BEFORE THE

GEORGIA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In Re:	)	
Georgia Power Company's	)	**Docket No. 56765**
Fuel Cost Recovery FCR-27	)	

Testimony & Exhibit

of

Jeffry Pollock

On Behalf of

Georgia Association of Manufacturers

April 9, 2026

J. POLLOCK
INCORPORATED

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Exhibit	Description
JP-1	Henry Hub Natural Gas Spot Price

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

Term	Definition
ARP	Annual Rate Plan
FCR	Fuel Cost Recovery
GAM	Georgia Association of Manufacturers
GPC	Georgia Power Company
IFR	Interim Fuel Recovery
kWh	Kilowatt-Hour(s)
PTC	Production Tax Credit
RFP	Request for Proposal

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF JEFFRY POLLOCK

Introduction, Qualifications and Summary

Q PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.

A Jeffry Pollock; 14323 South Outer 40 Rd., Suite 206N, St. Louis, MO 63017.

Q WHAT IS YOUR OCCUPATION AND BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED?

A I am an energy advisor and President of J. Pollock, Incorporated.

Q PLEASE STATE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE.

A I have a Bachelor of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering and a Masters in Business Administration from Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. Since graduation in 1975, I have been engaged in a variety of consulting assignments, including energy procurement and regulatory matters in both the United States and several Canadian provinces. My qualifications are documented in **Appendix A.** A list of my appearances is provided in **Appendix B** to this testimony.

Q ON WHOSE BEHALF ARE YOU TESTIFYING IN THIS PROCEEDING?

A I am testifying on behalf of the Georgia Association of Manufacturers (GAM). The members of GAM are customers of Georgia Power Company (GPC). They consume large quantities of electricity, primarily for manufacturing, under a variety of rate schedules.

Q WHAT ISSUES ARE YOU ADDRESSING IN YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?

A First, I present an overview of GPC's proposed Fuel Cost Recovery- (FCR-27) rate proposal. I will then discuss GPC's proposal to expand its natural gas hedging program. Finally, I address why nuclear production tax credits (PTCs) authorized

under section 45U of the Internal Revenue Code should be used to offset FCR-27 costs rather than storm damage costs.

Q DOES THE FACT THAT YOU ARE NOT ADDRESSING ALL ISSUES IN THIS PROCEEDING CONSTITUTE AN ENDORSEMENT OF THE POSITIONS OF GEORGIA POWER COMPANY OR OTHER PARTIES ON THESE ISSUES?

A No. The fact that I am not addressing every issue should not be interpreted as an endorsement of GPC's or other parties' proposals in this proceeding.

Q ARE YOU SPONSORING ANY EXHIBITS WITH YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?

A Yes. I am sponsoring **Exhibit JP-1**.

Summary

Q PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

A My findings and recommendations are as follows:

- GPC is proposing to concurrently reduce fuel cost recoveries while increasing base revenues, effective June 1, 2026. The proposed FCR-27 would reduce fuel revenues by $388 million (12.5%). This reduction would be partially offset by GPC's storm damage recovery proposal, which would increase annual revenues by $270 million.
- GPC is also proposing:
  - To continue and expand its natural gas hedging program;
  - To increase the threshold under the Interim Fuel Recovery (IFR) mechanism from $200 million to $300 million; and
  - To continue recovering through the FCR all renewable requests for proposal (RFPs) and renewable subscription program-related costs that are not otherwise recovered through bid fees and winner's fees.
- GPC has not demonstrated that its natural gas hedging program is providing actual benefits to customers despite the significant costs incurred. Accordingly, the Commission should reject GPC's proposal to expand gas hedging until tangible benefits can be demonstrated.

- GPC is proposing to use $90 million of section 45U nuclear PTCs to offset $360 million of storm damage expense. These tax credits were generated in 2024 and 2025.
- PTCs are earned for every kilowatt-hour (kWh) generated from eligible nuclear production facilities, which include GPC's Hatch and Vogtle units 1 and 2. Thus, these PTCs more closely resemble fuel costs than storm damage expenses.
- Using PTCs as an offset to storm cost recovery would not be consistent with cost causation because (pursuant to the Settlement Agreement approved in the Annual Rate Plan (ARP) extension) they would be allocated to customer classes on base revenues.
- A more reasonable and cost-based approach is to use the nuclear PTCs to offset FCR-27 recoverable fuel costs. Therefore, the Commission should use these tax credits to offset recoverable FCR-27 costs.

Overview

Q WHAT CHANGE IN FCR RATES IS GEORGIA POWER COMPANY PROPOSING IN THIS APPLICATION?

A The proposed FCR-27 would reduce fuel revenues by $388 million (12.5%).[1] This would result in a revenue reduction of approximately 3.3%. The proposed change in fuel rates is summarized in Table 1. The primary driver for the fuel cost reduction is a significant decrease in the past period under-collection balance, which has decreased from $2.2 billion to $310 million. GPC is also projecting a 3.5% increase in net recoverable fuel costs during the FCR-27 test period of June 2026 through May 2028. The increase is largely being driven by higher projected natural gas prices.

[1] Direct Testimony of Adam D. Houston and Matthew S. Berrigan at 5.

Table 1
Comparison of FCR-26 and FCR-27
Rates by Delivery Voltage
(per kWh)

Delivery Voltage	FCR-26	FCR-27	Change	% Change
Summer				
Transmission	4.4741¢	3.7214¢	-0.7527¢	-16.8%
Primary	4.5055¢	3.7475¢	-0.7580¢	-16.8%
Secondary	4.5877¢	3.8158¢	-0.7718¢	-16.8%
Non-Summer				
Transmission	4.1798¢	3.7700¢	-0.4098¢	-9.8%
Primary	4.2092¢	3.7965¢	-0.4127¢	-9.8%
Secondary	4.2859¢	3.8657¢	-0.4202¢	-9.8%

Sources: FCR 26 and Exhibit___(ADH/MSB-5).

Q IS GEORGIA POWER COMPANY PROPOSING OTHER REQUESTS IN THIS PROCEEDING?

A Yes. First, GPC is proposing to expand its hedging program to include up to 60% of budgeted natural gas burn for a period of up to 48 months. Currently, GPC is allowed to hedge 40% of budgeted natural gas burn for a period of up to 36 months.[2]

Second, GPC is proposing to increase the threshold under the IFR mechanism from $200 million to $300 million.[3]

Finally, GPC requests continued authorization to recover through the FCR all renewable RFPs and renewable subscription program-related costs that are not otherwise recovered through bid fees and winner's fees.[4]

[2] *Id*. at 21.

[3] *Id*. at 22.

[4] *Id*. at 24.

Q IS THIS THE ONLY PENDING APPLICATION THAT WILL IMPACT RETAIL RATES?

A No. Concurrently, GPC made a second filing to increase annual revenues by $270 million (5.0%) to recover expenses associated with major storms that occurred since the Company's 2022 base rate case (Docket No. 44280). Recovery would occur over a four-year period, and GPC would earn its authorized weighted average cost of capital, including a 10.5% return on common equity, on the unamortized balance. The $270 million includes $360 million of incremental storm costs, which GPC is proposing to partially offset by using $90 million of nuclear PTCs earned in the years 2024 and 2025.[5]

Together, the two filings would result in a net $118 million (1.0%) reduction in overall rates ($388 million less $270 million). The FCR and storm cost recovery rates are proposed to become effective June 1, 2026.[6]

Q DO GEORGIA POWER COMPANY'S APPLICATIONS RAISE IMPORTANT POLICY ISSUES?

A Yes. As previously stated, the Company is proposing to continue, and expand, its natural gas hedging program. This raises the question of whether it is both necessary and beneficial for GPC to engage in natural gas hedging to help "stabilize" fuel costs.

[5] *In Re: Georgia Power Company's Storm Damage Recovery Application*, Docket No. 44280, Direct Testimony of Cleve L. Fann, Josh J. Stallings, and Matthew S. Berrigan, Exhibit___(CLF/JJS/MSB), Pg. 1 (Feb. 17, 2026).

[6] *Id.* at 27; Direct Testimony of Adam D. Houston and Matthew S. Berrigan at 7.

Second, GPC is proposing to use nuclear PTCs to make the proposed storm recovery charges more affordable for consumers. However, as discussed later, nuclear PTCs are no different in nature from recoverable fuel expenses. Both are related to kWh generation. Whether the nuclear PTCs are used to offset storm damage costs or to lower the FCR rate, GPC's customers would still benefit and rates would be more affordable. However, using the nuclear PTCs to offset the FCR balance would be consistent with cost causation.

Natural Gas Hedging

Q WHAT IS A HEDGE?

A In general, a hedge refers to a financial transaction that aims to mitigate exposure to market price volatility. Within the context of natural gas markets, a hedge represents a financial position in gas futures contracts that can offset potential losses (or gains) incurred by fluctuations in the natural gas commodity price. That stated, natural gas hedging can protect the utility from upside price risk if market prices at the time of delivery are higher than the hedged price, but it can also expose the utility to losses if the market price settles below the hedged price.

Q WILL A HEDGING STRATEGY RESULT IN BELOW-MARKET FUEL COSTS?

A No, not necessarily. A proper hedging strategy means managing price risk and not entering into speculative transactions to beat the market. Over time, hedging should result in a utility purchasing fuel at the market price (plus reasonable transaction and administrative costs) but with much less volatility. As discussed later, this expected result has not materialized for GPC.

Q IS NATURAL GAS HEDGING COST-FREE?

A No. First, GPC will incur its own costs to develop hedging strategies and to procure and manage its fuel hedges. Second, GPC will incur fees to execute various financial instruments (*i.e.,* swaps and collars). Third, because financial swaps lock-in the price of natural gas for specific quantities and time periods, GPC may incur either gains or losses if a specific swap settles above or below the current market price, respectively.

Q WHY IS GEORGIA POWER COMPANY ENGAGED IN NATURAL GAS HEDGING?

A GPC's gas hedging program was implemented in response to the increasing volatility of natural gas prices, as well as its growing reliance on natural gas generation.

Q ARE NATURAL GAS PRICES ALWAYS VOLATILE?

A No. However, natural gas prices do react to major storms and geopolitical events. **Exhibit JP-1** provides a history of spot natural gas prices traded at the Henry Hub since 1997. Also shown are the major events that triggered spikes in gas prices. As can be seen, the most extreme price spikes occurred during Winter Storm Uri in February 2021 and, more recently, Winter Storm Fern in January 2026. Both storms featured severe snow and ice and sustained below-normal temperatures.

Given the history, while an active hedging program could help to manage volatility, it is reasonable to question whether customers directly benefit when the utility executes hedges to stabilize natural gas prices.

Q DID THE COMMISSION PREVIOUSLY ADJUST GEORGIA POWER COMPANY'S GAS HEDGING PROGRAM?

A Yes. In FCR-25, GPC agreed to reduce the hedge window from 48 months to 36

months and reduce the limit from 50% to 40% of budgeted natural gas burn recognizing, in part, lower relative price volatility.[7]

Q HAVE RETAIL CUSTOMERS CLEARLY BENEFITTED FROM GEORGIA POWER COMPANY'S FUEL HEDGING STRATEGIES?

A No. Although the primary objective of hedging is to mitigate fuel price volatility, it is unclear whether this has translated into less volatile retail electricity prices. This, in large part, recognizes the long-standing ratemaking practices used by the Commission to set and periodically review GPC's FCR rates, which facilitate rate stability.

Q DOES FUEL HEDGING GUARANTEE THAT RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES WILL BE LESS VOLATILE?

A No. Reducing the volatility of fuels acquired by GPC to generate electricity does not necessarily translate into less price volatility for GPC's customers.

Q HAS GEORGIA POWER COMPANY PROVIDED EVIDENCE THAT ITS PAST FUEL HEDGING PROGRAMS HAVE RESULTED IN LESS VOLATILE RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES?

A No.

Q IS FUEL HEDGING THE ONLY TOOL AVAILABLE TO MITIGATE ELECTRICITY PRICE VOLATILITY?

A No. The Commission's rate setting practices can also mitigate volatility in both natural gas and other fuel commodity markets. For example, the Commission sets GPC's

[7] GPC Response to STF-JKA-2-5.

FCR rates using a 24-month test period. This helps to smooth any monthly or quarterly variation in natural gas prices that may occur within a calendar year. Should there be a material change in gas prices (either up or down) resulting in an accumulated balance that exceeds $200 million, GPC can implement an IFR that would absorb unanticipated short-term changes in natural gas and other commodity costs, while not creating substantial price volatility. Finally, any remaining actual over- or under-collected costs can be recovered when setting the next FCR rate.

Together, setting a two-year FCR rate, coupled with the IFR and carrying forward past-period balances smooths the impact of changes in natural gas and other commodity prices on retail electricity prices. These effective mechanisms reduce fuel volatility and are sufficient to address fuel price swings. Hedging to further address volatility may be unwarranted given that GPC's hedging programs increased recoverable fuel costs by $274 million from 2023 through 2025.[8] Further, during this period, hedging losses occurred in all but one month. An effective hedging program should track market prices over the long term. Thus, it is not unreasonable to expect that hedging losses would be offset by hedging gains.

Q HAVE ANY UTILITIES DISCONTINUED THE GAS HEDGING PROGRAMS BECAUSE THEY RESULTED IN SIGNIFICANT HEDGING LOSSES?

A Yes. The investor-owned utilities in Florida previously engaged in gas hedging programs since 2002. However, these hedging programs increased recoverable fuel costs by nearly $7 billion through 2016. As a result of these huge costs, these utilities no longer engage in hedging.

[8] MFRH-10 Attachment TS.

Q WHAT DO YOU RECOMMEND?

A GPC is ultimately responsible for managing all of its costs, fuel included, in a prudent manner. At times, this may require hedging to better manage commodity risk. However, before allowing GPC to expand its current gas hedging program, the Commission should require GPC to document and quantify how its past hedging strategies have benefitted retail customers.

Nuclear PTCs

Q WHAT ARE THE NUCLEAR PRODUCTION TAX CREDITS?

A Section 13105 of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 created section 45U, the zero-emission nuclear power production credit, for electricity produced at a qualified nuclear power facility and sold by the taxpayer to an unrelated person in tax years beginning after December 31, 2023, and before January 1, 2033.

Q WHAT NUCLEAR POWER FACILITIES QUALIFY FOR THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE SECTION 45U PRODUCTION TAX CREDITS?

A To qualify, a nuclear power facility must have been placed in service before August 16, 2022. This means that GPC's Hatch and Vogtle units 1 and 2 potentially qualify to earn section 45U tax credits.

Q HOW ARE PRODUCTION TAX CREDITS EARNED?

A PTCs are earned for every kWh generated by a qualified nuclear power facility.

Q DO PRODUCTION TAX CREDITS REDUCE A UTILITY'S COST TO SERVE?

A Yes. PTCs can be used to reduce the utility's tax liability. If the utility does not have a sufficient tax liability to utilize the PTCs, the utility can monetize the PTCs by selling them to third parties and use the proceeds to reduce costs.

Q HOW IS GEORGIA POWER COMPANY PROPOSING TO UTILIZE THE NUCLEAR PRODUCTION TAX CREDITS?

A In its storm damage filing (Docket No. 44280), GPC is proposing to amortize 25% of the total PTCs generated in 2024 and 2025 to partially offset and lower storm damage costs. GPC had originally proposed to defer these PTCs to a regulatory liability and amortize them over a three-year period beginning on January 1, 2026. However, to address affordability, GPC decided to use the section 45U PTCs to benefit customers.[9]

Q SHOULD THE NUCLEAR PRODUCTION TAX CREDITS BE USED TO OFFSET STORM DAMAGE EXPENSE?

A No. First, as previously stated, the nuclear PTCs are earned for every kWh generated by a qualified nuclear power facility. Thus, PTCs are clearly more similar to fuel costs, which vary based on the amount of kWh generated, than to storm damage costs.

Second, if PTCs are used to offset storm damage costs, the benefit would not be allocated properly. This is because, under the Settlement Agreement approved in ARP Extension, storm damage costs are to be allocated and recovered on equal percentage of base revenues.[10] However, the percentage of base revenues charged to the various customer classes is quite different from the corresponding percentage of recoverable fuel costs. The differences are illustrated in Table 2.

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[9] Docket No. 44280, *Direct Testimony of Cleve L. Fann, Josh J. Stallings, and Matthew S. Berrigan* at 28-29 (Feb. 17, 2026).

[10] *Id., Order Granting Joint Petition of Georgia Power Company and the Public Interest Advocacy Staff and Approval of The Stipulation to Extend The Alternative Rate Plan*, Attachment 1, paragraph 3 (Jul. 31, 2025).

Table 2
Percentage of Base Revenues vs.
Percentage of Recoverable Fuel Costs
By Customer Class

Customer Class	Base Revenues	Fuel Revenues
Residential	48.35%	36.85%
Commercial	36.53%	37.24%
Industrial	13.13%	24.95%
Lighting	1.98%	0.95%
Total Retail	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Docket No. 44820, Georgia Power Company Cost-of-Service Study for Test Year Ending July 31, 2023, Schedule 2.00, lines 1 and 2.

Q PLEASE EXPLAIN TABLE 2.

A Table 2 quantifies the percentage of base revenues and the percentage of fuel revenues by customer class as presented in the class cost-of-service study filed by GPC in its 2022 rate case.

Q WHAT DO YOU CONCLUDE FROM TABLE 2?

A Table 2 demonstrates that Residential customers have a higher percentage of base revenues than fuel revenues, while the opposite is true for Industrial customers. This reflects the fact that Industrial customers typically operate at higher load factors than either Residential or Commercial customers.

Thus, using the nuclear PTCs to offset the FCR-27 costs is consistent with cost causation because these tax credits are earned on a kWh basis, and fuel costs are also directly related to the amount of kWh generated.

Q WOULD GEORGIA POWER COMPANY'S NET REVENUES BE THE SAME IF THE NUCLEAR PRODUCTION TAX CREDITS ARE USED TO REDUCE THE FUEL COST RECOVERY BALANCE RATHER THAN TO OFFSET STORM DAMAGE EXPENSE?

A Yes.

Q IS THERE ANY PRECEDENT IN GEORGIA FOR USING NUCLEAR PRODUCTION TAX CREDITS AS AN OFFSET TO FUEL COST RECOVERY?

A No. Section 45U became effective after the 2022 rate case. Thus, there has been no prior determination of how nuclear tax credits should be treated for ratemaking purposes.

Q DOES THE FCR RATE PRECLUDE CREDITING THE NUCLEAR PRODUCTION TAX CREDITS THROUGH FUEL RATES?

A No. The definition of fuel costs in the FCR-26 tariff includes:

> (9) other costs or credits as determined by the Commission for inclusion in, or *reduction of*, recoverable fuel costs.[11]

Clearly, nuclear PTCs will reduce recoverable fuel costs.

Q ARE THERE EXAMPLES OF OTHER NON-FUEL RELATED COSTS THAT THE COMMISSION HAS AUTHORIZED FOR RECOVERY IN THE FUEL COST RECOVERY RATE?

A Yes. GPC is requesting continued authorization to recover all renewable RFPs and renewable subscription program-related costs that are not otherwise recovered

[11] Georgia Power Company, Fuel Cost Recovery Schedule, First Revision, Page No. 10.40. (emphasis added).

through bid fees and winner's fees. These are neither fuel nor fuel-related costs. They are not caused by the kWh generated by GPC's power plants or the kWh purchased under GPC's various power purchase agreements. However, GPC rationalizes treating them as fuel costs because the benefits of renewable energy procured through power purchase agreements accrue to customers in the form of lower fuel costs.[12]

Similarly, although nuclear PTCs are not fuel costs per se, there is a more direct relationship between tax credits and recoverable fuel costs than the renewable RFP and subscription program-related costs. Unlike renewable RFP costs, nuclear PTCs are caused by the amount of energy generated by eligible nuclear power plants. Like the former, they will directly lower fuel costs. Thus, there is no policy reason not to treat nuclear tax credits as an offset to recoverable fuel expenses.

Q WHAT DO YOU RECOMMEND?

A Consistent with cost causation, the nuclear PTCs should be used to offset the projected FCR-27 costs. These PTCs are not needed to offset storm damage expense to address affordability because applying them to reduce recoverable fuel costs will have the same overall impact. Further, as will be discussed in our testimony in the concurrent storm proceeding, there are more affordable ways to recover storm damage costs than GPC is proposing.

Q DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

A Yes.

[12] Direct Testimony of Adam D. Houston and Matthew S. Berrigan at 23.

APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Jeffry Pollock

Q PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.

A Jeffry Pollock. My business mailing address is 14323 South Outer 40 Rd., Suite 206N, Town and Country, Missouri 63017.

Q WHAT IS YOUR OCCUPATION AND BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED?

A I am an energy advisor and President of J. Pollock, Incorporated.

Q PLEASE STATE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE.

A I have a Bachelor of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering and a Master's Degree in Business Administration from Washington University. I have also completed a Utility Finance and Accounting course.

Upon graduation in June 1975, I joined Drazen-Brubaker & Associates, Inc. (DBA). DBA was incorporated in 1972 assuming the utility rate and economic consulting activities of Drazen Associates, Inc., active since 1937. From April 1995 to November 2004, I was a managing principal at Brubaker & Associates (BAI).

During my career, I have been engaged in a wide range of consulting assignments including energy and regulatory matters in both the United States and several Canadian provinces. This includes preparing financial and economic studies of investor-owned, cooperative and municipal utilities on revenue requirements, cost of service and rate design, tariff review and analysis, conducting site evaluations, advising clients on electric restructuring issues, assisting clients to procure and manage electricity in both competitive and regulated markets, developing and issuing requests for proposals (RFPs), evaluating RFP responses and contract negotiation and developing and presenting seminars on electricity issues.

I have worked on various projects in 31 states and several Canadian provinces, and have testified before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Ontario Energy Board, and the state regulatory commissions of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. I have also appeared before the City of Austin Electric Utility Commission, the Board of Public Utilities of Kansas City, Kansas, the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Public Service Authority (a.k.a. Santee Cooper), the Bonneville Power Administration, Travis County (Texas) District Court, and the U.S. Federal District Court.

Q PLEASE DESCRIBE J. POLLOCK, INCORPORATED.

A J. Pollock assists clients to procure and manage energy in both regulated and competitive markets. The J. Pollock team also advises clients on energy and regulatory issues. Our clients include commercial, industrial and institutional energy consumers. J. Pollock is a registered broker and Class I aggregator in the State of Texas.

APPENDIX B
Testimony Filed in Regulatory Proceedings
by Jeffry Pollock

UTILITY	ON BEHALF OF	DOCKET	TYPE	STATE / PROVINCE	SUBJECT	DATE
TUCSON ELECTRIC POWER	Arizona Large Customer Group	E-01933A-25-0103	Surrebuttal	AZ	Class Cost-of-Service Study; System Reliability Benefit Mechanism; Purchased Power Fuel Adjustment Clause; Class Revenue Allocation	4/2/2026
SOUTHWESTERN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	58819	Direct	TX	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Rate Design	3/24/2026
ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Arizona Large Customer Group and Freeport Minerals Corporation	E-01345A-25-0105	Direct	AZ	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Rate Design	3/18/2026
TUCSON ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	Arizona Large Customer Group and Freeport Minerals Corporation	E-01933A-25-0103	Direct	AZ	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Rate Design	2/27/2026
WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group	6680-TE-115	Surrebuttal	WI	Individual Contract Rate	2/24/2026
WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group	6630-TE-113	Surrebuttal	WI	VLC / Bespoke Resources Tariffs and Agreements	2/10/2026
ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER	Wyoming Industrial Energy Consumers	20000-690-EA-25	Direct	WY	System Generation Factor	2/10/2026
WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group	6680-TE-115	Direct	WI	Individual Contract Rate	2/3/2026
WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group	6630-TE-113	Direct	WI	Very Large Customer and Bespoke Tariffs	1/7/2026
DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC	South Carolina Utility Energy Users Committee	2025-172-E	Surrebuttal	SC	Revenue Apportionment; Rate Design; Class Cost-of-Service Study	11/3/2025
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC	Nucor Steel-South Carolina	2025-154-E	Surrebuttal	SC	Treatment of Curtailable Load; Class Cost-of-Service Study; Pension Rider Design	10/17/2025
DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC	South Carolina Utility Energy Users Committee	2025-172-E	Direct	SC	Class Cost-of-Servie Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Rate Design; Pension Rider	10/6/2025
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC	Nucor Steel-South Carolina	2025-154-E	Direct	SC	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Pension Rider; Service Regulations	9/16/2025

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UTILITY	ON BEHALF OF	DOCKET	TYPE	STATE / PROVINCE	SUBJECT	DATE
NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group	4220-UR-127	Surrebuttal	WI	Class Cost-of-Service Studies; Class Revenue Allocation	9/12/2025
NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group	4220-UR-127	Rebuttal	WI	Class Cost-of-Service Studies; Class Revenue Allocation	8/28/2025
NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group	4220-UR-127	Direct	WI	Class Cost-of-Service Studies; Class Revenue Allocation; Rate Design	8/8/2025
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	57791	Direct	TX	Fuel Factor Formula	7/25/2025
EL PASO ELECTRIC COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	57568	Cross-Rebuttal	TX	Class Cost-of-Service Study	7/2/2025
PEOPLES GAS SYSTEMS, INC	Florida Industrial Power Users Group	20250029-GU	Direct	FL	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation	6/30/2025
FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY	Florida Industrial Power Users Group	20250011-EI	Direct	FL	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Contribution in Aid of Construction; Large Load Contract Service	6/9/2025
EL PASO ELECTRIC COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	57568	Direct	TX	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Imputed Capacity	6/4/2025
ENTERGY TEXAS, INC.	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	56693	Direct	TX	Competitive Generation Service	2/19/2025
ENTERGY TEXAS, INC.	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	56865	Direct	TX	Voluntary Renewable Energy Tariff Rate Design	1/21/2025
NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY LLC	RV Industry User's Group	46120	Cross-Answering	IN	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Classification and Allocation of Production Plant; Classification of Distribution Plant; Class Revenue Allocation; Federal Tax Credits	1/16/2025
ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER	Wyoming Industrial Energy Consumers	20000-671-ER-24	Direct	WY	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Rule 12 - Line Extensions; Rate Design; Insurance Cost Adjustment	12/20/2024
ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER	Utah Large Customer Group	24-035-04	Surrebuttal	UT	Class Cost-of Service Study; Rate Design; Regulation No. 12	12/19/2024

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UTILITY	ON BEHALF OF	DOCKET	TYPE	STATE / PROVINCE	SUBJECT	DATE
NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY LLC	RV Industry User's Group	46120	Direct	IN	Return on Equity; Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation	12/19/2024
ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER	Utah Large Customer Group	24-035-04	Rebuttal	UT	Class Cost-of Service Study	11/26/2024
ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER	Utah Large Customer Group	24-035-04	Direct	UT	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Regulation No. 12; Rate Design; Insurance Cost Adjustment; Energy Balancing Mechanism	10/30/2024
WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY AND WISCONSIN GAS LLC	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group	5-UR-111	Surrebuttal	WI	Class Cost-of-Service Studies; Class Revenue Allocation; General Primary Rate Design; Microsoft Electric Rate; Rate Increase Presentation	9/20/2024
WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group	6690-UR-128	Surrebuttal	WI	Class Cost-of-Service Studies; Class Revenue Allocation; General Primary Rate Design; Rate Increase Presentation	9/18/2024
WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY AND WISCONSIN GAS LLC	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group	5-UR-111	Rebuttal	WI	Class Cost-of-Service Studies; Class Revenue Allocation	9/9/2024
WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group	6690-UR-128	Rebuttal	WI	Class Cost-of-Service Studies; Class Revenue Allocation	9/5/2024
WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY AND WISCONSIN GAS LLC	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group	5-UR-111	Direct	WI	Class Cost-of-Service Studies; Class Revenue Allocation; General Primary Rate Design	8/21/2024
WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION	Wisconsin Industrial Energy Group	6690-UR-128	Direct	WI	Class Cost-of-Service Studies; Class Revenue Allocation; General Primary Rate Design	8/19/2024
COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY	Nucor Steel Kankakee, Inc.	24-0378	Direct	IL	Allocation of Beneficial Electrification Costs	7/24/2024
SOUTHERN PIONEER ELECTRIC COMPANY	Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. and National Beef Packaging Company, LLC	24-SPEE-540-TAR	Settlement	KS	Renewable Energy Program	7/8/2024

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DOMINION ENERGY SOUTH CAROLINA, INC.	South Carolina Utility Energy Users Committee	2024-34-E	Surrebuttal	SC	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Rate Design	7/3/2024
CENTERPOINT ENERGY HOUSTON ELECTRIC, LLC	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	56211	Direct	TX	Customer Load Study Charge; Transmission Line Extensions; Rider IRA	6/19/2024
DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC	Florida Industrial Power Users Group	20240025-EI	Direct	FL	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Rate Design	6/11/2024
AEP TEXAS INC.	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	56165	Cross-Rebuttal	TX	Distribution Load Dispatch Expense; Residential Class MDD; LCUST Allocation Factor; Call Center Cost Allocation; Wholesale Distribution Service for Battery Energy Storage System	6/7/2024
TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY	Florida Industrial Power Users Group	20240026-EI	Direct	FL	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Rate Design	6/6/2024
DOMINION ENERGY SOUTH CAROLINA, INC.	South Carolina Utility Energy Users Committee	2024-34-E	Direct	SC	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Rate Design	6/5/2024
DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC	Florida Industrial Power Users Group	20240013-EG	Direct	FL	Curtailable General Service; Interruptible General Service	6/5/2024
AEP TEXAS INC.	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	56165	Direct	TX	Transmission Operation and Maintenance Expense; Property Insurance Reserve; Class Cost-of-Service Study; Rate Design; Tariff Changes	5/16/2024
SOUTHWESTERN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	55155	Cross-Rebuttal	TX	Turk Remand Refund	5/10/2024
DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC	South Carolina Energy Users Committee	2023-388-E	Surrebuttal	SC	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Revenue Allocation and Rate Design	4/29/2024
SOUTHWESTERN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	55155	Direct	TX	Turk Remand Refund	4/17/2024
DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC	South Carolina Energy Users Committee	2023-388-E	Direct	SC	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Rate Design	4/8/2024

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GEORGIA POWER COMPANY	Georgia Association of Manufacturers	55378	Direct	GA	Deferred Accounting; Additional Sum; Specific Capacity Additions; Distributed Energy Resource and Demand Response Tariffs	2/15/2024
CENTRAL HUDSON GAS & ELECTRIC	Multiple Intervenors	23-E-0418 23-G-0419	Direct	NY	Electric and Gas Embedded Cost of Service Studies; Class Revenue Allocation; Electric Customer Charge	11/21/2023
SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY	Industrial Customer Group	2023-154-E	Direct	SC	Integrated Resource Plan	9/22/2023
MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY	Google, LLC and Microsoft Corporation	RPU-2022-0001	Rehearing Rebuttal	IA	Application of Advance Ratemaking Principles to Wind Prime	9/8/2023
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	54634	Cross-Rebuttal	TX	Class Cost-of-Service Study; LGS-T Rate Design; Line Loss Study	8/25/2023
ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER	Wyoming Industrial Energy Consumers	20000-633-ER-23	Direct	WY	Retail Class Cost of Service and Rate Spread; Schedule Nos. 33, 46, 48T Rate Design; REC Tariff Proposal	8/14/2023
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	54634	Direct	TX	Revenue Requirement; Jurisdictional Cost Allocation; Class Cost-of-Service Study; Rate Design	8/4/2023
DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC	Carolina Utility Customers Assocation, Inc.	E-7, Sub 1276	Direct	NC	Multi-Year Rate Plan; Class Revenue Allocation; Rate Design	7/19/2023
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Occidental Permian Ltd.	22-00286-UT	Direct	NM	Behind-the-Meter Generation; Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; LGS-T Rate Design	4/21/2023
GEORGIA POWER COMPANY	Georgia Association of Manufacturers	44902	Direct	GA	FCR Rate; IFR Mechanism	4/14/2023
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Occidental Permian Ltd.	22-00155-UT	Stipulation Support	NM	Standby Service Rate Design	4/10/2023
SOUTHWESTERN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	53931	Direct	TX	Fuel Reconciliation	3/3/2023
NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY LLC	RV Industry User's Group	45772	Cross-Answer	IN	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation	2/16/2023

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MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY	Tech Customers	RPU-2022-0001	Additional Testimony	IA	Application of Advance Ratemaking Principles to Wind Prime	2/13/2023
SOUTHWESTERN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	54234	Direct	TX	Interim Fuel Surcharge	1/24/2023
NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY LLC	RV Industry User's Group	45772	Direct	IN	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation	1/20/2023
MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY	Tech Customers	RPU-2022-0001	Surrebuttal	IA	Application of Advance Ratemaking Principles to Wind Prime	1/17/2023
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	54282	Direct	TX	Interm Net Surcharge for Under-Collected Fuel Costs	1/4/2023
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC	Nucor Steel - South Carolina	2022-254-E	Surrebuttal	SC	Allocation Method for Production and Transmission Plant and Related Expenses	12/22/2022
NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY	Xcel Large Industrials	E002/GR-21-630	Surrebuttal	MN	Cost Allocation; Sales True-Up	12/6/2022
DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC	Nucor Steel - South Carolina	2022-254-E	Direct	SC	Treatment of Curtailable Load; Allocation Methodology	12/1/2022
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Occidental Permian Ltd.	22-00155-UT	Rebuttal	NM	Standby Service Rate Design	11/22/2022
MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY	Tech Customers	RPU-2022-0001	Additional Direct & Rebuttal	IA	Application of Advance Ratemaking Principles to Wind Prime	11/21/2022
ENTERGY TEXAS, INC.	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	53719	Cross	TX	Retiring Plant Rate Rider	11/16/2022
NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY	Xcel Large Industrials	E002/GR-21-630	Rebuttal	MN	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Distribution System Costs; Transmission System Costs; Class Revenue Allocation; C&I Demand Rate Design; Sales True-Up	11/8/2022
ENTERGY TEXAS, INC.	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	53719	Direct	TX	Depreciation Expense; HEB Backup Generators; Winter Storm URI; Class Cost-of-Service Study; Schedule IS; Schedule SMS	10/26/2022

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GEORGIA POWER COMPANY	Georgia Association of Manufacturers	44280	Direct	GA	Alternate Rate Plan, Cost Recovery of Major Assets; Class Revenue Allocation; Other Tariff Terms and Conditions	10/20/2022
NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS CORPORATION and ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION	Multiple Intervenors	22-E-0317 / 22-G-0318 22-E-0319 / 22-G-0320	Rebuttal	NY	COVID-19 Impact; Distribution Cost Allocation; Class Revenue Allocation; Firm Transportation Rate Design	10/18/2022
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Occidental Permian Ltd.	22-00155-UT	Direct	NM	Standby Service Rate Design	10/17/2022
NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY	Xcel Large Industrials	E002/GR-21-630	Direct	MN	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Multi-Year Rate Plan; Interim Rates; TOU Rate Design	10/3/2022
NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS CORPORATION and ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION	Multiple Intervenors	22-E-0317 / 22-G-0318 22-E-0319 / 22-G-0320	Direct	NY	Electric and Gas Embedded Cost of Service Studies; Class Revenue Allocation; Rate Design	9/26/2022
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Occidental Permian Ltd.	22-00177-UT	Direct	NM	Renewable Portfolio Standard Incentive	9/26/2022
CENTERPOINT HOUSTON ELECTRIC LLC	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	53442	Direct	TX	Mobile Generators	9/16/2022
ONCOR ELECTRIC DELIVERY COMPANY LLC	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	53601	Cross-Rebuttal	TX	Class Cost-of-Service Study, Class Revenue Allocation; Distribution Energy Storage Resource	9/16/2022
ONCOR ELECTRIC DELIVERY COMPANY LLC	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	53601	Direct	TX	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Rate Design; Tariff Terms and Conditions	8/26/2022
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	53034	Cross-Rebuttal	TX	Energy Loss Factors; Allocation of Eligible Fuel Expense; Allocation of Off-System Sales Margins	8/5/2022
MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY	Tech Customers	RPU-2022-0001	Direct	IA	Application of Advance Ratemaking Principles to Wind Prime	7/29/2022
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	53034	Direct	TX	Allocation of Eligible Fuel Expense; Allocation of Winter Storm Uri	7/6/2022
AUSTIN ENERGY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	None	Cross-Rebuttal	TX	Allocation of Production Plant Costs; Energy Efficiency Fee Allocation	7/1/2022

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AUSTIN ENERGY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	None	Direct	TX	Revenue Requirement; Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Rate Design	6/22/2022
DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY	Gerdau MacSteel, Inc.	U-20836	Direct	MI	Interruptible Supply Rider No. 10	5/19/2022
GEORGIA POWER COMPANY	Georgia Association of Manufacturers	44160	Direct	GA	CARES Program; Capacity Expansion Plan; Cost Recovery of Retired Plant; Additional Sum	5/6/2022
EL PASO ELECTRIC COMPANY	Freeport-McMoRan, Inc.	52195	Cross-Rebuttal	TX	Rate 38; Class Cost-of-Service Study; Revenue Allocation	11/19/2021
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Occidental Permian Ltd.	20-00238-UT	Supplemental	NM	Responding to Seventh Bench Request Order (Amended testimony filed on 11/15)	11/12/2021
EL PASO ELECTRIC COMPANY	Freeport-McMoRan, Inc.	52195	Direct	TX	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Rate 15 Design	10/22/2021
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	51802	Cross-Rebuttal	TX	Cost Allocation; Production Tax Credits; Radial Lines; Load Dispatching Expenses; Uncollectible Expense; Class Revenue Allocation; LGS-T Rate Design	9/14/2021
GEORGIA POWER COMPANY	Georgia Association of Manufacturers	43838	Direct	GA	Vogtle Unit 3 Rate Increase	9/9/2021
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Occidental Permian Ltd.	21-00172-UT	Direct	NM	RPS Financial Incentive	9/3/2021
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	51802	Direct	TX	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; LGS-T Rate Design	8/13/2021
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	51802	Direct	TX	Schedule 11 Expenses; Jurisdictional Cost Allocation; Abandoned Generation Assets	8/13/2021
ENTERGY TEXAS, INC.	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	51997	Direct	TX	Storm Restoration Cost Allocation and Rate Design	8/6/2021
PECO ENERGY COMPANY	Philadelphia Area Industrial Energy Users Group	R-2021-3024601	Surrebuttal	PA	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Revenue Allocation	8/5/2021
PECO ENERGY COMPANY	Philadelphia Area Industrial Energy Users Group	R-2021-3024601	Rebuttal	PA	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Revenue Allocation; Universal Service Costs	7/22/2021

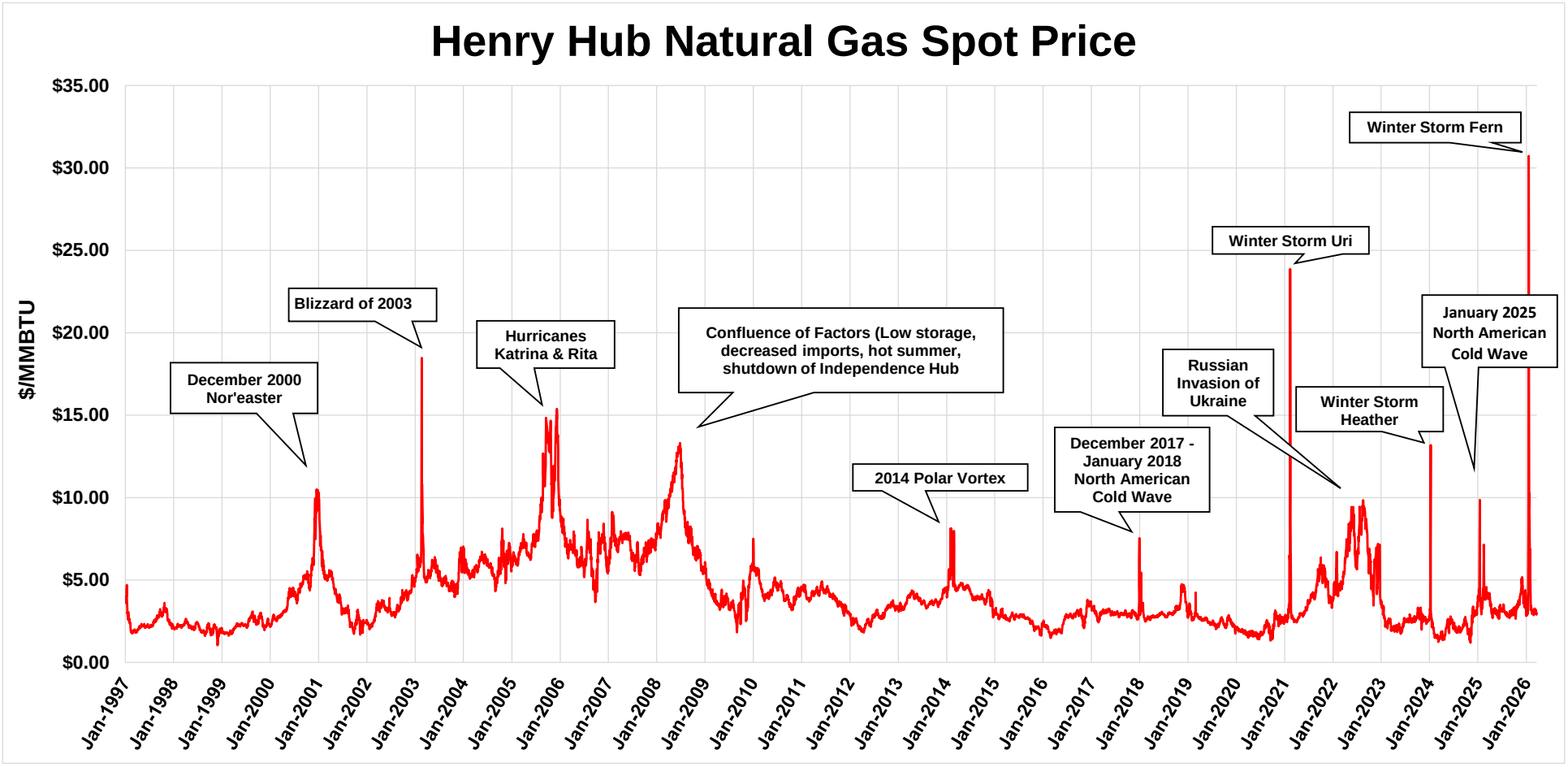
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SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Occidental Permian Ltd.	20-00238-UT	Supplemental	NM	Settlement Support of Class Cost-of-Service Study; Rate Desgin; Revenue Requirement.	7/1/2021
PECO ENERGY COMPANY	Philadelphia Area Industrial Energy Users Group	R-2021-3024601	Direct	PA	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Revenue Allocation	6/28/2021
DTE GAS COMPANY	Association of Businesses Advocating Tariff Equity	U-20940	Rebuttal	MI	Allocation of Uncollectible Expense	6/23/2021
FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY	Florida Industrial Power Users Group	20210015-EI	Direct	FL	Four-Year Rate Plan; Reserve Surplus; Solar Base Rate Adjustments; Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; CILC/CDR Credits	6/21/2021
ENTERGY ARKANSAS, LLC	Arkansas Electric Energy Consumers, Inc.	20-067-U	Surrebuttal	AR	Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need	6/17/2021
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Occidental Permian Ltd.	20-00238-UT	Rebuttal	NM	Rate Design	6/9/2021
DTE GAS COMPANY	Association of Businesses Advocating Tariff Equity	U-20940	Direct	MI	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Rate Design	6/3/2021
SOUTHWESTERN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	51415	Supplemental Direct	TX	Retail Behind-The-Meter-Generation; Class Cost of Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; LGS-T Rate Design; Time-of-Use Fuel Rate	5/17/2021
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Occidental Permian Ltd.	20-00238-UT	Direct	NM	Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation, LGS-T Rate Design, TOU Fuel Charge	5/17/2021
ENTERGY ARKANSAS, LLC	Arkansas Electric Energy Consumers, Inc.	20-067-U	Direct	AR	Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need	5/6/2021
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	51625	Direct	TX	Fuel Factor Formula; Time Differentiated Costs; Time-of-Use Fuel Factor	4/5/2021
SOUTHWESTERN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	51415	Direct	TX	ATC Tracker, Behind-The-Meter Generation; Class Cost-of-Service Study; Class Revenue Allocation; Large Lighting and Power Rate Design; Synchronous Self-Generation Load Charge	3/31/2021
ENTERGY TEXAS, INC.	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	51215	Direct	TX	Certificate of Convenience and Necessity for the Liberty County Solar Facility	3/5/2021

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SOUTHWESTERN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	50997	Cross Rebuttal	TX	Rate Case Expenses	1/28/2021
PPL ELECTRIC UTILITIES CORPORATION	PPL Industrial Customer Alliance	M-2020-3020824	Supplemental	PA	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Plan	1/27/2021
CENTRAL HUDSON GAS & ELECTRIC	Multiple Intervenors	20-E-0428 / 20-G-0429	Rebuttal	NY	Distribution cost classification; revised Electric Embedded Cost-of-Service Study; revised Distribution Mains Study	1/22/2021
MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY	Tech Customers	EPB-2020-0156	Reply	IA	Emissions Plan	1/21/2021
SOUTHWESTERN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	Texas Industrial Energy Consumers	50997	Direct	TX	Disallowance of Unreasonable Mine Development Costs; Amortization of Mine Closure Costs; Imputed Capacity	1/7/2021

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Henry Hub Natural Gas Spot Price
$/MMBTU
$35.00
$30.00
$25.00
$20.00
$15.00
$10.00
$5.00
$0.00
Jan-1997
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Jan-2025
Jan-2026
December 2000 Nor'easter
Blizzard of 2003
Hurricanes Katrina & Rita
Confluence of Factors (Low storage, decreased imports, hot summer, shutdown of Independence Hub
2014 Polar Vortex
December 2017 - January 2018 North American Cold Wave
Russian Invasion of Ukraine
Winter Storm Uri
Winter Storm Heather
January 2025 North American Cold Wave
Winter Storm Fern