

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

ELECTRONIC ADJUSTMENT OF THE PIPE)	
REPLACEMENT PROGRAM RIDER OF)	CASE NO.
DELTA NATURAL GAS COMPANY, INC.)	2018-00086

ORDER

On February 27, 2018, Delta Natural Gas Company, Inc. (Delta), filed an application to revise its Pipeline Replacement Program (PRP) rates effective May 1, 2018. The Commission found that further proceedings were necessary to determine the reasonableness of the proposed tariff, and therefore suspended the proposed PRP tariff for five months, up to and including September 30, 2018. On May 11, 2018, the Attorney General, by and through the Office of Rate Intervention (Attorney General), was granted intervention in this matter. Delta responded to one request for information from Commission Staff and two requests for information from the Attorney General. On July 9, 2018, Delta and the Attorney General requested that the Commission take this case under submission for a decision based on the evidentiary record, and recommended that no hearing be held. The Attorney General filed with the request were “final comments,” despite the procedural schedule established by the Commission’s June 5, 2018 Order not allowing for the filing of such comments. On July 10, 2018, Delta filed comments in response to the Attorney General’s comments, and a motion requesting the opportunity to file those in response to the Attorney General’s comments.

BACKGROUND

Delta's PRP adjustment is \$2,181,023. This amount includes the PRP balancing adjustment, which reconciles the amounts actually collected through Delta's PRP with the revenue authorized in Case No. 2017-00111.¹

In Case No. 2017-00111, the Commission ordered Delta to submit responses to certain requests for information when it filed the application. Delta was ordered to provide a list of remaining items to be replaced through the PRP and to state the number of years Delta expected to use the PRP mechanism to recover the costs of replacing the pipe. In its Application,² Delta proposes the following revisions to its PRP:

1. The program would operate through 2033 (15 years), to be extended only with the Commission's approval. In addition to bare steel and ineffectively coated steel pipe, the program would include the replacement of pre-1983 vintage plastic pipe (Aldyl-A), as appropriate.
2. Annual spending under the program would be limited to \$7.8 million and could be increased with the Commission's approval.
3. In its annual filing, Delta would seek advance approval for anticipated spending in excess of the \$7.8 million annual spending cap.
4. Delta would revise the calculation for property tax expense calculated under the PRP to reflect the actual property tax expense on PRP investment, rather than the rate effective during Delta's last general rate case.
5. All other provisions of the PRP would remain unchanged.

Delta states that such changes would limit the PRP to ensure that it is not an open-ended program, but would allow it to continue to meet its goals of improving public safety and reliability of service for its customers.

¹ Case No. 2017-00111, *An Adjustment of the Pipe Replacement Program Rider of Delta Natural Gas Company, Inc.* (Ky. PSC Apr. 27, 2017).

² Application, Schedule V, Item 1.c.

DISCUSSION

The Attorney General's final comments state that Delta has failed to produce any evidence into the record indicating that its Aldyl-A pipe is leaking at a greater rate than the other types of pipe on Delta's system and that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has not mandated a wholesale replacement of Aldyl-A pipe. The Attorney General recommends that the Commission adopt a termination date for Delta's PRP commensurate with the replacement of approximately 33 miles of pipe, or 3 years.

Delta states in its reply comments that because it is in the final years of replacing bare steel and other unprotected pipes, it has turned its attention to PHMSA bulletins regarding premature cracking in older plastic pipes. Delta also states that while it is currently managing its leaking Aldyl-A pipes, it believes the most prudent course of action would be to begin planning for the replacement of its Aldyl-A pipe over the next 15 to 19 years. Furthermore, Delta states that, while all identified 168 miles of Aldyl-A pipe do not need to be replaced immediately, it is aware of a problematic segment of Aldyl-A pipe, which needs to be replaced in the near future. Delta believes that in the future, the discovery of compromised Aldyl-A pipe will become more prevalent.

FINDINGS

The Commission is aware of the risk associated with Aldyl-A pipe. As Delta states in its application, Aldyl-A is subject to slow crack growth that leads to eventual rupture of the pipe. Furthermore, Aldyl-A has been the subject of several PHMSA bulletins, the most recent of which is attached hereto as Appendix B. Due to the significant amount of pre-1983 Aldyl-A pipe that exists in the Delta system, the Commission finds that the Aldyl-

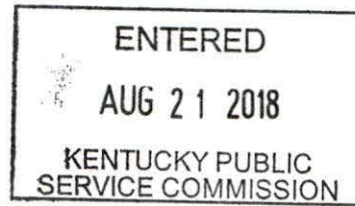
A pipe should be replaced in a 15-year time frame. As of the date of this Order, the newest of the Aldyl-A pipe on Delta's system is at least 35 years old. At the conclusion of Delta's proposed PRP, the newest of the Aldyl-A pipe will be at least 50 years old. Given that Aldyl-A pipe was installed on Delta's system as early as 1965, and some has already been in service nearly 55 years, the Commission finds that now is an appropriate time to plan for the replacement of Aldyl-A pipe. The Commission expects Delta to continue to prioritize its PRP to replace pipe based on risk, and pipe in high-consequence areas, whether it be bare steel or Aldyl-A pipe.

Furthermore, the Commission will approve the changes noted above to allow Delta to recover the costs associated with the replacement of Aldyl-A pipe through its PRP, except for the requested \$7.8 million spending cap. Given Delta's current cost of replacing pipe, the Commission notes that Delta's requested \$7.8 million annual spending cap is the high estimate for pipe replacement. The Commission expects Delta to use every avenue possible to minimize expenses eligible for recovery through the PRP, while still meeting the goal of eliminating bare steel and Aldyl-A pipe from its system by 2033. Therefore, the Commission will not approve the \$7.8 million annual spending cap, but will continue reviewing Delta's expenditures for reasonableness through its ongoing PRP applications. To that end, the Commission will require Delta to file additional information in subsequent PRP applications. Those requests are attached hereto as Appendix C and should be filed in lieu of any on-going requests approved in Delta's previous PRP applications.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. The PRP rates in Appendix A to this Order are approved for service on and after the date of entry of this Order.
2. Delta's proposed revisions to its PRP program, as discussed above, are approved, with the exception of the requested \$7.8 million annual PRP spending cap, which is denied.
3. Delta's motion to file reply comments to the Attorney General's final comments is granted.
4. Delta shall file the information requested in Appendix C to this Order when it files future annual PRP applications.
5. Within 20 days of the date of entry of this Order, Delta shall file with this Commission, using the Commission's electronic Tariff Filing System, revised tariff sheets setting out the rates and changes to its PRP tariff approved herein, and reflecting that they were approved pursuant to this Order.
6. This case is closed and removed from the Commission's docket.

By the Commission



ATTEST:


Executive Director

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX TO AN ORDER OF THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION IN CASE NO. 2018-00086 DATED **AUG 21 2018**

The following rates and charges are prescribed for the customers in the area served by Delta Natural Gas Company, Inc. All other rates and charges not specifically mentioned herein shall remain the same as those in effect under the authority of the Commission prior to the effective date of this Order.

Pipeline Replacement Program Rates per month:

Residential	\$ 3.33
Small Non-residential	\$ 6.35
Large Non-residential	\$ 47.54
Interruptible	\$368.97

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX TO AN ORDER OF THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION IN CASE NO. 2018-00086 DATED **AUG 21 2018**

THREE PAGES TO FOLLOW

safety procedures used for filling, operating, and discharging MATs to determine whether additional safety procedures should be implemented. To this end, we request that persons who use such transportation systems to provide us with information on the effectiveness of the current DOT regulations, consensus standards, and industry best practices. We are also interested in any other procedures utilized to ensure that operations related to the transportation of acetylene on MATs are performed safely.

We would also like to work with shippers, carriers, and facilities that receive shipments of acetylene in MATs to develop and implement a pilot program to test the effectiveness of current or alternative procedures or methods designed to enhance the safety of transportation operations involving acetylene on MATs. As part of this program, we will assist individual companies or facilities to evaluate the effectiveness of their current procedures and to identify additional measures that should be implemented. We welcome suggestions concerning how such a program should be structured and the entities that should participate.

To ensure that our message reaches all stakeholders affected by these risks, we plan to communicate this advisory through our public affairs notification and outreach processes. For additional visibility, we have made this advisory available on the PHMSA homepage at <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov> and the DOT electronic docket site at <http://dms.dot.gov>. In addition, if you are aware of other companies that are involved in the charging, operating, and discharging MATs, please share this advisory notice with them and, if possible, identify them in your correspondence with this agency. We believe a collaborative effort involving an integrated and cooperative approach will help us to address safety risks, reduce incidents, enhance safety, and protect the public.

Issued in Washington, DC on August 30, 2007.

Theodore L. Willke,

Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety.

[FR Doc. 07-4355 Filed 9-5-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-60-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

[Docket No. PHMSA-2004-19856]

Pipeline Safety: Updated Notification of the Susceptibility to Premature Brittle-Like Cracking of Older Plastic Pipe

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA); DOT.

ACTION: Notice; Issuance of Advisory Bulletin.

SUMMARY: PHMSA is issuing this updated advisory bulletin to owners and operators of natural gas pipeline distribution systems concerning the susceptibility of older plastic pipe to premature brittle-like cracking. PHMSA previously issued three advisory bulletins on this subject: Two on March 11, 1999 and one on November 26, 2002. This advisory bulletin expands on the information provided in the three prior bulletins by listing two additional pipe materials with poor performance histories relative to brittle-like cracking and by updating pipeline owners and operators on the ongoing voluntary efforts to collect and analyze data on plastic pipe performance. Owners and operators of natural gas pipeline distribution systems are encouraged to review the three previous advisory bulletins in their entirety.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard Sanders at (405) 954-7214, or by e-mail at richard.sanders@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) Investigation

On April 23, 1998, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) issued its Special Investigation Report, *Brittle-Like Cracking in Plastic Pipe for Gas Service*, NTSB/SIR-98/01. The report described the results of the NTSB's special investigation of polyethylene gas service pipe, which addressed three major safety issues: (1) Vulnerability of plastic piping to premature failures due to brittle-like cracking; (2) adequacy of available guidance relating to the installation and protection of plastic piping connections to steel mains; and, (3) effectiveness of performance monitoring of plastic pipeline systems to detect unacceptable performance in piping systems.

(1) *Vulnerability of plastic piping to premature failures due to brittle-like cracking:* The NTSB found that failures in polyethylene pipe in actual service are frequently brittle-like, slit failures,

not ductile failures. It concluded the number and similarity of plastic pipe accident and non-accident failures indicate past standards used to rate the long-term strength of plastic pipe may have overrated the strength and resistance to brittle-like cracking for much of the plastic pipe manufactured and used for gas service from the 1960s through the early 1980s. The NTSB also concluded any potential public safety hazards from these failures are likely to be limited to locations where stress intensification exists. The NTSB went on to state that more durable modern plastic piping materials and better strength testing have made the strength ratings of modern plastic piping more reliable.

(2) *Adequacy of available guidance relating to the installation and protection of plastic piping connections to steel mains:* The NTSB concluded that gas pipeline operators had insufficient notification of the brittle-like failure potential for plastic pipe manufactured and used for gas service from the 1960s to the early 1980s. The NTSB also concluded this may not have allowed companies to implement adequate surveillance and replacement programs for older plastic piping. The NTSB explained the Gas Research Institute (GRI) developed a significant amount of data on older plastic pipe but the data was published in codified terms making it insufficient for use by pipeline system operators. The NTSB recommended that manufacturers of resin and pipe, industry trade groups and the Federal government do more to alert pipeline operators to the role played by stress intensification from external forces in the premature failure of plastic pipe due to brittle-like cracking.

(3) *Effectiveness of performance monitoring of plastic pipeline systems as a way of detecting unacceptable performance in piping systems:* The NTSB's analysis noted that Federal regulations require pipeline operators to have an ongoing program to monitor the performance of their pipeline systems. However, the NTSB investigation revealed some gas pipeline operators' performance monitoring programs did not effectively collect and analyze data to determine the extent of possible hazards associated with plastic pipeline systems. The NTSB pointed out, "such a program must be adequate to detect trends as well as to identify localized problem areas, and it must be able to relate poor performance to specific factors such as plastic piping brands, dates of manufacture (or installation dates), and failure conditions."

Copies of this report may be obtained by searching the NTSB Web site at www.nts.gov.

II. Advisory Bulletins Previously Issued by PHMSA

The NTSB made several recommendations to PHMSA and to trade organizations in its 1998 special investigation report. In response, PHMSA issued three advisory bulletins. The first advisory bulletin, ADB-99-01, *Potential Failure Due to Brittle-Like Cracking of Certain Polyethylene Plastic Pipe Manufactured by Century Utility Products Inc*, was published in the **Federal Register** (FR) on March 11, 1999 (64 FR 12211) to advise natural gas pipeline distribution system operators that brittle-like cracking may occur on certain polyethylene pipe manufactured by Century Utility Products, Inc.

The second advisory bulletin, ADB-99-02, *Potential Failures Due to Brittle-Like Cracking of Older Plastic Pipe in Natural Gas Distribution Systems*, was also published in the **Federal Register** on March 11, 1999 (64 FR 12212) to advise natural gas pipeline distribution system operators of the potential for brittle-like cracking of plastic pipes installed between the 1960s and early 1980s.

The third advisory bulletin, ADB-02-07, *Notification of the Susceptibility To Premature Brittle-Like Cracking of Older Plastic Pipe*, was published in the **Federal Register** on November 26, 2002 (67 FR 70806) to reiterate to natural gas pipeline distribution system operators the susceptibility of older plastic pipe to premature brittle-like cracking. The older polyethylene pipe materials specifically identified in ADB-02-07 included, but were not limited to:

- Century Utility Products, Inc. products;
- Low-ductile inner wall "Aldyl A" piping manufactured by DuPont Company before 1973; and
- Polyethylene gas pipe designated PE 3306.

This third advisory bulletin also listed several environmental, installation and service conditions in which plastic piping is used that could lead to premature brittle-like cracking failure. PHMSA also described six recommended practices for polyethylene gas pipeline system operators to aid them with identifying and managing brittle-like cracking problems.

III. Plastic Pipe Studies

Beginning January 25, 2001, the American Gas Association (AGA) began to collect data on in-service plastic piping material failures with the

objective of identifying trends in the performance of these materials. The resulting leak survey data, collected from 2001 to present, on the county's natural gas distribution systems includes both actual failure information and negative reports (reports of no leads) submitted voluntarily by participating pipeline operating companies.

The AGA, PHMSA, and other industry and state organizations continue to collect and analyze the data. Unfortunately, the data cannot be correlated with the quantities of each plastic pipe material that may be in service across the United States. Therefore, the data does not assess the failure rates of individual plastic pipe materials on a linear basis (i.e. per foot, per mile, etc.). However, the failure data reinforces what is historically known about certain older plastic piping and components. The data also indicates the susceptibility of additional specific materials to brittle-like cracking.

IV. Advisory Bulletin ADB-07-01

To: Owners and Operators of Natural Gas Pipeline Distribution Systems.

Subject: Updated Notification of the Susceptibility of Older Plastic Pipes to Premature Brittle-Like Cracking.

Advisory: All owners and operators of natural gas distribution systems who have installed and operate plastic piping are reminded of the phenomenon of brittle-like cracking. Brittle-like cracking refers to crack initiation in the pipe wall not immediately resulting in a full break followed by stable crack growth at stress levels much lower than the stress required for yielding. This results in very tight, slit-like, openings and gas leaks. Although significant cracking may occur at points of stress concentration and near improperly designed or installed fittings, small brittle-like cracks may be difficult to detect until a significant amount of gas leaks out of the pipe, and potentially migrates into an enclosed space such as a basement. Premature brittle-like cracking requires relatively high localized stress intensification that may result from geometrical discontinuities, excessive bending, improper installation of fittings, dents and/or gouges. Because this failure mode exhibits no evidence of gross yielding at the failure location, the term brittle-like cracking is used. This phenomenon is different from brittle fracture, in which the pipe failure causes fragmentation of the pipe.

All owners and operators of natural gas distribution systems are future advised to review the three earlier advisory bulletins on this issue. In addition to being available in the

Federal Register, these advisory bulletins are available in the docket, and on PHMSA's Web site at <http://phmsa.dot.gov/> under Pipeline Safety Regulations.

In the first advisory bulletin, ADB-99-01, published on March 11, 1999 (64 FR 12211), PHMSA advises natural gas distribution system operators of the potential for poor resistance to brittle-like cracking of certain polyethylene pipe manufactured by Century Utility Products, Inc. In the second advisory bulletin, ADB-99-02, published on March 11, 1999 (64 FR 12212), PHMSA advises natural gas distribution system operators of the potential for brittle-like cracking of plastic pipes installed between the 1960s and early 1980s.

In the third advisory bulletin, ADB-02-07, published on November 26, 2002 (67 FR 70806), PHMSA reiterates to pipeline operators the susceptibility of some older plastic pipe to premature brittle-like cracking which could substantially reduce the service life of natural gas distribution systems and to explain the mission of the Plastic Pipe Database Committee (PPDC) "to develop and maintain a voluntary data collection process that supports the analysis of the frequency and causes of in-service plastic piping material failures." The advisory bulletin also lists several environmental, installation and service conditions under which plastic piping is used which could lead to premature brittle-like cracking failure. PHMSA also describes six recommended practices for polyethylene gas pipeline system operators to aid them with identifying and managing brittle-like cracking problems.

Lastly, the susceptibility of some polyethylene pipes to brittle-like cracking is dependent on the resin, pipe processing, and service conditions. As noted in ADB-02-07, these older polyethylene pipe materials include, but are not limited to:

- Century Utility Products, Inc. products;
- Low-ductile inner wall "Aldyl A" piping manufactured by DuPont Company before 1973; and
- Polyethylene gas pipe designated PE 3306.

The data now supports adding the following pipe materials to this list:

- Delrin insert tap tees; and,
- Plexco service tee Celcon (polyacetal) caps.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. chapter 601 and 49 CFR 1.53.

Issued in Washington, DC, on August 28, 2007.

Jeffrey D. Wiese,

Associate Administrator for Pipeline Safety.

[FR Doc. 07-4309 Filed 9-5-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-60-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

[Docket No. PHMSA-2007-28993]

Pipeline Safety: Adequacy of Internal Corrosion Regulations for Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of availability of materials; request for comments.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the availability of materials, including a briefing paper prepared for PHMSA's Technical Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Standards Committee (THLPSSC) and data on risks posed by internal corrosion on hazardous liquid pipelines. PHMSA is preparing a report to Congress on the adequacy of the internal corrosion regulations for hazardous liquid pipelines. Participants at a meeting of the THLPSSC discussed issues involved in examining the adequacy of the regulations and requested additional data. PHMSA requests public comment on these matters.

DATES: Submit comments by October 9, 2007.

ADDRESSES: Comments should reference Docket No. PHMSA-2007-28993 and may be submitted in the following ways:

- *E-Gov Web site:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. This Web site allows the public to enter comments on any **Federal Register** notice issued by any agency. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Fax:* 1-202-493-2251.
- *Mail:* Docket Management System: U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590-0001.

- *Hand Delivery:* DOT Docket Management System, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590-0001 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Instructions: Identify the docket number, PHMSA-2007-28993, at the

beginning of your comments. If you submit your comments by mail, submit two copies. To receive confirmation that PHMSA received your comments, include a self-addressed stamped postcard. Internet users may submit comments at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

Note: Comments are posted without changes or edits to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided. There is a privacy statement published on <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barbara Betsock at (202) 366-4361, or by e-mail at barbara.betsock@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Pipeline Inspection, Protection, Enforcement, and Safety Act of 2006 directs PHMSA to review the internal corrosion regulations in subpart H of 49 CFR part 195 to determine if they are adequate to ensure adequate protection of the public and environment and to report to Congress on the results of the review. As an initial step in the review, PHMSA consulted the THLPSSC at its meeting on July 24, 2007. The briefing paper prepared for the committee members contains preliminary data on risk history as well as questions relating to the internal corrosion regulations. This briefing paper is posted on PHMSA's pipeline Web site (<http://ops.dot.gov>) and has been placed in the docket.

At the meeting, PHMSA officials committed to gathering additional data responding to questions posed by the committee members. PHMSA has updated the data and included data responsive to the committee members. This data is also posted on the pipeline Web site and contained in the docket.

PHMSA requests comments on the adequacy of the internal corrosion regulations and answers to the questions posed in the briefing paper. PHMSA will use these comments in its review of the internal corrosion regulations.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 60102, 60115, 60117; Sec. 22, Pub. L. 109-468, 120 Stat. 3499.

Issued in Washington, DC on August 27, 2007.

Jeffrey D. Wiese,

Associate Administrator for Pipeline Safety.

[FR Doc. E7-17538 Filed 9-5-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-60-P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900-0675]

Proposed Information Collection Activity: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Center for Veterans Enterprise, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Center for Veterans Enterprise (CVE), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of a currently approved collection, and allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments for information needed to identify veteran-owned businesses.

DATES: Written comments and recommendations on the proposed collection of information should be received on or before November 5, 2007.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on the collection of information through <http://www.Regulations.gov>; or Gail Wegner (00VE), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20420 or e-mail: gail.wegner@va.gov. Please refer to "OMB Control No. 2900-0675" in any correspondence. During the comment period, comments may be viewed online through the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) at <http://www.Regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gail Wegner at (202) 303-3296 or FAX (202) 254-0238.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13; 44 U.S.C. 3501-3521), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. This request for comment is being made pursuant to section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA.

With respect to the following collection of information, CVE invites comments on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of CVE's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of CVE's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX TO AN ORDER OF THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN CASE NO. 2018-00086 DATED **AUG 21 2018**

1. Provide a list of the remaining items to be replaced and an estimate of the associated costs eligible to be recovered through the PRP, inclusive of all types of pipe authorized to be replaced through the PRP. The information should include:
 - a. The amount of pipe remaining to be replaced through the PRP. Pipe should be categorized by material (i.e. bare steel, coated steel, plastic, etc.), age, size, and location.
 - b. The estimated remaining cost per year of the PRP broken down by pipe, services, and any other eligible PRP activities.
2. Using the information provided in Item 1, provide a chart showing by year and customer class, the estimated PRP surcharges for each remaining year of the PRP.
3. Provide a list showing each project that was replaced under the PRP for the program year. The list should include the size of the pipe, length replaced, length installed, number of services, pipe material, and cost.
4. Provide the same information as requested in Item 3 above but as an estimate for the next PRP program year.

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