COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

ELECTRONIC INVESTIGATION INTO THE AFFORDABILITY OF ELECTRIC AND NATURAL GAS UTILITY SERVICE AND RELATED MATTERS	))))	CASE NO. 2026-00185

ORDER

The Commission establishes this proceeding to investigate issues related to the affordability of electric and natural gas utility service and to create an opportunity for electric and natural gas utilities, consumer representatives, community organizations, and other stakeholders throughout the Commonwealth to identify and discuss concerns, existing programs and practices, and potential measures to improve the affordability of electric and natural gas utility service for residential ratepayers.

To adequately facilitate this investigation, the Commission is making all regulated electric and the Commonwealth's largest natural gas utilities parties to this investigation.[1] Any other utility, person, or entity seeking to provide information in response to requests for information, submit testimony or other evidence, or otherwise participate as a party in this proceeding, may seek to intervene in this proceeding pursuant to 807 KAR 5:001, Section 4(11).

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[1] For the purposes of this proceeding, the largest natural gas utilities will be referred to as "major natural gas utilities" and will include all natural gas distribution companies with an annual operating revenue of at least $5,000,000 as reflected in their 2025 annual report. Major natural gas utilities include: Atmos Energy Corporation; Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc.; Louisville Gas and Electric Company; Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.; and Delta Natural Gas Company, Inc.

Alternatively, utilities, individuals or entities that wish to express their opinions, suggest solutions or recommend the consideration of certain information may communicate those suggestions by filing public comments with the Public Service Commission. Other interested persons or entities do not need to be granted intervention to file comments. Filing comments, however, does not confer party status or permit the commenter to participate in discovery or other procedural activities reserved for parties. Public comments may be submitted through the Commission's website at https://psc.ky.gov/Case/SearchCasesPublicComments or by sending an email to psc.comment@ky.gov. All comments should reference Case No. 2026-00185.

The Kentucky Office of Energy Policy will serve in an advisory capacity throughout this investigation and will be permitted to file comments and participate in any technical conference in this case. Recognizing the importance of a comprehensive record in this investigation, the Commission invites utilities not subject to the Commission's rate and service jurisdiction, including Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) regulated cooperatives[2] and municipal utilities,[3] to file comments or seek intervention. Voluntary participation in this proceeding does not expand the Commission's regulatory jurisdiction over the participating utility.

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[2] The TVA-regulated cooperatives include Gibson EMC, Pennyrile Electric, Tri-County Electric, Warren RECC, and West Kentucky RECC.

[3] Municipal utilities include: Barbourville Utilities; Bardwell City Utilities; Benham Power Board; Benton Electric System; City of Berea Municipal Utilities; Bowling Green Municipal Utilities; City Utilities Commission of Corbin; City of Falmouth Utilities; Frankfort Plant Board; Fulton Electric System; Glasgow Electric Plant Board; City of Henderson Utility Commission; Hopkinsville Electric System; Madisonville Municipal Utilities; Mayfield Electric & Water Systems; Murray Electric System; City of Nicholasville Electric; City of Olive Hill; Owensboro Municipal Utilities; Paducah Power System; City of Paris Combined Utilities; Princetown Electric Plant Board; City of Providence Utility Office; Russellville Electric Plant Board; Electric Plant Board of the City of Vanceburg; and City of Williamstown Municipal Electric Utilities.

Access to electric and natural gas utility service is fundamental to the health, safety, and well-being of Kentuckians. Energy affordability ensures that households can access the energy they need to maintain comfortable living conditions, participate in modern society, and manage energy costs without facing energy poverty or undue financial strain.[4] The Commission recognizes that affordability concerns affect both customers and the electric and natural gas utilities that serve them. Customers, particularly those with low or fixed incomes, may experience difficulty paying bills to maintain consistent access to electric and natural gas utility service. The ability to pay for, or the affordability of, all utility services is affected by many factors impacting residential households, the accumulation of which may necessitate choices between which monthly bills to pay first or not pay at all. For example, during peak heating and cooling seasons, residential customer bills can be high and make up a disproportionate share of monthly income causing financial strain. In this context, affordability can be thought of in several ways, including whether a household can pay its energy bills while meeting other basic needs and the percentage of household income devoted to energy costs, commonly referred to as energy burden. At the same time, electric and natural gas utilities must continue to provide adequate, efficient, and reasonable service and to recover the expenses necessary to operate and maintain safe and reliable systems. However, as an initial step, the Commission is limiting this investigation to electric utilities and major natural gas utilities which together represent a significant component of

[4] Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources. "Massachusetts Interagency Rates Working Groups' Defining Energy Affordability Study." 2025. *See* https://www.mass.gov/info-details/interagency-rates-working-group. Energy affordability can also be thought of as the ability of a household to pay for its energy use while also paying for other basic living expenses without forgoing basic necessities or risking health and safety. While it can be measured multiple ways, a household's energy burden, or the percentage of household income spent on energy bills, can provide an indication of energy affordability.

monthly household utility costs. Water and wastewater utilities vary considerably in size and in their organizational, governance, staffing, operational, and reporting structures. A meaningful examination of affordability issues related to water and wastewater service would therefore require a separate proceeding tailored to the characteristics of those utility sectors and the types of information relevant to them. The Commission may use the information and experience developed in this proceeding to inform any future proceedings addressing affordability in the water, wastewater, or other utility sectors.

The Commission's statutory responsibilities require it to ensure that the rates charged by jurisdictional electric and natural gas utilities are fair, just and reasonable[5] and that service provided is adequate, efficient, and reasonable.[6] The Commission routinely considers the effect of utility costs on customers in individual proceedings. However, affordability concerns are not confined to a single utility or proceeding. The Commission finds that a broader examination of electric and natural gas utility affordability would provide an opportunity to better understand the factors affecting affordability across the Commonwealth and to evaluate existing and potential approaches for addressing those concerns.

During the 2026 Regular Session of the Kentucky General Assembly, Senate Joint Resolution 75 (SJR 75) was proposed to direct the Commission to open one or more administrative proceedings to investigate measures utilities could use to improve the affordability of utility service for low- and fixed-income individuals.[7] Although SJR 75 was

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[5] KRS 278.030(1).

[6] KRS 278.030(2).

[7] Senate Joint Resolution 75 (SJR 75). Kentucky General Assembly, 2026 Regular Session, Section 1. https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/record/26rs/sjr75.html.

not enacted, the proposed resolution reflected growing concern regarding the ability of customers to maintain access to essential utility services and the need for a dedicated forum to examine those concerns. The proposed resolution identified several areas for examination including strategies to provide consistent access to utility service; measures to protect customers from payment delinquencies, late fees, and disconnections that may threaten health, safety, and well-being; and potential solutions involving rate design, financial assistance programs, and other regulatory and nonregulatory approaches.[8] The Commission finds that these concerns warrant further examination and, as an initial step, establishes this proceeding to focus on affordability issues affecting electric and natural gas utility services.

Affordability concerns have also been raised directly with the Commission. On June 28, 2026, a group of nonprofit and community organizations submitted a letter, attached as an Appendix, requesting that the Commission open an administrative proceeding concerning utility affordability.[9] The request advocated for a broad process that would include public outreach and participation by utilities, representatives of different customer classes, affected communities, and other interested stakeholders. The organizations identified a range of potential issues for consideration, including cost allocation; rate design; energy efficiency and demand-side management; customer assistance; financing of efficiency measures; resource planning; capital investment; and the allocation of costs and risks associated with new demand.

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[8] SJR 75, Section 3(1)–(3).

[9] Letter Request Submitted via Email on Behalf of Appalachian Citizens Law Center, Kentuckians for the Commonwealth, Kentucky Chapter of the Sierra Club, Kentucky Conservative Committee, Kentucky Solar Energy Society, Metropolitan Housing Coalition, and Mountain Association (filed June 28, 2026).

Available information further demonstrates the value of a comprehensive examination of affordability. Kentucky has historically benefited from comparatively low energy costs, but costs and affordability vary across the Commonwealth and among utilities and customer groups. Further, electricity prices nationwide are on the rise. According to the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, national residential electricity prices from 2019 to 2025 increased 33 percent, outpacing economy-wide inflation during the same period.[10] Data collected from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) show that the calculated average residential electricity price in Kentucky was 10.87 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) in 2020 and was 13.24 cents per kWh in 2025, showing a 21.8 percent increase from 2020 to 2025.[11] Other available analyses identify concerns regarding energy burdens and the number of Kentucky households whose utility costs exceed commonly used affordability benchmarks. The Kentucky Office of Energy Policy reported that while Kentucky's average energy burden is 3 percent, low-income and disadvantaged communities can face energy burdens as high as 18 percent.[12] Recent federal data regarding final notices, disconnections, and reconnections for nonpayment also provide additional information regarding the extent to which customers nationwide experience difficulty maintaining utility service. For example, the EIA reported that in

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[10] Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. "Retail Electricity Price Trends and Drivers: Data Update- 2026 Edition." *See* https://emp.lbl.gov/publications/retail-electricity-price-trends-and.

[11] U.S. Energy Information Administration. "Form EIA-861M, Monthly Electric Power Industry Report." *See* https://www.eia.gov/states/KY/data.

[12] Kentucky Office of Energy Policy. "Energy Affordability." *See* https://eec.ky.gov/Energy/Programs/EnergyAffordability/Pages/default.aspx

2024 Kentucky had 152,798 residential electricity disconnections and 24,921 residential natural gas disconnections.[13]

The Commission recognizes that affordability is a complex issue that cannot be evaluated solely from the perspective of customer bills. Rates must remain fair, just, and reasonable, and jurisdictional utilities must remain capable of making the investments necessary to provide safe, adequate, efficient, and reasonable service. The affordability of utility service may be affected by numerous factors, including customer income, electricity and natural gas price and usage, housing characteristics (e.g. energy efficiency, weatherization, and home size and type), rate design and cost allocation, utility operating and capital costs, system needs, available assistance programs, payment programs and practices, and the costs associated with maintaining safe and reliable service. Measures intended to address affordability may also affect different utilities, and communities in different ways.

Accordingly, the Commission finds that a broad and inclusive investigation of electric and natural gas utility affordability is necessary to develop a better understanding of affordability concerns in Kentucky and to identify measures that may be available to the Commission, electric and natural gas utilities, the General Assembly, and other stakeholders. At a minimum, the investigation should consider:

1. The nature and extent of electric and natural gas utility affordability concerns in Kentucky and the appropriate data and measures for evaluating affordability.

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[13] U.S. Energy Information Administration. "Form EIA-112, Residential Utility Disconnections Survey." *See* https://www.eia.gov/analysis/requests/residential/utility/.

2. The factors contributing to affordability challenges, including customer income, electricity and natural gas prices and usage, housing characteristics, rate design and cost allocation, utility investment and operating costs, and other relevant factors.

3. Existing Commission regulations, electric and natural gas utility tariff provisions, customer protection measures, utility payment programs and practices, outside assistance programs, and other measures intended to help customers maintain electric and natural gas utility service.

4. Strategies to reduce payment delinquencies and disconnections and to promote consistent access to electric and natural gas utility services.

5. Disconnection policies including fees and penalties related to reconnection of service and minimum arrears for disconnection of service.

6. The role of rate design, cost allocation, financial assistance programs, and other regulatory and nonregulatory measures in addressing electric and natural gas utility affordability.

7. The financial and operational impact on jurisdictional electric and gas utilities of affordability measures, and of customer arrearages, debt write-offs, disconnects, and reconnects.

8. Differences among electric and natural gas utility business models, geographic areas, customer populations, and other circumstances that may affect the feasibility or effectiveness of potential measures.

9. Potential measures that may be implemented by jurisdictional electric and natural gas utilities, legislation, and other policies that may enhance the affordability of utility bills and reduce the number of delinquencies and disconnections.

10. The relative contribution of energy consumption, fixed customer charges, fuel costs, riders and adjustment mechanisms, taxes, and other bill components to overall customer bills.

11. The effectiveness, accessibility, and cost-effectiveness of demand-side management (DSM) programs (e.g., energy efficiency, demand response, and weatherization) in reducing customer energy consumption, lowering utility bills, improving affordability, increasing customers' ability to manage their energy usage, appropriately incentivizing or compensating customers for actions that provide broader system benefits, and achieving long-term benefits.

12. The impact of housing age, housing condition, home size, existing home energy efficiency, heating fuel type, number of occupants and occupancy status (owner versus renter), and local climate on utility affordability.

13. The relationship between affordability and utility investments is needed to maintain safe, adequate, reliable, and resilient service, including infrastructure replacement and long-term system planning.

14. Opportunities for better and enhanced coordination among utilities, state agencies, community action agencies, consumer advocates, and other organizations to improve customer outreach and assistance.

15. Whether additional reporting requirements or standardized data collection would improve the Commission's ability to monitor affordability over time, including annual reporting of arrearages, disconnections, payment arrangements, assistance program participation, and customer demographics where appropriate.

16. The potential effects of renewable energy resources, including solar and wind, and related technologies such as energy storage on long-term affordability, including whether pilot programs or incentives involving customer-sited renewable generation, storage, or time-varying rates could lower customer bills, reduce peak demand, and provide broader system benefits.

To assist in determining the appropriate next steps in this proceeding, the Commission finds that parties should file initial comments identifying the issues they believe should be examined and a short list of proposed topics for discussion. Parties should file their initial comments and proposed topics on or before September 30, 2026. After Commission Staff have reviewed the initial filings, the Commission intends to convene a technical conference in 2027 to examine issues developed in the record. The date and scope for the technical conference will be established by subsequent Order or notice. The technical conference will be conducted by Commission Staff. The Commission may also establish additional proceedings such as an informal conference or other stakeholder processes, such as public comment hearings, if appropriate as the record develops.

This administrative proceeding would be incomplete without the perspectives of the Kentuckians directly affected by utility affordability concerns. The Commission therefore intends to provide opportunities for participation by utilities, consumer advocates, community and nonprofit organizations, representatives of different customer classes, and other interested people or entities. As this investigation progresses, the Commission may conduct public comment meetings or other outreach throughout the Commonwealth to receive input regarding affordability concerns.

Based on the foregoing discussion, the Commission finds that:

1. This proceeding should be opened to investigate and address issues relating to electric and natural gas utility affordability and access to electric and natural gas utility service.

2. All jurisdictional electric utilities and the large natural gas utilities identified in footnote 1 should be made parties to this proceeding.

3. Any other utility or interested person or entities seeking to participate as a party should be required to file a motion to intervene no later than September 8, 2026, pursuant to 807 KAR 5:001, Section 4(11).

4. No later than September 30, 2026, parties should file initial comments identifying the issues they believe should be examined and a short list of topics they believe should be addressed in any subsequent informal or technical conference.

5. After Commission Staff have reviewed the initial filings, a technical conference should be convened to examine issues developed in the record. The date and scope for the technical conference should be established by subsequent Order or notice. The technical conference should be conducted by Commission Staff and limited to parties. An informal conference or other stakeholder process should also be established if appropriate as the record develops.

6. Additional requests for information, requests for comments, public meetings, or other opportunities for stakeholders and public participation should be established as necessary to further the investigation.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. This proceeding is opened to investigate issues relating to electric and natural gas utility affordability and access to electric and natural gas utility service.

2. All jurisdictional electric utilities and the large natural gas utilities identified in footnote 1 are made parties to this proceeding.

3. Within seven days of the date of service of this Order, each utility made a party to this proceeding shall, by counsel, file an entry of appearance. The entry of appearance shall include the name, address, telephone number, and electronic mail address of counsel.

4. Pursuant to 807 KAR 5:001, Section 8(10), within seven days of the date of service of this Order, each utility made a party to this proceeding shall file a written statement that it or its authorized agent possesses the facilities to receive electronic transmissions. Unless a party objects to the use of electronic filing procedures within seven days of the date of service of this Order, the party shall be deemed to have consented to the use of electronic filing procedures and the service of all papers, including Orders of the Commission, by electronic means.

5. Any other utility, person, or entity seeking to participate as a party shall file a motion to intervene no later than September 8, 2026, pursuant to 807 KAR 5:001, Section 4(11).

6. Any party filing a paper with the Commission shall file an electronic copy in accordance with the electronic filing procedures set forth in 807 KAR 5:001, Section 8. Electronic documents shall be in portable document format (PDF), shall be searchable, and shall be appropriately bookmarked. The Commission directs the parties to the

Commission's July 22, 2021 Order in Case No. 2020-00085[14] regarding filings with the Commission.

7. As set forth in 807 KAR 5:001, Section 4(11)(a), a person requesting permissive intervention in a Commission proceeding is required to demonstrate either (1) a special interest in the proceeding that is not adequately represented in the case, or (2) that the person requesting permissive intervention is likely to present issues or develop facts that will assist the Commission in fully considering the matter without unduly complicating or disrupting the proceedings. Therefore, any person requesting to intervene in a Commission proceeding must state with specificity the person's special interest that is not otherwise adequately represented, or the issues and facts that the person will present and will assist the Commission in fully considering the matter. A mere recitation of the quantity of utility service consumed by the movant or a general statement regarding the potential impact of possible modification of rates will not be deemed sufficient to establish a special interest.

8. No later than September 30, 2026, parties shall file initial comments identifying the issues they believe should be examined and a short list of topics they believe should be addressed in any subsequent stakeholder process.

[14] Case No. 2020-00085, *Electronic Emergency Docket Related to the Novel Coronavirus COVID 19* (Ky. PSC July 22, 2021), Order (in which the Commission ordered that for case filings made on and after March 16, 2020, filers are NOT required to file the original physical copies of the filings required by 807 KAR 5:001, Section 8).

Entered on this 26th day of August, 2026.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Angie Hatton
Chair

Mary Pat Regan
Vice Chair

Andrew W. Wood
Commissioner

Barry L. Mayfield
Commissioner

ATTEST:

Justin McNeil RP

Justin McNeil
Executive Director

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TO AN ORDER OF THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN CASE NO. 2026-00185 DATED AUG 26 2026

TWO PAGES TO FOLLOW

June 28, 2026

Kentucky Public Service Commission
P.O. Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky 40602-0615

Chair Angie C. Hatton
Commissioner Marie Pat Regan
Commissioner Andrew W. Wood
Commissioner Barry L. Mayfield
Executive Director Linda C. Bridwell

Delivered via email - Please confirm receipt

Dear Chair Hatton and Members of the Kentucky Public Service Commission:

The Appalachian Citizens Law Center, Kentuckians for the Commonwealth, the Kentucky Chapter of the Sierra Club, Kentucky Conservation Committee, Kentucky Solar Energy Society, Metropolitan Housing Coalition, and Mountain Association are writing to respectfully ask the Kentucky Public Service Commission to open an administrative case on utility affordability, as states like Indiana have recently done. An administrative case focused on utility affordability would allow the PSC to conduct an investigation into the drivers of rising energy costs across our Commonwealth and to solicit and consider a wide range of durable solutions to address affordability. Affordability is an important issue to all Kentuckians, from residential customers to energy-sensitive industries to the small businesses that are the mainstay of our economy. While there may not be an easy fix, we know that the Commission and ratepayers across the various customer classes share these concerns.

As residential energy bills continue to rise, low- and moderate-income Kentucky families in particular face increasing financial strain in a state with the fourth-lowest per capita income in the nation. Nationally, average residential electricity prices increased nearly 9.5% between January 2025 and January 2026, while utilities sought or received approximately $95 billion in rate increases. Kentucky families need durable solutions that will lower energy burdens and monthly costs.

We believe that an administrative case which includes robust public outreach in all areas of the state, solicits feedback from all stakeholders, and brings together representatives from Kentucky's utilities, energy sectors, and all ratepayer classes would be timely and productive. We hope that the following issues could be included:

- Fair allocation of costs for new demand
- Performance-based ratemaking

- The role of energy efficiency and DSM in reducing energy insecurity
- Lifeline rates
- On-bill financing of durable energy efficiency measures
- An examination of the least-cost combination of generation and demand-side resources for meeting the needs of ratepayers
- An assessment of the costs of recent legislation in extending the life of older fossil-fuel generation resources.
- An assessment of the allocation of risks and costs for recent capital investments.
- Consideration of the current and future costs and risks associated with hosting data centers, including interconnection, behind-the-meter generation, large-load tariffs, and measures that could be taken to assure protection of ratepayers from risks and stranded costs of new generation assets serving large load customers.
- Measures that should be adopted to assure that all resource options including efficiency, renewables, and distributed generation are fairly and fully evaluated and modeled in order to assure selection of all-in, least-cost options for ratepayers.

We believe the Commission, the only executive branch agency tasked with providing our legislature information on how to keep utility costs fair, just and reasonable, is ideally situated and statutorily empowered to provide legislators, the public, and other stakeholders with actionable information on how to address the crisis of rising energy prices in our state. An administrative case focusing on affordability would provide a forum for the Commission, utilities, and members of the public to explore these critically important issues before ratepayers are saddled with decades of additional energy costs, including for new large loads for data centers.

We would hope that any administrative case would be open to all stakeholders, and would use both informal and formal convenings in order to encourage community participation and intervention of interested representatives of various interests, including low-income ratepayers, as well as residential, commercial, and industrial interests. We would also hope that the case would focus on both direct costs and the societal costs, including environmental, health, and community impacts from energy decisions. We know that you agree that Kentucky's residential ratepayers, small businesses, and other price-sensitive ratepayers, need and deserve an open forum to voice their experiences with rising energy costs. Thank you in advance for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Appalachian Citizens Law Center, Rebecca Shelton Director of Policy
Kentuckians for the Commonwealth
Kentucky Chapter of the Sierra Club, Joey Shadowen Chapter Chair
Kentucky Conservation Committee, Lane Boldman Executive Director
Kentucky Solar Energy Society, Andy Mcdonald Chair
Metropolitan Housing Coalition, Tony Curtis Executive Director
Mountain Association

*Electronically signed by all groups and, in some cases, their representatives on June 28, 2026 a 2:30 PM EST

Service List for Case 2026-00185

* CitiPower, L.L.C.
CitiPower, L.L.C.
37 Court Street
P. O. Box 1309
Whitley City, KY 42653

* Farmers R.E.C.C.
Farmers R.E.C.C.
504 South Broadway
P. O. Box 1298
Glasgow, KY 42141-1298

* Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation
Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation
6525 US Highway 60 W
Paducah, KY 42001

* Kentucky Power Company
Kentucky Power Company
1645 Winchester Avenue
Ashland, KY 41101

* Kenergy Corp.
Kenergy Corp.
6402 Old Corydon Road
P. O. Box 18
Henderson, KY 42419

* Auxier Road Gas Company, Inc.
Auxier Road Gas Company, Inc.
2963 Ky Rte 321 North
PO Box 408
Prestonsburg, KY 41653

* Kentucky Frontier Gas, LLC
Kentucky Frontier Gas, LLC
2963 Ky Rte 321 North
PO Box 408
Prestonsburg, KY 41653

* Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc.
Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc.
139 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202

* Denotes served by Email

* Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc.
Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc.
139 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202

* Fleming-Mason Energy Cooperative, In
Fleming-Mason Energy Cooperative, Inc.
1449 Elizaville Road
P. O. Box 328
Flemingsburg, KY 41041

* Meade County R.E.C.C.
Meade County R.E.C.C.
P. O. Box 489
Brandenburg, KY 40108-0489

* Nolin R.E.C.C.
Nolin R.E.C.C.
411 Ring Road
Elizabethtown, KY 42701-6767

* South Kentucky R.E.C.C.
South Kentucky R.E.C.C.
200 Electric Avenue
Somerset, KY 42501

* Natural Energy Utility Corporation
Natural Energy Utility Corporation
2560 Hoods Creek Pike
Ashland, KY 41102

* Atmos Energy Corporation
Atmos Energy Corporation
3275 Highland Pointe Drive
Owensboro, KY 42303

* Big Sandy R.E.C.C.
Big Sandy R.E.C.C.
504 11th Street
Paintsville, KY 41240

* Clark Energy Cooperative, Inc.
Clark Energy Cooperative, Inc.
2640 Ironworks Road
P. O. Box 748
Winchester, KY 40392-0748

* Cumberland Valley Electric, Inc.
Cumberland Valley Electric, Inc.
Highway 25E
P. O. Box 440
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* Denotes served by Email

* East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc
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* Inter-County Energy Cooperative Corp
Inter-County Energy Cooperative Corporation
1009 Hustonville Road
P. O. Box 87
Danville, KY 40423-0087

* Jackson Energy Cooperative Corporati
Jackson Energy Cooperative Corporation
115 Jackson Energy Lane
McKee, KY 40447

* Licking Valley R.E.C.C.
Licking Valley R.E.C.C.
P. O. Box 605
271 Main Street
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* Owen Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Owen Electric Cooperative, Inc.
8205 Highway 127 North
P. O. Box 400
Owenton, KY 40359

* Shelby Energy Cooperative, Inc.
Shelby Energy Cooperative, Inc.
620 Old Finchville Road
Shelbyville, KY 40065

* Salt River Electric Cooperative Corp
Salt River Electric Cooperative Corp.
111 West Brashear Avenue
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* Blue Grass Energy Cooperative Corp.
Blue Grass Energy Cooperative Corp.
1201 Lexington Road
P. O. Box 990
Nicholasville, KY 40340-0990

* Grayson R.E.C.C.
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109 Bagby Park
Grayson, KY 41143

* Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.
Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.
290 W Nationwide Blvd
Columbus, OH 43215

* Taylor County R.E.C.C.
Taylor County R.E.C.C.
625 West Main Street
P. O. Box 100
Campbellsville, KY 42719

* Delta Natural Gas Company, Inc.
Delta Natural Gas Company, Inc.
3617 Lexington Road
Winchester, KY 40391

* Big Rivers Electric Corporation
Big Rivers Electric Corporation
710 West 2nd Street
P. O. Box 20015
Owensboro, KY 42304

* Kentucky Utilities Company
Kentucky Utilities Company
2701 Eastpoint Parkway
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Louisville, KY 40223

* Louisville Gas and Electric Company
Louisville Gas and Electric Company
2701 Eastpoint Parkway
Louisville, KY 40223

* Louisville Gas and Electric Company
Louisville Gas and Electric Company
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* Navitas KY NG, LLC
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