323 Maryland Ave.
Winchester
Ky 40391-1218

May 9, 2025

Public Service Commision
Post Office Box 615
Frankfort
Kentucky 40602

Dear Sir:

SUBJECT: KU's 2025 Plan and Application. See Enclosure 1.

I, a customer of KU, do submit a request for intervention to the Public Service Commission.

KU desires to construct a $152.3 million facility to reduce nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions and pass the costs on to its customers. This is really to reduce ozone emissions because nitrogen oxide is a precursor, and comply with regulations issued under the federal Clean Air Act.

Are the regulations from the past administration, the Biden, or are they from the present, the Trump administration? The present administration is for reduced federal regulations.

There is only a small amount of ozone in our atmosphere, but it is a very important amount; see Enclosure 2. Information is from Weather Elements, A Text in Elementary Meteorology by Thomas A. Blair, Copyright, 1937, 1942, 1948, by Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. What studies support altering the amount of ozone in the atmosphere? I don't believe something that could hurt our safety should occur without a great amount of study and deliberation. How much ozone is too much? Too little? Just right?

Sincerely,

Alfred Brown

Alfred Brown
Winchester, [redacted]

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS OF KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

RECOVERY BY ENVIRONMENTAL SURCHARGE OF KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY'S 2025 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE PLAN

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that in an April 30, 2025 Application, Kentucky Utilities Company ("KU") is seeking approval by the Kentucky Public Service Commission ("Commission") in Case No. 2025-00105, pursuant to Kentucky Revised Statute 278.183, of an amended compliance plan ("2025 Plan"). (Collectively, KU's Application and supporting testimony and exhibits are KU's "tariff filing.") If approved, KU will begin recovering capital costs associated with a new pollution control facility in the 2025 Plan under KU's existing Electric Rate Schedule ECR (also known as the Environmental Surcharge tariff) through an increase in the environmental surcharge on customers' bills beginning in December 2025.

KU filed an application with the Commission on February 28, 2025, in Case No. 2025-00045 seeking approval to construct a selective catalytic reduction system at the Ghent generating station to reduce nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions, which are a precursor to ozone. In Case No. 2025-00105, KU is seeking an order approving the 2025 Plan to recover the costs of this new pollution control facility through its Environmental Surcharge tariff. This project will help ensure ongoing compliance with regulations issued under the federal Clean Air Act as amended, including the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone.

The estimated total capital cost of this new pollution control facility is $152.3 million. Additionally, KU is requesting recovery of future incremental capital and operation and maintenance expenses associated with this new pollution control facility. KU is also seeking to recover the cost of publishing this customer notice through the Environmental Surcharge over 12 months and to have Environmental Surcharge recovery of future Commission-approved administrative expenses, including customer notice costs.

Beginning in December 2025, the initial bill impact for KU's Group 1 customers is estimated to be a 0.01% increase with a maximum increase of 0.81% in 2029. Group 1 includes Rate Schedules Residential Service (RS), Residential Time-of-Day Energy Service (RTODE), Residential Time-of-Day Demand Service (RTODD), Volunteer Fire Department Service (VFD), All Electric School (AES), and all Lighting Rates (i.e., LS, RLS, LE, and TE).

RS and VFD customers using 1,085 kWh/month could expect a monthly increase of $0.01 up to $1.09. RTODE customers using 1,043 kWh/month could expect a monthly increase of $0.01 up to $1.14. RTODD customers using 987 kWh/month could expect a monthly increase of $0.02 up to $1.80. AES customers using 25,620 kWh/month could expect a monthly increase of $0.30 up to $24.28. LS and RLS customers could expect a monthly increase of $0.00 up to $0.12. LE customers using 2,473 kWh/month could expect a monthly increase of $0.02 up to $1.59. TE customers using 147 kWh/month could expect a monthly increase of $0.00 up to $0.15.

Beginning in December 2025, the initial bill impact for KU's Group 2 customers is estimated to be a 0.01% increase with a maximum increase of 1.10% in 2029. Group 2 includes Rate Schedules General Service (GS), General Time-of-Day Energy Service (GTODE), General Time-of-Day Demand Service (GTODD), Power Service (PS), Time-of-Day Secondary Service (TODS), Time-of-Day Primary Service (TODP), Retail Transmission Service (RTS), Fluctuating Load Service (FLS), and Outdoor Sports Lighting Service (OSL).

GS customers using 1,857 kWh/month could expect a monthly increase of $0.03 up to $2.41. GTODD customers using 19,652 kWh/month could expect a monthly increase of $0.31 up to $25.26. PS-Secondary customers using 30,434 kWh/month could expect a monthly increase of $0.39 up to $32.35. PS-Primary customers using 35,028 kWh/month could expect a monthly increase of $0.45 up to $36.82. TODS customers using 189,588 kWh/month could expect a monthly increase of $1.54 up to $126.82. TODP customers using 1,242,574 kWh/month could expect a monthly increase of $8.25 up to $678.42. RTS customers using 7,387,224 kWh/month could expect a monthly increase of $38.91 up to $3,199.31. FLS-Transmission customers using 44,229,867 kWh/month could expect a monthly increase of $237.46 up to $19,525.53. OSL-Secondary customers using 4,627 kWh/month could expect a monthly increase of $0.17 up to $13.87.

The Application described in this Notice is proposed by KU, but the Commission may issue an order resulting in an environmental surcharge for customers other than the environmental surcharge described in this Notice.

Comments regarding KU's 2025 Plan and Application may be submitted to the Commission through its website or by mail to the Public Service Commission, Post Office Box 615, Frankfort, Kentucky 40602.

Any person may submit a timely written request for intervention to the Public Service Commission, Post Office Box 615, Frankfort, Kentucky 40602, establishing the grounds for the request including the status and interest of the party. If the Commission does not receive a written request for intervention within thirty (30) days of the initial publication of this Notice, the Commission may take final action on the Application.

Any person may examine KU's tariff filing at the Commission's offices located at 211 Sower Boulevard, Frankfort, Kentucky, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., or through the Commission's website at http://psc.ky.gov or KU's website (http://www.lge-ku.com) after KU makes its tariff filing on April 30, 2025. KU has requested a deviation from the requirement to make the tariff filing available at its office at One Quality Street, Lexington, Kentucky 40507. If the Commission denies that request, KU will make the tariff filing available at its office upon request by any person.

Enclosure 1.

tained and studied, the stratosphere was found to begin at a height of about 7 miles (11 km). With the accumulation of records from other parts of the world, it is now known that the height of the tropopause varies with latitude. The height is about 10.6 miles (17 km) in equatorial regions, from which it gradually decreases toward the poles, both north and south, descending in polar regions to an elevation of only 4 or 5 miles (6–8 km), and possibly less. In addition to this marked change in height with latitude, there are smaller changes related to the seasons and to barometric pressure at the surface. The tropopause is higher in summer than in winter and higher when the surface pressure is high than when it is low. Figure 49, curve 1, which was obtained at about latitude 41° north, shows the beginning of the stratosphere at 10,500 meters, at a temperature of —53°C., and a slow increase of temperature up to 14,500 meters. In curve 5, obtained at latitude 25° north, the stratosphere begins at 14,000 meters and a temperature of —59°C.; above that height the temperature rises noticeably.

Although vertical surfaces in the lower portion of the stratosphere are nearly isothermal, it is by no means true that the stratosphere is everywhere of the same temperature. The temperatures at the same elevation in different parts of the world vary widely. In equatorial regions the normal lapse rate continues to a height of about 10 miles, until the temperature has fallen to —100°F., or —110°F. A temperature of —134°F. was registered at a height of 10 miles, above Batavia, Java. In polar regions the temperature decreases to a height of only 4 or 5 miles above the earth and falls to —40°F. or —50°F. In middle latitudes the temperature at the tropopause, about 7 miles above the surface, is about —60°F. The higher the tropopause, the longer the lapse of temperature continues, and the lower is the temperature of the stratosphere. Hence, at heights of 5 miles or more, it is colder over the equator than over the poles. This is true in all seasons. There are movements of air in the stratosphere, perhaps the result of the temperature differences just mentioned; but in passing from the troposphere to the stratosphere it has usually been found that the winds decrease in velocity fairly rapidly, without changing their direction.

Ozone layer. Spectroscopic observations have shown that there exists in the atmosphere a total quantity of ozone which, if concentrated at the surface of the earth under normal atmospheric pressure, would form a layer only one eighth of an inch (3 mm) thick. The amount increases from equator to poles. It is greatest

in spring and least in autumn. It occurs in greatest concentration in the layer between 15 and 25 miles (24 and 40 km), where it forms what is called the *ozone layer* or *C region*. Some ozone occurs in the lower atmosphere but its amount is extremely small. It is well known that ozone absorbs much more radiation than do the other permanent gases of the air, especially in the ultra-violet portion of the spectrum. Because of this absorption, temperatures in the ozone region are higher than in the stratosphere below.

The ozone layer acts as a filter, absorbing ultra-violet radiation. If it were not there, the full complement of ultra-violet reaching us from the sun would burn our skins, blind our eyes, and result in our destruction. But if the layer were thicker and absorbed all of the ultra-violet, we should also suffer, for some of this short-wave radiation is necessary to health and even to life. This slight and rarefied layer of ozone furnishes an excellent example of a nice adjustment of nature, an adjustment necessary to our life but entirely unsuspected until recently.

Ionized layers. At still greater heights than that of the ozone layer there are other interesting and significant strata in the atmosphere. Information about these layers was first obtained through the development of long-distance radio communication, and exploration of the properties of the upper air has been continued by soundings made by instrument-carrying rockets. The layers are highly conductive electrically and serve to turn certain radio waves back to the earth by refraction. The high electrical conductivity is due to the presence of ions, which are electrified, gaseous atoms, produced in the gases of the rarefied air by solar and cosmic radiation.

By the accurate timing of radio waves of different lengths, and later by the use of rocket soundings, it has been shown that there are three separate ionized layers, or regions, above the *C*, or ozone, layer. These are referred to as the *D*, *E*, and *F* layers. The lowest is the *D* region; it is about 25 to 40 miles (40–60 km) above the earth's surface, and turns back only the longest radio waves. The next is the *E*, or Kennelly-Heaviside, region with an elevation of about 60 to 90 miles (95–150 km). This layer returns radio waves of 300 to 400 meters' length. The *F* region, also called the Appleton layer, is divided into two parts, F_1 and F_2. The F_1 layer includes the region from about 100 to 150 miles (160–240 km) above the earth, and the F_2 layer extends from about 150 to 220 miles (240–350 km). These *F* layers return the short waves used in radio broadcasting, but some

Enclosure 2.