costs as reasons. This load is way too heavy for families to carry!

9. Kentucky Power is a monopoly. Supply-wise, it does have the Big Sandy natural gas plant in Louisa, KY, producing 295 megawatts, and the Mitchell coal-fired plant in WV, producing 1560 megawatts, for which it owns 50%. This is not fair or REASONABLE for another state to have the financial benefit of such a large share of the supply side power with direct jobs, ancillary jobs, local and state tax benefits, and overall economic boosts. In contrast, the Kentucky Power ratepayers who lost the many benefits of a coal-fired plant in their service region are forced to absorb the full cost of unfortunate natural disasters through bill hikes and have less tax money for basic services.
https://www.kentucky.com/news/state/kentucky/article310379935.html

I understand ROE for investor utilities; unfortunately, families in EKY cannot keep up with the costs of satisfying the investors. If there were a way for families to have a choice, many households would leave Kentucky Power due to skyrocketing bills. The public comments on this case show great financial distress due to high electric bills.
https://psc.ky.gov/Case/ViewCaseFilings/2025-00257/Public

10. On a personal note, I work in my church's food pantry ministry. I have talked with

more than one person for whom it comes down to “heat or eat”. While I am glad our church food ministry can help out, this is the position where too many folks in Kentucky Power’s service find themselves due to high electrical bills. LIHEAP helps, but threats loom on this vital program. https://kentuckylantern.com/2025/05/23/trump-plan-to-zero-out-energy-assistance-would-be-a-deadly-blow-to-eastern-kentucky/ I appreciate the programs Kentucky Power has to help those in need. Still, these programs are insufficient when bills are UNREASONABLY 30-40% higher than the national average and the highest in the state, with no ceiling in sight. Indeed, the public comments in this rate case reflect that the public cannot withstand another rate hike.

11. American Electric Power (AEP), the parent company of Kentucky Power, has experienced recent record profits while filing rate hike cases in multiple states. This is not a REASONABLE position for the customers to be in, especially in a monopoly. Obviously, no customers in Kentucky Power’s service area can get their electrical service from another company.
https://www.dispatch.com/story/business/2025/08/08/aep-quarter-profits-soar-as-ohio-customers-face-higher-electric-bills/85508652007/
https://www.nbc4i.com/news/local-news/columbus/aep-reports-record-quarterly-profits-as-electric-bills-surge-for-ohioans/
https://www.aep.com/news/stories/view/10354/

12. Leaders in NEKY are working hard to attract new businesses. Raising commercial and industrial rates by 13-15 percent is not helpful and adds another hurdle to local economic development teams when attracting new industries and businesses. Below are articles that represent a sampling of examples of regional economic development initiatives. https://www.dailyindependent.com/news/boyd-greenup-announce-economic-partnership/article_07238526-bafc-11ee-8925-cfbb59695269.html https://tinyurl.com/23wpr24q

https://www.dailyindependent.com/news/former-coke-plant-cleanup-nearly-complete-city-ready-to-market-site/article_17724457-bde5-4e89-bec5-845f1f816921.html

https://www.dailyindependent.com/news/mi-de-con-coming-to-eastpark/article_a5ef62ba-88a2-11ee-bdbe-4f792e05181f.html
https://halrogers.house.gov/2021/1/eastpark-industrial-center-receives-4-3-million-investment-for-new-65-000-square-foot-building#:~:text=Jan%2015%202021,tap%20into%20our%20Commonwealth's%20potential.%E2%80%9D

https://wchstv.com/news/local/greenup-county-announces-3-economic-development-projects-in-10-days

https://www.dailyindependent.com/guest-column-eastern-kentucky-is-ready-for-development/article_5cd718fe-b5c0-4365-a38f-3974fdbfdffe.html

Chapter 10

https://cms8.revize.com/revize/ashland/Departments/Community%20&%20Economic%20Development/Planning%20&%20Zoning/2020%20Comprehensive%20Plan%20Adopted%2006-26-20

13. Below are some questions that need to be addressed.

1. Kentucky Power's 2022 IRP states, "Kentucky Power filed its IRP Preferred Plan in March 2023: Kentucky Power's current ("going-in") capacity position reveals a need for new capacity in 2028, reflecting the divestiture of Kentucky Power's 50% undivided ownership interest in the Mitchell Plant. In addition, part of the current plan is to extend the life of the Big Sandy Plant from 2031 to 2041. Based on a comprehensive study and stakeholder discussions, Kentucky Power's 2022 IRP recommends the following:
*Extend the life of the Big Sandy Plant gas unit for an additional 10 years through mid-2041.
*Add new gas combustion turbine (CT) units in 2029 following the divestiture of Kentucky Power's 50% undivided ownership interest in the Mitchell Plant.
*Add solar and wind generation resources.
*Purchase short-term capacity through 2028 to bridge between the divestiture of the Mitchell Plant and the addition of gas CT units.
*Implement approximately 48 MW of additional demand-side resources between 2023 and 2037.
*Add 50 MW of 4-hour lithium-ion battery storage in 2035 to bolster the Kentucky Power portfolio in later years."
Approximately how much will each of these actions cost? Will the solar and wind generation resources be located in the Kentucky Power service region?

Update: I found out on 9/15/2025, per my meeting with Cindy Wiseman, that Kentucky Power was basically scrapping its 2022 IRP and would just pour money into the Mitchell Plant, which, per AEP records, is scheduled to be decommissioned in 2040. Having no clear path forward for future power generation past Mitchell is UNREASONABLE and needs to be remedied.

2. How many service cutoffs did Kentucky Power customers have in 2023 and 2024? Did the step taken in case 2023-00159 of changing the timing of the bill's due date from 15 to 21 days after receipt reduce cutoffs?

3. The Kentucky Power ad in The Daily Independent on this rate case stated, "Supporting local non-profits". How much of a customer's bill goes to Kentucky Power for them to "support local non-profits"? Can customers opt out of this? What is the process of deciding which non-profits receive funding from Kentucky Power?

4. Tree trimming has been a part of past rate cases. How much more money is

needed for vegetation management? What accountability system ensures customers are already getting their money's worth? Can this be dropped from the current rate case?

5. Has Kentucky Power or the PSC studied the "energy burden" of ratepayers within their service region? Has this information been used in rate cases?

6. What is the total compensation for Kentucky Power executives? As "population and industry" have decreased in the service region, has compensation for executives also decreased?

7. Does Kentucky Power have a plan to better address "fixed costs" concerning declining population and industry besides transferring the need for revenue to current customers? Continually using "population loss" as a reason for rate hikes is UNACCEPTABLE and UNREASONABLE.

8. What cost cutting measures has Kentucky Power put in place equal to the declining population and industrial growth in their service region?

Steps that I would like to see in the future:

1. A meeting involving the following to discuss the expectations and needs of Kentucky Power along with Kentucky Power better understanding the needs of customers: representatives from every city and county fiscal court in the Kentucky Power service, representatives from the KY PSC, representatives from the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development, every state elected official in the service region, representatives from the Governor's office, intervenors, and the COO and other representatives from AEP and Kentucky Power. The topic needs to be ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT! Kentucky Power has lost around ⅓ of its industrial sales over the past 15 years, while EKY has lost so much more. Change must happen!

2. The service region needs a strategic plan with ongoing meetings and backing, and a focus on execution from the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development, the Governor's office, and local governments to address the needs of ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN EASTERN KENTUCKY!

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