#### **COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY**

#### **BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

In the Matter of:

APPLICATION OF KENTUCKY UTILITIES	)	
COMPANY FOR AN ADJUSTMENT OF ITS	)	CASE NO.
ELECTRIC RATES AND FOR CERTIFICATES	)	2016-00370
OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY	)	

#### RESPONSE OF KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SUPPLEMENTAL DATA REQUESTS DATED FEBRUARY 7, 2017

FILED: FEBRUARY 20, 2017

#### COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY ) ) SS: COUNTY OF JEFFERSON )

The undersigned, **Daniel K. Arbough**, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Treasurer for Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company and an employee of LG&E and KU Services Company, and that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the responses for which he is identified as the witness, and the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

Daniel K. Arbough

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County

and State, this <u>1544</u> day of <u>January</u> 2017.

Judy Schooling (SEAL)

My Commission Expires: JUDY SCHOOLER Notary Public, State at Large, KY My commission expires July 11, 2018 Notary ID # 512743

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY ) ) SS: COUNTY OF JEFFERSON )

The undersigned, **Lonnie E. Bellar**, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Senior Vice President – Operations for Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company and an employee of LG&E and KU Services Company, and that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the responses for which he is identified as the witness, and the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

onnie E. Bellar

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County

and State, this <u>4544</u> day of \_\_\_\_ January \_\_\_\_ 2017.

Blocky Schoole (SEAL)

My Commission Expires:

JUDY SCHOOLER Notary Public, State at Large, KY My commission expires July 11, 2018 Notary ID # 512743

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY ) ) SS: COUNTY OF JEFFERSON )

The undersigned, **Kent W. Blake**, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Chief Financial Officer for Kentucky Utilities Company and Louisville Gas and Electric Company and an employee of LG&E and KU Services Company, and that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the responses for which he is identified as the witness, and the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

Kt WBlahr

Kent W. Blake

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County

and State, this  $25^{\pm h}$  day of \_\_\_\_\_\_ 2017.

Jammy Elmy Notary Public (SEAL)

My Commission Expires:

November 9, 2018

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY ) ) SS: COUNTY OF JEFFERSON )

The undersigned, **Robert M. Conroy**, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Vice President – State Regulation and Rates for Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company, an employee of LG&E and KU Services Company, and that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the responses for which he is identified as the witness, and the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

**Robert M. Conroy** 

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County

and State, this <u>23</u> <sup>rd</sup> day of	January	2017.
	Susan Mitia	Heins (SEAL)

Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

SUSAN M. WATKINS Notary Public, State at Large, KY My Commission Expires Mer. 19, 2017 Notary ID # 485723

#### **COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY** ) SS: ) **COUNTY OF JEFFERSON**

The undersigned, Christopher M. Garrett, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Director - Rates for Kentucky Utilities Company and Louisville Gas and Electric Company and an employee of LG&E and KU Services Company, that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the responses for which he is identified as the witness, and the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

Munth

Christopher M. Garrett

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County

and State, this 15th day of Arrichary 2017.

Judy Schooler (SEAL)

My Commission Expires:

JUDY SCHOOLER Notary Public, State at Large, KY My commission expires July 11, 2018 Notary ID # 512743

#### **COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY** ) ) SS: **COUNTY OF JEFFERSON** )

The undersigned, John P. Malloy, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Vice President - Gas Distribution for Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company, an employee of LG&E and KU Services Company, and that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the responses for which he is identified as the witness, and the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

John P. Malloy

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, this 2544 day of Annuary 2017.

July Schooles (SEAL)

My Commission Expires:

JUDY SCHOOLER Notary Public, State at Large, KY My commission expires July 11, 2018 Notary ID # 512743

STATE OF TEXAS	)	
	)	SS:
COUNTY OF TRAVIS	)	

The undersigned, Adrien M. McKenzie, being duly sworn, deposes and says he is President of FINCAP, Inc., that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the responses for which he is identified as the witness, and the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

Luch Adrien M. McKenzie

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, this  $3^{+}$  day of  $5^{-}$  day of 2017.

Kotary Public (SEAL)

My Commission Expires:

April 17, 2019



#### COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY ) ) SS: COUNTY OF JEFFERSON )

The undersigned, **Gregory J. Meiman**, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Vice President, Human Resources for Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company, an employee of LG&E and KU Services Company, and that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the responses for which he is identified as the witness, and the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

Gregory J. Meiman

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, this  $\frac{1544}{4}$  day of  $\frac{144}{4}$  and  $\frac{144}{4}$  2017.

Vildy Schoolin (SEAL)

My Commission Expires: JUDY SCHOOLER Notary Public, State at Large, KY My commission expires July 11, 2018 Notary ID # 512743

#### COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY ) ) SS: COUNTY OF JEFFERSON )

The undersigned, **Valerie L. Scott**, being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is Controller for Kentucky Utilities Company and Louisville Gas and Electric Company and an employee of LG&E and KU Services Company, and that she has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the responses for which she is identified as the witness, and the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of her information, knowledge and belief.

Valerie L. Scott

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County

and State, this <u>15</u><sup>th</sup> day of <u>January</u> 2017.

Victor SEAL)

My Commission Expires:

JUDY SCHOOLER Notary Public, State at Large, KY My commission expires July 11, 2018 Notary ID # 512743

#### **COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY** SS: ) **COUNTY OF JEFFERSON** )

The undersigned, William Steven Seelye, being duly sworn, deposes and states that he is a Principal of The Prime Group, LLC, that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the responses for which he is identified as the witness, and the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

William Steven Seelve

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and State, this <u>2011</u> day of <u>Jacking</u> 2017.

Jerry Public (SEAL)

My Commission Expires:

JUDY SCHOULER Notary Public, State at Large, KY My commission expires July 11, 2018 Notary ID # 512743

#### COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY ) ) SS: COUNTY OF JEFFERSON )

The undersigned, **David S. Sinclair**, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Vice President, Energy Supply and Analysis for Kentucky Utilities Company and Louisville Gas and Electric Company and an employee of LG&E and KU Services Company, and that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the responses for which he is identified as the witness, and the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

**David S. Sinclair** 

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County

and State, this 2544 day of 42720000 2017.

Glidy Selecte (SEAL)

My Commission Expires:

JUDY SCHOOLER Notary Public, State at Large, KY My commission expires July 11, 2018 Notary ID # 512743

#### COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA ) ) SS: COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND )

The undersigned, **John J. Spanos**, being duly sworn, deposes and says he is Senior Vice President, for Gannett Fleming Valuation and Rate Consultants, LLC, that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the responses for which he is identified as the witness, and the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

J. Aporos

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County and

Commonwealth, this Alday of 2017.

1 Jutte (SEAL) Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

February 20, 2019

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA NOTARIAL SEAL Cheryl Ann Rutter, Notary Public East Pennsboro Twp., Cumberland County My Commission Expires Feb. 20, 2019 MEMPER, PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF NOTARIES

#### **COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY** ) SS: ) **COUNTY OF JEFFERSON**

The undersigned, John K. Wolfe, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Vice President - Electric Distribution for Kentucky Utilities Company and Louisville Gas and Electric Company and an employee of LG&E and KU Services Company, and that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the responses for which he is identified as the witness, and the answers contained therein are true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

John K. Wolfe

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and before said County

and State, this 304 day of Pontiny 2017.

1

Laterater (SEAL)

My Commission Expires:

JUDY SCHOOLER Notary Public, State at Large, KY My commission expires July 11, 2018 Notary ID # 512743

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 1**

#### **Responding Witness: Christopher M. Garrett**

- Q-1. Refer to the Company's response to AG-1-36.
  - a. Has the Company included any asset in rate base relating to the Accumulated Deferred Income Tax balance for CCR Pond Closures? If so, identify, quantify and explain the related asset.
  - b. Referring to the amount of ADIT for "FAC Under Recovery KY-Current" identify the amount of FAC under (or over) recovery (1) for the 13 month average ending February 28, 2017 ("base period") and (2) as projected for the twelve-month forecasted test period beginning July 1, 2017, and ending June 30, 2018 ("forecasted Test Year").
  - c. Show in detail how the Federal NOL amount was derived.
  - d. Identify, quantify and provide all projections as to when the Company expects to utilize the Federal NOL to reduce income taxes.
  - e. How much of the Federal NOL relates to accelerated tax depreciation including bonus tax depreciation? Identify, quantify and explain the amounts.
  - f. How much of the Federal NOL relates to tax deductions other than accelerated tax depreciation including bonus tax depreciation? Identify, quantify and explain the amounts.
  - g. Referring to the ADIT balance for Pensions Regulatory Asset, has the Company included any asset in rate base relating to that ADIT component? If not, explain fully why not. If so, identify, quantify and explain the related asset.

#### A-1.

- a. No, accumulated deferred income taxes associated with CCR Pond Closures are eliminated through the ECR rate base adjustment.
- b. See attached.

- c. See attached.
- d. See attached.
- e. The Federal NOL is based on the level of pre-tax income and various tax deductions. Accelerated tax depreciation, including bonus depreciation is the company's largest tax deduction that contributes to the Federal NOL, but the Federal NOL is not tracked or measured by individual tax deductions.
- f. See the response to part e.
- g. The Company has not included in rate base the Pension Regulatory Asset. The Company has included an ADIT liability in rate base that relates to the Pension Regulatory Asset. The 13 month average liability is \$38,923,525. An offsetting ADIT asset is also included in rate base associated with the corresponding increase in the pension liability recognized as part of the Pension - Regulatory Asset journal entry.

#### Attachment 1 to Response to KU AG-2 Question No. 1(b) Page 1 of 1 Garrett

#### KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY Accumulated Deferred Taxes on Income FAC Under Recovery KY-Current As of February 28, 2017 <u>Reg 1.167(I)-(h)(6)ii</u> (Dollars)

Line <u>No.</u>						<u>Amount</u>
1	Accumulated Deferred Ta	axes at F	ebruary 29, 2016			\$ 3,512,055
2	Projected Accumulated E	eferred	Taxes at February 28, 20	17		1,865,192
3	Change in Accumulated	Deferred	Taxes for the base year			\$ (1,646,863)
4	Balance February 29, 20	<u>Mont</u> 16	hly Increase/Decrease	<u>Proration</u>	<u>Activity</u>	\$ 3,512,055
5	March 1-31, 2016	\$	(137,239)	335/365	\$ (125,959)	3,386,096
6	April 1-30, 2016		(137,239)	305/365	(114,679)	3,271,417
7	May 1-31, 2016		(137,239)	274/365	(103,023)	3,168,394
8	June 1-30, 2016		(137,239)	244/365	(91,743)	3,076,651
9	July 1-31, 2016		(137,239)	213/365	(80,087)	2,996,564
10	August 1-31, 2016		(137,239)	182/365	(68,431)	2,928,133
11	September 1-30, 2016		(137,239)	152/365	(57,151)	2,870,982
12	October 1-31, 2016		(137,239)	121/365	(45,496)	2,825,486
13	November 1-30, 2016		(137,239)	91/365	(34,216)	2,791,270
14	December 1-31, 2016		(137,239)	60/365	(22,560)	2,768,710
15	January 1-31, 2017		(137,239)	29/365	(10,904)	2,757,806
16	February 1-28, 2017		(137,239)	1/365	(376)	2,757,430
17	13 Month Average with p	ro rata e	nding Deferred Taxes at F	- ebruary 28, 2017		\$ 3,008,538

#### KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY Accumulated Deferred Taxes on Income FAC Under Recovery KY-Current As of June 30, 2018 <u>Reg 1.167(I)-(h)(6)ii</u> (Dollars)

Line <u>No.</u>								<u>Amount</u>
1	Projected Accumulated D	eferred Taxes	at June 30, 2017				\$	1,933,286
2	Projected Accumulated D	Projected Accumulated Deferred Taxes at June 30, 2018						
3	Change in Accumulated I	Deferred Taxes	for the forward year				\$	215,142
4	Balance June 30, 2017	<u>Monthly In</u>	crease/Decrease	<u>Proration</u>		<u>Activity</u>	\$	1,933,286
5	July 1-31, 2017	\$	11,349	335/365	\$	10,416		1,943,702
6	August 1-31, 2017		11,349	304/365		9,452		1,953,154
7	September 1-30, 2017		11,349	274/365		8,520		1,961,674
8	October 1-31, 2017		11,349	243/365		7,556		1,969,230
9	November 1-30, 2017		11,349	213/365		6,623		1,975,853
10	December 1-31, 2017		11,349	182/365		5,659		1,981,512
11	January 1-31, 2018		24,508	151/365		10,139		1,991,651
12	February 1-28, 2018		24,508	123/365		8,259		1,999,910
13	March 1-31, 2018		24,508	92/365		6,177		2,006,087
14	April 1-30, 2018		24,508	62/365		4,163		2,010,250
15	May 1-31, 2018		24,508	31/365		2,082		2,012,332
16	June 1-30, 2018		24,508	1/365		67		2,012,399
17	13 Month Average with pro rata ending Deferred Taxes at June 30, 2018						\$	1,980,849

#### KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY Accumulated Deferred Taxes on Income Federal Net Operating Losses As of June 30, 2018 <u>Reg 1.167(I)-(h)(6)ii</u> (Dollars)

Line <u>No.</u>								<u>Amount</u>
1	Projected Accumulated D	eferred Ta	xes at June 30, 2017				\$	47,115,205
2	Projected Accumulated Deferred Taxes at June 30, 2018							30,251,121
3	Change in Accumulated I	Deferred Ta	axes for the forward year				\$	(16,864,084)
4	Balance June 30, 2017	<u>Monthl</u>	y Increase/Decrease	<u>Proration</u>		<u>Activity</u>	\$	47,115,205
5	July 1-31, 2017	\$	(4,395,220)	335/365	\$	(4,033,969)		43,081,236
6	August 1-31, 2017		(4,395,220)	304/365		(3,660,677)		39,420,559
7	September 1-30, 2017		(4,395,220)	274/365		(3,299,426)		36,121,133
8	October 1-31, 2017		(4,395,220)	243/365		(2,926,133)		33,195,000
9	November 1-30, 2017		(4,395,220)	213/365		(2,564,882)		30,630,118
10	December 1-31, 2017		(4,395,220)	182/365		(2,191,589)		28,438,529
11	January 1-31, 2018		1,584,540	151/365		655,522		29,094,051
12	February 1-28, 2018		1,584,540	123/365		533,968		29,628,019
13	March 1-31, 2018		1,584,540	92/365		399,391		30,027,410
14	April 1-30, 2018		1,584,540	62/365		269,155		30,296,565
15	May 1-31, 2018		1,584,540	31/365		134,577		30,431,142
16	June 1-30, 2018		1,584,540	1/365		4,341		30,435,483
17	13 Month Average with pr	ro rata end	ing Deferred Taxes at Jur	ne 30, 2018			\$	33,685,727

#### Kentucky Utilities Company

Net Operating Losses \$ thousands

		Actual	Forecasted Taxable amounts per filing					
					Test Period			
Line No.		Aug 2016	Sep - Dec 2016	Jan - Jun 2017	Jul 2017- Jun 2018	Jul - Dec 2018	2019	2020
1	KU Taxable Income/(Loss)		23,997	75,347	48,183	7,406	57,999	210,981
2	NOL Added/(Utilization)		(23,997)	(75,347)	(48,183)	(7,406)	(57,999)	(21,027)
3	Taxable Income After NOL		-	-	-	-	-	189,954
4	Sec 199 Deduction		-	-	-	-	-	(10,955)
5	Taxable Income After 199		-	-	-	-	-	178,999
6	Federal Tax Rate		35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
7	Tax Liability Available for Credits		-	-	-	-	-	62,650
8	Cumulative NOL Balance	233,958	209,962	134,615	86,432	79,026	21,027	-
9	Federal Tax Rate	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
10	Accum. Deferred Tax Asset	81,885	73,487	47,115	30,251	27,659	7,360	-

Note: Taxable income amounts above are absent proposed increases to rates in this rate case filing.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 2**

#### **Responding Witness: Christopher M. Garrett**

- Q-2. Refer to the response to AG-1-36.
  - a. Why does the Company show a debit-balance ADIT amount for a "Recycling Credit Carryfoward"? Explain fully.
  - b. What sections of the tax code produced the Recycling Credit?
  - c. On which tax forms is the Recycling Credit claimed?
  - d. For which years and in what amounts was a Recycling credit claimed?
  - e. When does the Company expect to utilize the Recycling Credit Carryfoward? Explain fully and provide projections.

#### A-2.

- a. The Company was not able to utilize the credit on its state tax return. As a result, the credit will be carryforward and applied to a future tax year. The credit carryforward is an asset (debit balance to ADIT) that will reduce future state taxes.
- b. KRS 141.390.
- c. Schedules QR Qualified Research Facility Tax Credit and TCS Tax Credit Summary Schedule in Form 720 Kentucky Corporation Income Tax and LLET Return.
- d. The credit was claimed on the 2012 state tax return.
- e. The Company filed amended state income tax returns in 2016 for 2012-2014 to utilize the credit. Upon the acceptance of the amended returns, the ADIT balance was reversed in September.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 3**

#### **Responding Witness: Christopher M. Garrett**

- Q-3. Refer to the response to AG-1-36.
  - a. Why does the Company show a debit-balance ADIT amount for a "Research & Experimental Credit Carryfoward"? Explain fully.
  - b. What sections of the tax code produced the Research & Experimental Credit?
  - c. On which tax forms is the Research & Experimental Credit claimed?
  - d. For which years and in what amounts was a Research & Experimental credit claimed?
  - e. When does the Company expect to utilize the Research & Experimental Credit Carryfoward? Explain fully and provide projections.

#### A-3.

- a. The Company was not able to utilize the credit on its federal tax returns due to its Net Operating Losses (NOL). NOLs must be completely used before credits can be utilized. The credit carryforward is an asset (debit balance to ADIT) that will reduce future federal taxes.
- b. I.R.C. Code Section 41 and 280C.
- c. Form 6765 Credit for Increasing Research Activities in Form 1120 U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return.

	Annual	Cumulative
	Amount	<b>Carryforward</b>
Actual – 2014	\$191,611	\$191,611
Actual – 2015	\$209,777	\$401,388
Projected – 2016	\$200,000	\$601,388
Projected – 2017	\$200,000	\$801,388
Projected (1/2 Year) – 2018	\$100,000	\$901,388
13 Month Average – Forecas	\$762,530	

d.

e. The Company expects to use credits in 2021 absent rate case increases. See attachment to response to Question No. 1d, line 7.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 4**

#### **Responding Witness: Christopher M. Garrett**

- Q-4. Refer to the response to AG-1-36.
  - a. Why does the Company show a debit-balance ADIT amount for a "Solar Credit Carryfoward"? Explain fully.
  - b. What sections of the tax code produced the Solar Credit?
  - c. On which tax forms is the Solar Credit claimed?
  - d. For which years and in what amounts was a Solar credit claimed?
  - e. When does the Company expect to utilize the Solar Credit Carryfoward? Explain fully and provide projections.

#### A-4.

- a. The Company was not able to utilize the credit on its federal tax returns due to its Net Operating Losses (NOL). NOL must be completely used before credits can be utilized. The credit carryforward is an asset (debit balance to ADIT) that will reduce future federal taxes.
- b. I.R.C. Code Section 48C.
- c. Form 3468 Investment Credit in Form 1120 U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return.
- d. 2016 \$4,000,000.
- e. The Company expects to use credits in 2021 absent rate case increases. See attachment to response to Question No. 1d, line 7.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 5**

#### **Responding Witness: Christopher M. Garrett**

- Q-5. Refer to the response to AG-1-36.
  - a. Provide the detail for the Tax Repair Expensing amounts, including the amounts of repairs deductions that were claimed in each year, and the income tax rates that were applied to the annual Tax Repair Expensing amounts to produce the ADIT amounts.
- A-5. a. See attached.

#### **KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY** Accumulated Deferred Taxes on Income **Tax Repair Expensing** As of June 30, 2018 <u>Reg 1.167(I)-(h)(6)ii</u>

(Dollars)

Project Project	ed 2016 Deduction		<u>Timing Difference<sup>1</sup></u> (30,000,000) (30,000,000)	<u>Tax Rat</u> 38.9 <sup>0</sup> 38.9	<u>te</u> % %	<u>Deferred Tax</u> (11,670,000) (11,670,000)	<u>ADIT</u> (11,670,000) (23,340,000)
Project	ed 2018 Half-year Deduction	n	(15,000,000)	38.99	%	(5,835,000)	(29,175,000)
Line <u>No.</u>							<u>Amount</u>
1	Projected Accumulated D	eferred Taxes	s at June 30, 2017				\$ (17,505,000)
2	Projected Accumulated D	eferred Taxes	s at June 30, 2018				(29,175,000)
3	Change in Accumulated E	Deferred Taxe	s for the forward year			-	\$ (11,670,000)
4	Balance June 30, 2017	<u>Monthly Ir</u>	ncrease/Decrease	<u>Proration</u>		<u>Activity</u>	\$ (17,505,000)
5	July 1-31, 2017	\$	(972,500)	335/365	\$	(892,569)	(18,397,569)
6	August 1-31, 2017		(972,500)	304/365		(809,973)	(19,207,542)
7	September 1-30, 2017		(972,500)	274/365		(730,041)	(19,937,583)
8	October 1-31, 2017		(972,500)	243/365		(647,445)	(20,585,028)
9	November 1-30, 2017		(972,500)	213/365		(567,514)	(21,152,542)
10	December 1-31, 2017		(972,500)	182/365		(484,918)	(21,637,460)
11	January 1-31, 2018		(972,500)	151/365		(402,322)	(22,039,782)
12	February 1-28, 2018		(972,500)	123/365		(327,719)	(22,367,501)
13	March 1-31, 2018		(972,500)	92/365		(245,123)	(22,612,624)
14	April 1-30, 2018		(972,500)	62/365		(165,192)	(22,777,816)
15	May 1-31, 2018		(972,500)	31/365		(82,596)	(22,860,412)
16	June 1-30, 2018		(972,500)	1/365		(2,664)	(22,863,076)
17	13 Month Average with pr	o rata ending	Deferred Taxes at Jun	e 30, 2018			\$ (21,072,610)

1 The tax repairs expensing deduction is estimated to be \$30 million per year based on prior year deductions.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 6**

#### **Responding Witness: Valerie L. Scott**

- Q-6. Refer to the response to AG-1-37.
  - a. Explain what is included in the "Other" category.
  - b. How much of the amounts in the "Other" category are expensed? Quantify and include supporting calculations.
  - c. How much of the amounts in the "Other" category are capitalized? Quantify and include supporting calculations.
- A-6.
- a. The charges shown in the "Other" category within the attachment to AG 1-37 include, but are not limited to; stores expense undistributed, other regulatory assets, preliminary survey charges, accounts receivable and engineering overheads. Certain amounts included in "Other" will ultimately be expensed or capitalized, based on the nature of the transaction. However, due to the system process in which these amounts are recorded, the labor portion of the amount is not readily determinable once the process is completed.
- b c. See the response to part a.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 7**

#### **Responding Witness: Valerie L. Scott**

- Q-7. Refer to the response to AG-1-37.
  - a. Why are the Expensed amounts for 2016 lower than 2015?
  - b. Why are the Capitalized amounts for 2016 higher than 2015?
  - c. Why are the Other Labor Cost amounts for 2016 lower than 2015?
  - d. Why is the Total Labor Cost for 2016 lower than 2015?
- A-7.
- a. The decrease in expensed amounts is primarily due to amounts capitalized for work performed on an IT Customer Services project and the Green River Plant closure.
- b. The increase in capitalized amounts is primarily due to amounts capitalized for work performed on an IT Customer Services project.
- c. The decrease in other labor cost is primarily due to establishing a regulatory asset for the Green River Plant closure in 2015 as approved in case 2014-00371.
- d. See explanations for parts a-c.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 8**

#### **Responding Witness: Kent W. Blake**

- Q-8. Refer to the response to AG-1-49.
  - a. Does the Company's claimed revenue requirement include Labor Cost for authorized but unfilled positions?
  - b. Is the \$.224 million amount for KU's four vacant positions for payroll costs only? If not, show a detailed breakout between payroll and benefit costs, showing the amount for each type of benefit.
  - c. Is the \$5.7 million amount for LG&E and KU Services Company's 34 vacant positions for payroll costs only? If not, show a detailed breakout between payroll and benefit costs, showing the amount for each type of benefit.
  - d. Show in detail how much LG&E and KU Services Company Labor Cost was included in the claimed revenue requirement for the KU electric utility.
  - e. If possible, show the amounts identified in the response to part (d) by account.
- A-8.
- a. Yes, the Company's filed forecast test period includes authorized positions for the twelve month period ended June 30, 2018. This differs from the positions filled as of December 31, 2016. The number of positions provided in response to AG 1-49 represent the difference between the number of employees for the respective companies as of December 31, 2016, and those projected as of June 30, 2018.
- b. No. See attached. In preparing this response, the Company noted an average salary across all departments was used rather than using the average salary for departments where the positions filled as of December 31, 2016 were lower than those projected as of June 30, 2018. This raised the amount shown in question 8(a) above, from \$0.224 million to \$0.409 million.
- c. No. See attached. In preparing this response, the Company noted an average salary across all departments was used rather than using the average salary

for departments where the positions filled as of December 31, 2016 were lower than those projected as of June 30, 2018. This lowered the amount shown in question 8(c) above, from \$5.7 million to \$4.7 million.

- d. As noted above, in responding to AG 1-49, the Companies provided the difference in actual headcount as of December 31, 2016, and that projected as of June 30, 2018, the end of the forecast test period. The estimated dollar amounts in Question No. 8(b) and 8(c) above were developed based on average pay rates by department multiplied by this difference in headcount with applicable benefit burden adders applied, as noted above. This represented total dollar costs as noted in the Company's response to AG 1-49. Using the average expense percentage for departments with such headcount differences, the dollar figures charged to expense above would be \$0.260 million for Question No. 8(b) and \$3.7 million for Question No. 8(c). Using the average company allocation for each department in Question No. 8(c), an estimated \$2.0 million would be applied to KU.
- e. It is not possible to show the amounts identified in the response to part (d) by account, due to the manner in which the budget is prepared.

#### Kentucky Utilities Company Case No. 2016-00370

### Comparing Actual Headcount at December 31, 2016 to Budgeted Headcount at June 30, 2018

	Kentucky Utilities
Number of Vacant Positions	4
Salary	280,561
Team Incentive Award	25,250
401(k) Match	11,784
Retirement Income	8,417
Group Life Insurance	1,367
LTD	1,473
Post Retirement Benefits	7,738
Post Employment Benefits	-
Workers Compensation	2,426
Dental	2,213
Medical	44,388
Other Misc	1,200
Payroll Taxes	22,175
<b>Total Benefits and Taxes</b>	103,181
Total	408,992

#### Kentucky Utilities Company Case No. 2016-00370

#### Comparing Actual Headcount at December 31, 2016 to Budgeted Headcount at June 30, 2018

	LG&E and KU Services Company
	<b>x</b>
Number of Vacant Positions	34
Salary	3,348,176
Team Incentive Award	301,336
401(k) Match	140,623
Retirement Income	100,445
Group Life Insurance	16,312
LTD	17,578
Post Retirement Benefits	59,806
Post Employment Benefits	19,075
Workers Compensation	2,579
Dental	18,809
Medical	377,298
Other Misc	10,200
Payroll Taxes	262,187
Total Benefits and Taxes	1,024,912
Total	4,674,424

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 9**

#### Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough / Valerie L. Scott

- Q-9. Refer to the response to AG-1-50(e), Charges from LG&E and KU Services Company.
  - a. Why are the charges from this affiliate projected to increase from \$246.7 million for the base period to \$319.8 million for the forecast period?
  - b. Identify and provide a copy of each advertisement and advertising campaign for which LG&E and KU Services Company is charging cost to the utility.

#### A-9.

- a. See the response to KIUC 1-38.
- b. See attached.

## BYE BYE LATE FEES.

**My Notifications** makes it easy to stay on top of your bill by sending you a little reminder. To sign up:

- · Register or sign in to My Account (my.lge-ku.com)
- Click on My Profile in the top right corner
- Choose how you'd like to be notified:
  - Email
  - Text
  - Voice Call
- . Choose when you'd like to be notified:
  - . When a new bill is available
  - Five days before due date
  - One day past due date

VISIT LGE-KU.COM/NOTIFICATIONS



a PPL company

# Setting the stage for a bright future.

For years, the Maysville Players have enriched the lives and inspired the community of Maysville. As a sponsor, we're proud to play a supporting role in keeping the spotlights on. Our energies go to serving you.




LG&E and KU Published by Michael Fimiani [?] · Sponsored (demo) · \*

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1

e're looking to hire a friendly customer representative to work in our inchester business office. Power your next career by applying at :p://goo.gl/R0vZhG







**AUDIBLE PDF** is a new service we offer for the visually impaired. Your KU bill is now available in a format that can be read by most popular readers. For more information or if you have questions about audible PDFs, call **800-981-0600**.

Attachment to Response to AG-2 Question No. 9(b) Page 8 of 170 Scott

# PAYING YOUR DELINQUENT BALANCE

You may receive a new KU Bill before you've paid the Delinquent Amount Due on your Disconnect Notice. A common mistake is to assume that you now have until the due date on the new bill to pay your Delinquent Amount Due. **The Final Pay Date on your Disconnect Notice does not change upon receipt of new bills**. This is Important to understand to avoid disconnection of service. Refer to the **Payment Options** section of your Disconnect Notice for ways to pay your delinquent balance.

> CUSTOMER SERVICE lge-ku.com 800-981-0600







Planting a tree? Building a fence? Installing a swimming pool?

Know what's below. Contact 811 before you dig.



You are **required by state law** to contact **Kentucky B11** (dial **811** or online at **811now.com**) before you perform any excavation activity. Excavation is defined as any activity that results in the movement of dirt. **Kentucky B11** will coordinate with member utilities (LG&E and, in some areas, KU) to have them mark the location of any underground natural gas and/or electric lines in the area. The line location is performed at no cost to you.



Once marked, you'll know what's below and be able to dig safely. Different colored markings or flags indicate what lies beneath your dig site. Submit your request at least two business days before you dig to allow time for the lines to be marked.



#### **Pipeline marker information**

Since pipelines are buried underground, pipeline markers are used to help in their identification. They are often found where a pipeline intersects a street, highway or railway. Be aware of any pipeline markers in your neighborhood. Markers provide the approximate location of the pipelines, the type of product transported, and the natural gas operator's name and emergency number. Write this information down in case of emergency.

#### **Recognizing a suspected leak**

Damage to pipelines may cause a leak. Report any damage to our facilities, even if it appears to be minor. In cases where physical damage is not obvious, your senses of sight, smell and sound will help you recognize a suspected leak:

### Sight Discolory in water

Discolored vegetation, bubbling in water or blowing dust.



**Sound** Hissing, whistling or roaring noise.

#### Smell

Unusual odor such as gasoline, oil, sulfur or rotten egg smell.

### If you suspect a natural gas leak,

evacuate immediately and contact LG&E:

#### Dial 502-589-1444

(outside Louisville 800-331-7370) then **Press 1-1-1** 



For more information, visit: lge-ku.com/gassafety

### Attachment to Response to AG-2 Question No. 9(b) Page 12 of 170 Scott

Page 1 of 1









#### Dear Friends,

In a powerful program evaluation published by the University of Louisville's Department of Urban and Public Affairs, JA BizTown and JA Finance Park programs get results. Some statistics include:



Proficient/Distinguished As indicated by Jefferson County Public Schools K. Proc Scores (Kentucky Performance Rating for Educational Progress) Student success is central to Junior Achievement's mission to provide volunteerdriven learning that fosters workforce readiness, entrepreneurship and financial ilteracy. Under the guidance of local community volunteers, students apply real world skills required in the 21st Century global marketplace. To date, JA of the Bluegrass has harnessed the talents of 11,500 community business leaders to impact the economic education of 430,000 students from 18 counties in Central Kentucky. JA of the Bluegrass has impact!

The Campaign for JA BizTown and JA Finance Park provides the funds necessary to fulfill **our bold, strategic vision for the future**. This fundraising effort will bring the next level of experiential education to our children in the Bluegrass.

In partnership with Fayette County Public Schools, we are working to apply our experiential curriculum to core educational standards in the context of our local economy. This learning experience—presented in a fun, hands-on atmosphere—will inspire students to dream big about their future and understand what skills they will need to reach their potential.

Building on over 50 years of service in Central Kentucky, we are confident that now is the time for our organization to **think BIG, be BOLD** and **share our VISION** of the future with the larger community. With a goal to raise \$3 million in cash gifts, our aspirations go beyond the financial component as we take this opportunity to raise JA's profile and connections in our community as well. We embark upon this endeavor not just focused on the immediate goal of building an exceptional physical environment for learning but more importantly of building a sustainable organization over the long-term with a legacy beyond our imagination.

Consider joining us in this worthwhile endeavor, we look forward to creating our vision together!

Lynn Hudgins Lynn Hudgins President, JA of the Bluegrass

Ed Staton

Campaign Chair, JA BizTown and JA Finance Park

Cover photo: In the JA BizTown experience students assume various roles, including CEO, CFO, utility worker, restaurant owner, reporter, disc jockey, lawyer, and postal carrier.

2 | BizTown & Finance Park | JA of the Bluegress





A day at JA BizTown or JA Finance Park is always preceded by a series of lessons in the classroom.

need first, and then spend on the things you want"

– 5th grade sludent

4 | BizTown & Finance Park | JA of the Bluegrass





6 | BizTown & Finance Park | JA of the Bluegrass

# OUR GOALS

The health of the economy, and nation, depend on our workforce. The recent economic recession caused a number of employers to downsize personnel. As the economy recovers, former positions are being filled by individuals who possess more technical skills or greater education. New labor market entrants are finding themselves unprepared to enter the current workforce and as a result companies are now struggling to fill open positions.

More than half of U.S. companies report a major challenge in recruiting nonmanagerial employees with the skills and knowledge needed. (Source: A Solution to the Workforce Skills Gap) The skills gap has been identified in both leadership and executive-level skills (e.g. supervision, goal setting and motivation) or in basic skills (including reading, writing, creative thinking, problem solving, honesty and adaptability). This skills gap is expected to intensify as the Baby Boomers exit the workplace.

Now is the time to invest in workplace learning and teaching the skills needed in the 21st Century. JA of the Bluegrass inspires and prepares young people to compete in our global economy. We believe the outcomes of experiential learning via the JA Biztown and JA Finance Park models are part of the solution to this challenge.

JA of the Bluegrass is uniquely positioned as a proven and relevant provider of necessary skills development in our community and in our country.

It's not about the dollars, it's about the impact. When we reach our goal, JA of the Bluegrass will increase not only the number of students who participate in our programs, but will also add to the quality of their experience. Through greater involvement from our business leaders, our partners in the community will have an active role in delivering the vital curriculum and outcomes that ultimately impact their bottom line.

As an organization, we aspire to improve our financial sustainability by strengthening our endowment, increasing the income it generates and expanding philanthropic support while also attending to our dual bottom line by leveraging our resources to create greater mission impact. The JA BizTown/JA Finance Park facility will be available to students throughout Central Kentucky. Counties focated within a 30- to 90-mile radius will be invited to participate. This encompasses more than 48 school districts.



**Projected Number of Schools Served** 

"UK HealthCare is excited to be part of JA BizTown/JA Finance Park. This innovative facility and curriculum will give our students the tools to make good financial decisions and navigate the many challenges they will face as contribuling members to our communities and our society. We look forward to working with Junior Achievement on this important education project."

> Michael Karpf, MD, Executive Vice President for Health Affairs



"Keeneland and the equine industry have a rich history in the Bluegrass. Through our participation in JA BizTown/ JA Finance Park, we look forward to sharing with our young people the industry's unique traditions as well as showcasing our vast economic impact throughout this region. Partnering with Junior Achievement in this endeavor gives us a wonderful opportunity to develop the youth of our community and enhance their educational experience."

> – Bill Thomason President and CEO Keeneland

Your financial support is an investment in the future of our local, regional and national economy. As a campaign supporter, you will be recognized as a leader in this pace-setting project that will bring this curriculum and experience to the smallest geographic area to be approved for this program by JA USA. In the facility, donors will benefit from the physical interaction with the students as they soak up the experience in this uniquely Bluegrass space.

Donors, you will also have the opportunity to incorporate your brand and values into the applied curriculum. Not only will students recognize your brand, likewise teachers, parents and community business leaders will be exposed to it while volunteering on-site. These visits to the facility create memories that last well beyond the daylong experience and trickle home through take-away materials and conversations about their experiences over the kitchen table.

As good stewards of your investment, we strive to tailor recognition that is most meaningful to you. In general, we will acknowledge all donors through media and press communications, our website and campaign report listings as well as events. Permanent and termed naming opportunities are available.



"JA and the Fayette County Public Schools have enjoyed a strong partnership for many years. Since its inception in 1963, over 430,000 of our students have been inspired by the volunteers who teach JA's curriculum.

To that end, we are pleased to have the opportunity to enhance our commitment to JA and its mission of empowering students to own their future economic success. JA BizTown/JA Finance Park is a very focused experience that we believe will be a "game-changer" for our students and the entire Central Kenlucky community. Our kids will enjoy an opportunity of a lifetime in which they can truly make adult decisions and actually learn first-hand how an economy works."

- Melissa Bacon, Board Chair, Fayette County Public Schools

8 BrzTown & Finance Park | JA of the Bluegrass

	Early Investors
0220REDUITES	Chick-lie-k
to Invest	Central Kentucky
Permanent Naming Opportunities (Solid Green Boxes)	ELLIOT
Building Name \$700,000	Forcht Bank
Storefront Name \$200.000	K
Storenone Hame \$500,000	a PPL company
Lobby Name \$250,000	KEENELAND: 🛪
	×
Street Name \$100,000	KentuckyOne Health" Saint Joseph Hospital Saint Joseph Fast
	KY.
	CPA
Naming Opportunities (White Boxes) for five years with option to renew. 70% directed to capital and 30% directed to operation	Partite (mich)
70% birotod to dapidir and 50% birotota to operating.	FOUNDATION
Storefront \$100.000	
Storefront \$100,000	MARKSBURY
Storefront \$100,000           Kiosk \$75,000	
Storefront \$100,000           Kiosk \$75,000	
Storefront \$100,000       Kiosk \$75,000       Amenities and Scholarships       \$50,000	
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Storefront \$100,000 Kiosk \$75,000 Amenities and Scholarships \$50,000 Personalized opportunities are also available.	ARKSBURY FAMILY FOUNDATION TOYOTA MENUCY HealthCare Edition Individual Partners



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JA of the Bluegrass | A Table Melon | 11

### Attachment to Response to AG-2 Question No. 9(b) Page 24 of 170 Scott

JA of the Bluegrass Board of Directors Tim Arthur - Alltech Justin Badeau – Forcht Bank Lynda Bebrowsky – Commerce Lexington Victoria Bianco - Crowe Horwath LLP Brian Briley – Davis H. Elliot Company Cody Brown – CMC, Inc. Mac Crawford – Crawford Builders Sheri Evans Depp – Lexmark Greg Dixon – Smart Recycling Management Robert Duncan - Jackson Kelly Kelly M. Johns - Stablemate Creative, LLC Paul Johnston - Blue & Company Trevor Jones - KY Historical Society David Kidd - PNC Bank Lora Knight - Home Builders Association of KY Brad Lovell - Keeneland Patrick McGee - Churchill McGee, Inc. Eric Monday – University of Kentucky Daniel P. Murphy, Jr. – UK College of Law Wessley Perry – UPS David Royse – Ransdell Roach & Royse PLLC Todd Sallee – KEMI James M. Schrader - Schrader Commercial Properties, LLC Dave Sevigny - DMD Data Systems Andy Shea - Lexington Legends Ed Staton Kevin Staton - Blackhawk Mining Robert Trimble – LG&E/KU Woodford Webb – The Webb Companies Jordan Wilson – BB&T Todd Ziegler – Republic Bank & Trust

Campaign for JA BizTown/JA Finance Park Steering Committee Ed Staton, Chair David Kidd Brad Lovell David Royse Mike Scanlon Dave Sevigny Andy Shea Todd Ziegler

JA of the Bluegrass Staff Lynn Hudgins – President Ron Wigglesworth – Senior Program Manager Sheila Vaughn – Development Manager Erin Warren – Program Manager Callie Tincher - Program Manager

For more information, please contact Lynn Hudgins: 859-219-2423 office 859-333-6269 mobile Ihudgins@jalexington.org

Help us fulfill our bold, strategic vision for the future.

Junior Achievement<sup>®</sup> JA BizTown<sup>®</sup> JA Finance Park<sup>®</sup>



### BUSINESS SERVICE CENTER

**Customer Service for Kentucky Businesses** 

### **Business Service Center**

Customer Service for Kentucky Businesses

#### LG&E: 502-627-3313

KU: 859-367-1200 800-383-5582 (outside Lexington)

Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Eastern Time)

Email: bsc@lge-ku.com





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### Attachment to Response to AG-2 Question No. 9(b) Page 26 of 170 Scott



he Business Service Center provides quick, accurate and courteous service to commercial and industrial businesses. Utility-related matters, such as billing questions and orders for new or changed services, can be handled quickly by phone or email.

#### **Online Services for Business Customers:** Ige-ku.com/bsc

- Establish/cancel gas or electric services
- Review and pay bills
- · Request summary billing, automatic banking, online billing or a free energy audit
- View electric or gas rates

#### Property Managers/Landlords

Property managers and landlords with multiple LG&E and/ or KU accounts can access enhanced online options by registering online.

Landlords can register all of their properties using a single email address and can access the information online at any time, day or night. Additional functionality includes the ability to: create or



- update landlord agreements: · check status of your
- registered accounts;
- · update account information, including telephone numbers and mailing addresses of multiple accounts; pay bills online; and
- submit "move-out" or "move-in" requests.

BSC\_brochure\_May2016\_2panel.indd 2

Interested? Register online at my.lge-ku.com. Be sure to have a copy of your bill when registering, since some information found on the bill is needed during the registration process. User guides can be found at Ige-ku. com/bsc.

#### **Business Service Center**

LG&E 820 W. Broadway Louisville, KY 40202 502-627-3313

KU One Quality Street Lexington, KY 40507 859-367-1200 (outside Lexington: 800-383-5582)

#### **Questions & Answers**

#### Q. What is the Business Service Center?

A. It's a customer service center just for business customers. The Business Service Center (BSC) helps business customers a number of ways - ranging from fast phone responses to onsite support.

#### Q. When is the BSC open?

- A. Normal hours of operation are 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Eastern Time), Monday through Friday.
- Q. What is the best way to contact the BSC?
- A. Phone: 502-627-3313 (LG&E) 859-367-1200 (KU) or 800-383-5582 (KU outside Lexington)

Email: bsc@lge-ku.com. The email will be routed to your provider.

Internet: Ige-ku.com/bsc. On this page, you select your provider: KU or LG&E.



5/27/2016 10:47:17 AM



We work 24/7 to provide you with safe and reliable energy, at a good value for your money. In fact, when it comes to cost, the Edison Electric Institute reports that the KU service area's average residential electric rate more than holds its own compared to some of our neighboring states and even the U.S. as a whole.

Rest assured that as we continue to invest and improve how we produce and deliver energy, keeping costs low remains a top priority.

## **SCAM ALERT:** KEEPING AN EYE OUT FOR THE BAD GUYS



KU will NEVER call or email you to demand payment or ask you for a credit card number or debit card number. Unfortunately, some scammers pose as KU representatives and demand payment over the phone or in person – and even threaten to cut off service if the payment is not made. If you receive such a call or email claiming to be from us, DO NOT provide any information and report it to local authorities. If you are in doubt, call us at 800-981-0600. A representative will confirm your account status and let you know if a payment is due.

Also, be aware of possible scammers who may come to your door claiming to be one of our employees. Our employees always wear official badges with the KU logo. Also, request a second form of identification and check to see if their vehicle features our logo. Nothing is more important to us than your safety and your comfort with our employees and the services we provide.

# TO AVOID THE HURT, DON'T TURN THE DIRT ... UNTIL YOU CALL 811

Coming soon: National Call Before You Dig Day. Held every year on August 11 (8/11), it is a day set aside to focus on the need to call 811 before you turn any dirt for an outdoor home improvement or repair project. The first and most important tool for any such project is your phone. When you call 811 a few days before putting a shovel or spade into the ground, it gives time for local utilities, including KU, to mark any underground lines – whether electric, cable or water – they have on



your property. And here's a scoop – they'll mark those lines for FREE. Knowing where those lines are can save you some big trouble. If you were to hit one while digging, it could cause serious damage or, worse, a serious injury.

If you live in an area where your KU service is not covered by Kentucky 811, call us at 800-981-0600 to request to have your underground electric lines marked. If you are unsure, visit our website at Ige-ku.com to find out if you should call us directly or can call 811.

Sign up for My Notifications and receive timely reminders about the due date of your bill by text, email and/or phone. Visit my.lge-ku.com for more information.

# FOR YOUR OLD FRIDGE OR FREEZER THIS DEAL IS A PLEASER

It could be that you're ready for a big energy-efficiency upgrade for your kitchen. Maybe you plan to replace some older appliances that have just about reached the end of their life spans and simply are not nearly as energy-efficient as today's newer models. And if one

of those appliances is a refrigerator or freezer, you should know about our Fridge and Freezer Recycling program.

We'll pay you \$50 for your old refrigerator or freezer, plus we'll haul it away as long as it meets the following requirements:

- It must be operational
- It must be full size.
- It must be empty.
- It must be accessible for removal.

That's all there is to it. So, it's the proverbial win-win. We'll give you 50 bucks to help stock your new, more energy-efficient refrigerator or freezer (or spend however you like) and take your old energy-eating appliance away to recycle. You might say it's a really cool deal. Call 800-356-5467 or visit Ige-ku.com/recycle to learn more

# YOU DON'T NEED A GPS TO FIND US WHEN YOU'RE ON THE ROAD

Since it's the middle of summer, you're probably a little more on the go than at other times of the year. And that's one reason we've made sure our website, Ige-ku.com, fits your lifestyle your mobile lifestyle, that is. No need to be at your desk or carry a laptop with you. Because our website is optimized for your mobile devices, you can use your tablet or phone to access bill-paying information, to learn some energy-saving tips or to learn more about what we're doing to improve the infrastructure and service we provide to you. On the road or at the pool, it's just a few clicks away.

You can also use your device to sign up for My Notifications to receive timely reminders about your monthly bill. You choose whether you want to be notified by email, text, phone call or a combination of all three. Plus, you tell us when you want to be

reminded - when your bill is available to view, five days before it's due or one day past its due date. Sign up via your online account (or easily create one at my.lge-ku.com).

So be as mobile as you want. We're right there when you need us.



Slow Cooker Sweet and Sour Chicken

1 lb. skinless, boneless chicken thighs, cut into 1-inch pieces

Combine all ingredients except the rice in a slow cooker.

Cook on LOW for 6 hours or HIGH for 4 hours. Serve over

2 8-oz. cans pineapple chunks in juice, drained

1 large green bell pepper, cut into 3/4-inch pieces 1 large red bell pepper, cut into 3/4-inch pieces

(Courtesy: myrecipes.com) Ingredients

1 cup chopped onion 1/3 cup sugar

1/4 cup orange juice

3 tbsp. cornstarch

2 tbsp. soy sauce

Preparation

prepared rice.

3 tbsp. cider vinega

3 cups cooked white rice

1 tbsp. grated peeled fresh ginger

1/3 cup ketchup

#### COOKING UP A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR CC /N THE KITCHEN

You're probably familiar with the old saying, "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen." Well, since it's the middle of summer, we're modifying that just a bit to say, "If you can't stand the heat, keep it out of the kitchen." To help you do that, here are a few tips for reducing heat and saving energy:

Refrigerators

- · Locate your refrigerator away from the oven and other heatproducing appliances.
- Keep the refrigerator full, but don't overstuff it.
- Partially thaw food in the fridge before putting it in the oven. Vacuum the condenser coils to remove dust.

Dishwashers

KU Contact

1

Information

- Use the energy-saving or light-wash cycle.
  Use the "no heat" setting if there is one; otherwise, turn off after final rinse and open the door to let dishes dry.

Cooking

- Use your microwave or slow cooker during hot weather.
- Keep the stove's burners and reflectors clean.
- Cover pans and match the size of the pan to the burner.
- Cook double batches and freeze the extra for a later meal.

By Phone 800-981-0600 Monday-Friday 7 a.m.- 7 p.m. (Eastern Time)

Self-Service by touch-tone phone or web: Anytime day or night

For Hearing- or Speech-Impaired Dial 711

Business Service Center 859-367-1200 800-383-5582 Monday-Friday 8 a.ni –6 p.m. (Eastern Time)

In-Person Customer Service Walk-in Centers Monday-Friday 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (Eastern Time)

Lexington Office: 8 a.m.-5 p.m. (ET)

Editor Cheryl.Williams@lge-ku.com

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Visit our website: lae-ku.cam

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 Check appliance wires and cords for damage. Reduce the risk. of fire by replacing any that are frayed.

promote good safety habits and reduce the likelihood of accidents. Check out the National Safety Council's website at nsc.org for more safety tips.

## WHEN IT COMES TO WASTING ENERGY, YOUR WASHING MACHINE CAN BE AGITATING

When your clothes are in the washer getting a good soaking, your bank account doesn't need to take a soaking, too. These tips will cut down on laundry energy use and let you keep more of your hard-earned money:

- Wash clothes in cold water whenever you can. 90 percent of the energy used by washing machines goes to heating water.
- Reduce the temperature on your water heater to save energy when you do have to wash in hot or warm water.
- Wash full loads. Whether you fill up the machine or wash a single item, older machines use about the same amount of water.
- · If your machine has one, use the suds-saving feature for lightly soiled clothes. You can reuse the wash water when you follow with a second load.

If you're in the market for a new washing machine, buy an ENERGY STAR® certified model. This type of washing machine uses about half the water and electricity of older models, plus you can apply for a \$75 rebate through our Home Energy Rebates Program. Visit Ige-ku.com/rebate to learn more.



### YOU MIGHT BE SURPRISED WHAT YOU FIND WHEN YOU GIVE YOUR HOUSE AN ENERGY CHECKUP



You may already be doing a number of things to make your home more energy efficient, but it's a near certainty there are even more steps you can take to reduce your energy usage - and,

therefore, the amount you spend on energy. The first step is to determine which parts of your home use the most energy. And the quickest and easiest way to do that is to use our Online Home Energy Analysis. In just a few minutes you'll learn how to save energy and money.

To get started, go to Ige-ku.com/analysis and then follow the instructions. The Online Home Energy Analysis is available for customers who have at least one year of active service in their current home.

Sign up for My Notifications and receive timely reminders about the due date of your bill by text, email and/or phone. Visit my.lge-ku.com for more information.

### **"OUR ENERGY MATTERS"** SERIES PROFILES PROJECTS THAT ENHANCE SERVICE, RELIABILITY AND OUR ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENT

Providing safe, reliable, low-cost energy for all our customers is part of how our energies go to serving you. We are constantly striving to make sure we deliver on that promise. And one way we do so is by making investments in our infrastructure. Our large-scale solar facility near Harrodsburg is an example of one such investment.

We invite you to visit our website at Ige-ku.com/investments and check out new videos - titled "Our Energy Matters" -

highlighting investments we are making and the employees who are working on them to ensure we meet the energy demands of the future. From infrastructure improvements supporting continued environmental compliance to major projects that further enhance safety and reliability for our customers, our employees are dedicated to keeping the lights on – now and for generations to come.

# GREEN ENERGY: AN EMPOWERING CHOICE



Every time you flip a switch, brew a pot of coffee or adjust your thermostat, electricity is drawn from the "grid." This grid is made up of electricity created from a variety of fuel sources, including coal, natural gas and renewables like wind, solar and hydroelectric. While the majority of electricity generated in Kentucky comes from fossil fuel sources, there

is a way to directly influence renewable energy in our region. It's called the Green Energy program, and here's how it works.

For \$5 a month, you can directly support the growth and long-term viability of regional renewable energy operators and the broader renewable energy industry. The Green Energy program will use your monetary contribution to purchase Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) on your behalf. One REC represents the property rights to the environmental, social and other nonpower benefits of 1,000 kilowatt hours (kWh) of renewable electricity. The Green Energy program provides an easy way for you to obtain RECs and their associated benefits, as well as show your support for renewable generators and the industry.

Renewable energy has significant up-front costs, and voluntary purchases of Renewable Energy Certificates play an essential role in helping operators recover these costs more quickly, encouraging reinvestment in the renewable energy economy.

The program is completely self-funded, wherein every dollar you contribute goes directly toward purchasing RECs or promoting the program. We work hard to get the most value out of your contributions, and 2015 was no exception. On average, every \$5 contributed purchased 1.8 RECs. So what are you waiting for? Call us or visit our website at Ige-ku.com/green today to learn more.

# WHETHER YOU'RE HOME OR AWAY, IT'S STILL EASY TO PAY

If you're planning to be on the go this summer, you can easily pay your KU bill without worry while you are away. Just use one of the options below to help simplify your life:

- Auto Pay your monthly payment will be automatically deducted from your bank account on the payment due date. You will continue to receive a monthly billing statement with ample time to verify the information and record the amount and date of the automatic withdrawal. Simply sign in to your online account – or easily create one – at my.lge-ku.com or call us at 800-981-0600.
- Online payment through your account at my.lge-ku.com you can easily and securely pay with an electronic check, credit card or debit card. And, remember, we're completely mobile, so you can access our website and your account on

any of your mobile devices.

 Pay by phone – our automated bill payment system is available 24 hours a day. Call us and press 1-2-3 to make a payment with an electronic check, credit card or debit card.

NOTE: To avoid the online payment processing fee, select



payment processing tee, select the "electronic check" option. All other online and pay-by-phone options are subject to a fee charged by the third-party vendor that processes those payments for us.

KU By Phone Contact 800-981-0 Information Monday-F

11

800-981-0600 Monday-Friday 7 a.m.- 7 p.m. (Eastern Time)

Self-Service by touch-tone phone or web: Anytime day or night For Hearing- or Speech-Impaired Dial 711 Business Service Center 859-367-1200 800-383-5582 Monday-Friday 8 a.m.-6 p.m. (Eastern Time) In-Person Customer Service Walk-in Centers Monday-Friday

9 a m.–5 p.m. (Eastern Time) Lexington Office: 8 a.m.–5 p.m. (ET) Editor Cherył:W:Iliams@lge-ku.com Visit our website: Iac-ku.com



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# YOUR NEW BILL: MORE INFORMATIVE, MORE HELPFUL



It's here! By now, you've most likely seen your new, more informative. KU billing statement, which was previewed in last month's issue of *Power Source*. The new design comes after extensive research and feedback from customers like you - through focus groups and an online customer panel.

The new bill has lots of helpful features, like an easy-to-read chart showing how your energy usage over the past 13 months compares on a month-to-month and yearly basis. You'll even find the average amount you're spending on energy each day.

It's all info you can use – in a new format – to help you manage your energy usage, especially when you combine the new features and information with our energy-efficiency tips and programs.

Be sure to learn more about your new bill by visiting our website at Ige-ku.com/mynewbill and reading the insert included with this month's statement.



#### Go to ige-ku.com to: • To learn how to avoid being scammed • Read about our Green

- Read about our Green Energy Program
- View job opportunities for military personnel

# BE SMART AND BE SAFE AROUND ELECTRICITY

Electricity has the power to keep us out of the dark, keep our computers running and make sure our appliances come to life when we need them. But it also has the power to cause harm – including serious injury and house fires – if we don't respect it or don't practice good safety habits. Here are a few tips to make sure using electricity remains a positive experience:

- Water is a no-no do not touch light switches, appliances or anything that uses electricity if your hands are wet or you are standing on a wet surface.
- Plugs only, please do not stick metal objects into outlets. If there are small children in the house, use safety caps in outlets that are not being used.
- It's getting too crowded do not plug multiple appliances into a single outlet.
- Don't be a "frayed" to be safe cracked or frayed wires can be a fire risk. Replace any you find.

It's always a good rule of thumb to stay away from power lines when working or playing outdoors. If you are carrying a tall ladder, hold it parallel to the ground and make sure to check for overhead power lines before setting it upright. NEVER let children climb or play around trees close to power lines. NEVER touch a downed power line – always assume it is energized. If you see a downed power line, call us at 800-981-0600.

Bonus safety tip: if someone who comes to your door identifies himself or herself as one of our employees, ask to see a company identification card, which will include the employee's name and photo and the company logo. Also check for a company logo on the vehicle they're driving. Still not sure? Call us, and we can confirm if the person is one of our employees. And be mindful of scams related to your bill. Don't hesitate to call us and the police if you ever

receive a phone call demanding payment of your KU bill. Your safety and peace of mind are among our top priorities.

# HELP US HELP YOU

Your off

You may not think about your meter too often, but it's important for our technicians to have easy access to it so they can get accurate monthly readings. Basically there should be at least six feet of clearance in front of the meter and two feet on either side.

For purposes of getting an accurate reading, meters must be accessible Monday through Friday between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. In addition, our technicians must have access any time to deal with any type of emergency – such as a power outage – to assess and repair equipment damage or to address a safety hazard.

Please do not block access to your meter when you do any landscaping or outdoor building projects. If you are planning any such projects in the vicinity of your meter, call us at 800-981-0600, and we'll work with you to make sure meter access is maintained. View the customer handbook on Ige-ku.com to learn more about meter access and clearance restrictions.

Sign up for My Notifications and receive timely reminders about the due date of your bill by text, email and/or phone. Visit my.lge-ku.com for more information.



# TEAMING WITH YOU TO KEEP THE POWER FLOWING

Getting electricity safely into your home so you have the power you and your family need for daily life is a shared responsibility. When it comes to maintaining the electrical connection that brings the power into your home, some of it is our job and some of it is yours. The accompanying diagram shows which items **customers are responsible for:** 

- Weatherhead/masthead the vertical pipe-like structure attached to the top of the meter box.
- Meter base the box and the wiring inside, as well as the meter socket.
- Cables or other items that secure the masthead and/or box to your home.
- The attachment point (eyebolt, etc.) that secures the electric service drop.

If any of these items become damaged, you will need to call a licensed electrician to make the necessary repairs.

#### KU is responsible for:

- The service drop this is the cable from the utility pole to your home.
- The meter the glass-enclosed meter inside the meter box.
- The electric lines within the right of way.
- The utility poles and transformers.

If repairs are needed to any of these items, call us at 800-981-0600. We'll send a crew to make the repairs.

Transformers for underground service are provided by KU, but installed by the customer. Customers are also responsible for the wiring from the transformer to the masthead.



### CASH IN HAND AND HELP DEMAND



Heat and humidity are right around the corner. So, of course, during this "peak energy demand" season, air conditioners will be running ... a lot. To meet energy demand in the most efficient and cost-effective way possible, we're asking you to help by signing up for our Demand Conservation program ... and you'll receive up to a \$5 monthly credit on your KU bill for the months of June, July, August and September.

Once you sign up, a load-control device is installed on your home and connected to your central air conditioning unit or heat pump. On select peak energy demand days, the device cycles the compressor on and off for just a few minutes at a time, typically between the hours of 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. when energy demand is at its highest. While the compressor is off, your home's air conditioner fan can continue to run, circulating the cool air already in your home. Most customers feel little-to-no difference in their homes' temperatures. We are limited to a maximum of 20 cycle events per summer – and we will not cycle on weekends or holidays unless there is an extreme system emergency.

#### If you are already a Demand Conservation participant, thank you for your support, and enjoy those summer energy bill credits!

More than 170,000 customers are already part of the program. If you haven't signed up yet, please visit Ige-ku.com/dc or call 800-356-5467 to sign up today.

KU Contact Information

1

U By Phone 800-981-0600 n Monday-Friday

7 a.m.–7 p.m. (Eastern Time) Self-Service by touch-tone phone or web: Anytime day or night For Hearing- or Speech-Impaired Dial/711 Business Service Center 859-367-1200 800-383-5582 Monday Friday 8 a.m.–6 p.m. (Eastern Time)

In-Person Customer Service Walk-in Centers Monday-Friday 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (Eastern Time) Lexington Office: 8 a.m.-5 p.m. (ET) Editor Cheryl.Williams©lge-ku.com Visit our website: ige-ku.com



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Picturesque and world-famous horse farms, the bourbon industry, beautiful state parks and a little horse race every spring. (Maybe you've heard of it.) These are some of the things that have brought national accolades to Kentucky and some of the main reasons people love calling the Bluegrass State home. However, a lesser-known fact helps contribute to a higher quality of life and business-friendly climate: electric rates that are among the lowest in the nation and compare quite favorably to surrounding states.

# HOW KU'S ELECTRIC RATES STACK UP

According to data from the Edison Electric Institute, the KU service area's average residential electric rate shines compared to the U.S. average and is favorable to neighboring states.

Here's how the average residential electric rates compare to the averages of neighboring states and the U.S. as a whole.

KU's rates are:

- 22 percent lower than our neighbor to the north.
- 44 percent lower than the Buckeye State.
- 8 percent lower than the Show-Me State.
- 38 percent lower than the national average.



### **BUSINESS IS JUST EASIER HERE**

According to Site Selection magazine, utility infrastructure also makes powering businesses easier. In fact, it's among the top four criteria considered by corporate real estate executives when deciding where to locate or expand projects, according to an October 2015 Site Selection survey.

Findings show this factor ranks higher than the criteria of land/building prices and supply, ease of permitting and regulatory procedures and availability of incentives. The survey's conclusions bode well for KU's service area. Numerous projects are underway to enhance the safety and reliability of the area's electric systems, as well as further reduce emissions from electric generation.



## **DID YOU KNOW?**

Kentucky is ranked third in *Site Selection's* 2015 Top State Business Climates.\*

#### Site Selection magazine's annual Governor's Cup ranking has placed Kentucky among the top 15 states for the last five years in a row for new and expanded

industrial activity.

Exports from Kentucky reached a record \$27.5 billion last year, with projects and services going to nearly 200 countries across the globe. Kentucky's three largest cities (Louisville, Lexington and Bowling Green) all ranked among Forbes' Best Places for Business. In 2015, 43 new companies and 420 expansion projects were announced, resulting in more than 16,000 jobs and \$5.1 billion in investment.

\*Georgia placed first; North Carolina was second.

KU Contact Information

By Phone 800-981-0600 Monday–Friday 7 a.m.–7 p.m. (Eastern Time) Self-Service by touch-tone phone

or web: Anytime day or night For Hearing- or Speech-Impaired Dial 711 Business Service Center 859-367-1200 800-383-5582 Monday–Friday 8 a.m.-6 p.m. (Eastern Time) In-Person Customer Service Walk-in Centers Monday–Friday 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (Eastern Time) Lexington Office: 8 a.m.-5 p.m. (ET)

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Program enrollment data is representative of January 2008 to April 2016. <sup>1</sup>Assumes average residential energy usage of 12,000 kilowatt hours per year. <sup>2</sup>Totals reflect the number of LG&E and KU residential customers participating in each program.

# **THANK YOU** FOR JOINING YOUR NEIGHBORS IN MAKING A DIFFERENCE.



Celebrating your energy savings.

**THANK YOU** to all our customers who are participating in our **Energy Efficiency** programs. Your energy savings help offset our community's growing energy needs and manage peak times during the day when energy demands are greatest. If you'd like to join the thousands who are already making a difference, visit **Ige-ku.com/savingenergy** or call **800-356-5467** to sign up.

# ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS FOR YOUR HOME

**Advanced Meter Service** provides detailed information that helps give you a better understanding of electricity usage in your home. This voluntary service comes at no additional cost.

**Demand Conservation** helps manage the energy needs of the entire community during peak electricity demand days from June through September. A device is placed between your home and connected to your central air conditioner or heat pump that allows us to safely cycle it off and on for brief periods — but only when absolutely necessary to control the community's summer energy demand. We'll credit your summer energy bills up to \$5 per device for each summer month,

The **Fridge and Freezer Recycling** program helps you haul away and properly recycle your old, inefficient (but still working) refrigerators and freezers. In return, you receive \$50 per recycled appliance.



The Online and On-Site **Home Energy Analysis** programs help you identify ways to reduce energy use and make energy-saving improvements around your home.

- Online Analysis Answer a few questions about your home and a customized list of tips is generated. This program is offered at no additional cost.
- **On-Site Analysis** For a one-time fee of \$25, you'll receive an on-site home inspection with a certified energy analyst. After the visit, a customized report will help you identify areas for improvement in your home and help you qualify for monetary incentives.

**Home Energy Rebates** from \$50 to \$750 are available when you purchase qualifying ENERGY STAR<sup>®</sup> certified appliances, HVAC systems, window film and high-efficiency replacement windows. If you're planning to make upgrades in any of these areas, this program can help you offset the costs.

**WeCare** (Weatherization, Conservation Advice and Recycling Energy) provides education and weatherization for income-eligible customers. Visit our website for eligibility details.

Visit **Ige-ku.com/savingenergy** for more details and eligibility requirements, plus information on ways your business can save too. Click **Savings Finder** for an easy way to get started!



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#### A construction update

Major projects help reduce emissions

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RFP issued for solar design and construction

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#### Construction underway on solar facility

Tapping into the power of the sun

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#### Fast and simple power outage reporting: just text us

It's easier than ever to tell us when your power goes out

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Significant cash is available for upgrades

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Reduce energy demand, increase efficiency

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## Commercial rebates offer opportunity for savings

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Cold weather, favorable price drove increased usage

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Overgrown trees can threaten power lines

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Renewable Energy Certificates help support natural energy providers

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## Shining the spotlight on our line technicians

Commitment and dedication keep the power flowing

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Renewable Energy Certificates help support natural energy providers

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Overgrown trees can threaten power lines

Read more

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Shining the spotlight on our line technicians

Commitment and dedication keep the power flowing

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Register your account online for more power

Take a little time, get a lot of convenience

Read more

## Green energy: an empowering choice

Renewable Energy Certificates help support natural energy providers

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For more information, visit ige-ku.com



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# Call KU at 800-981-0600

#### What happens when I call?

When you call **811**, a "locate request" goes out to member utilities in your area, including those who provide telephone, cable, gas and water service. Some KU customers live in areas where their underground electric service is not covered by Kentucky 811. In those areas, **call KU directly** 

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at 800-981-0600 and request to have your underground electric lines marked. Crews either mark their underground utilities or notify you they have no underground lines in the area.

### What if I hire a contractor?

If you hire a contractor to do excavation work, it is the contractor's responsibility to call before digging. Be sure to insist on this because you are the one who will be endangered or inconvenienced if the contractor hits an underground utility.

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For more information, visit ige-ku.com



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# Report Power Outages

From time to time, power outages can occur in our service territory. In most cases, power is restored in a short amount of time. However, tornadoes, thunderstorms, ice storms, fierce winds or extreme heat can cause more serious outages.

When the power goes out, our personnel are well trained and well prepared to handle such events as quickly and safely as possible. **You can help by letting us know about outages as soon as they occur.** There are a couple of ways to do this:

# Online

A quick and easy way to let us know about your power outage is by signing into your account at **my.lge-ku.com**. If you don't already have an online account with us, register your account today so you're ready if the power does go out.

### **To Register Your Account**

- Go to my.lge-ku.com and select Register Now.
- Choose Residential Customer or Company or Organization.
- Fill out the New User Registration Form. (Have a previous bill handy as you will be asked to enter your ODP account number and other information you can find on your bill.)
- Review the verification page and click the submit button.
- Congratulations! You are registered.

# **By Phone**

To report an outage or hazardous condition, such as a downed power line, call 800-981-0600, then

PRESS 1-1 (Business customers, PRESS 2-1).

# Why Isn't My Power Restored Yet?

Sometimes storm damage can be extensive, and repairing all the damage can take hours and even days. **Our employees work around the clock** to make sure everyone's power is restored as quickly as possible. Of course, we have to go about this in a way that is safe and fair to all customers.

This **Priority List** will help you understand what happens after a storm and why it may take more time to restore your power after a major event:

The main high-voltage transmission lines which supply energy to a large area. We must fix these lines first so electricity can reach our substations, which in turn supply everything else.

- Emergency and life-sustaining agencies, such as hospitals, nursing homes, fire departments and police stations receive top priority after main transmission lines.
- Critical businesses that are vital to a large number of people, such as airports, schools and large manufacturing facilities.
- We now turn our attention to restoring the power to the rest of our substations and tap lines. Repairing the substations allows us to restore power to large numbers of customers at one time, such as subdivisions. The same with tap lines, which might affect half a dozen customers or so. By this point, the majority of customers will probably have their power restored.

If your power is still out but your neighbor's power is on, you probably require individual repairs to the service line that runs from the pole to the meter. Crews can only make these repairs after the main transmission lines and the substation lines have been repaired. Repairing individual lines can take a considerable amount of time. In some cases, you may need to hire a licensed electrician to make repairs to your equipment before our crews can turn your service back on.





my.LGE-KU.com







Attachment to Response to AG-2 Question No. 9(b) Page 62 of 170 Scott







# Pen Shape Bug Repellent - USA Made

# AR411

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Pen shape bug repellent-USA made. Keep the outdoor pests away with our L 2" pen-shaped container is filled with highly effective bug repellent liquid and Made of 30% recycled material, the eco-friendly 0.352 oz. (10 ml.) package is US material and liquid. Makes a great giveaway at outdoor-themed trade sho

Additional Information: Add your logo and "de-bug" your campaign today!

### **Request Info**

More from this line

195 8TASI-62007A





Attachment to Response to AG-2 Question No. 9(b) Page 67 of 170 Scott





# **Payment Information**



Mailed 3/7/16 for A	Account # 0000-	0000-0000
AMOUNT DUE \$133.66		DUE DATE 3/31/16
Account Name:	John Doe	
Service Address:	1234 Main St Versailles KY 40383	

- 1 ALT TAG: Read logo as "KU bill."
- 2 ALT TEXT: Read "3/16/16" (reads March seventh, sixteen) to read, "March seventh two thousand sixteen."
- **3 ALT TEXT:** Read due date (reads March thirty-one, sixteen) to read, "March thirty-one two thousand sixteen."
- **4 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE TAG:** After "Due Date," read "After due date, pay <insert amount>."



**Account Information** 

Account Name: Service Address: John Doe 1234 Main St Versailles KY 40383

- 5 **DOCUMENT STRUCTURE TAG:** After "Service Address," read:
- 6 **ALT TEXT:** "Next meter reading will occur between April second two thousand sixteen and April seventh two thousand sixteen."

Next read will occur 4/2/16 - 4/7/16 (Meter Read Portion 02)

# **Billing Summary**

# BILLING SUMMARY

Total Amount Due	\$133.66
Total Current Charges as of 3/4/16	\$133.66
Current Electric Charges Current Taxes and Fees	129.77 3.89
Previous Balance Payment(s) Received Balance as of 3/4/16	137.30 -137.30 <b>\$0.00</b>

- 7 ALT TAG (DOLLAR SIGN)/TEXT: Previous Balance: 137.30 (reads one hundred thirtyseven point three zero) should read as "one hundred thirty-seven dollars and thirty cents."
- 8 ALT TAG: Payments Received: Suppress the "S" for plural and the word "minus."
- **9 ALT TEXT:** Balance as of 3/4/16: Read as "March fourth two thousand sixteen."
- **10** ALT TAG (DOLLAR SIGN)/TEXT: Current Electric Charges: 129.77 (reads as one hundred twenty-nine point seven seven) should read as "one hundred twenty-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents)
- **11 ALT TAG (DOLLAR SIGN)/TEXT:** Current Taxes and Fees: 3.89 (reads as three point eight nine) should read as "three dollars and eighty-nine cents)
- **12 ALT TEXT:** Total Current Charges as of 3/4/16: Read as "Total Current Charges as of March fourth two thousand sixteen."
- **13 VARIABLE:** If customer is on Auto Pay, read ALT TEXT: "This amount <VARIABLE INSERT TOTAL AMOUNT DUE> will be deducted from your bank account on <VARIABLE INSERT PAYMENT DUE DATE>."
- 14 ALT TEXT: "Please contact <VARIABLE INSERT UTILITY COMPANY NAME> by phone at <VARIABLE – INSERT CORRESPONDING COMPANY CUSTOMER SERVICE PHONE NUMBER> if you would like to donate to <VARIABLE – INSERT COMMUNITY WINTERHELP for LG&E; WINTERCARE ENERGY ASSISTANCE FUND for KU; WINTERSHARE ENERGY ASSISTANCE FUND for ODP>.

Attachment to Response to AG-2 Question No. 9(b) Page 72 of 170 Scott

# **KU: SECTION 4**

# **Payment Information**

Online Payments: Telephone Payments:

Customer Service:

Walk-in Center:

Ige-ku.com 800-981-0600, press 1-2-3 24 hours a day; \$2.25 fee 800-981-0600 M-F, 7am-7pm ET Address of Business Office City, State, Zip Code M-F, 8am-5pm ET



# VARIABLE: DO NOT READ THIS SECTION IF CUSTOMER IS ON AUTO-PAY

- **15 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE TAG:** Online Payments: URL reads as, "L G E dash coo dot com." **ALT TAG**: "KU should read as K U."
- **16 VARIABLE:** Phone number <VARIABLE CONTENT BASED ON UTILITY AND LOCAL VERSUS TOLL-FREE NUMBER FOR LG&E OR KU>
- **17 ALT TAG:** Customer Service and Walk-In Center: "M-F" reads as "M F." Should read as, "Monday through Friday."
- 18 ALT TAG: "am" reads as "am." Should read as, "A M."
- **19** ALT TAG: "ET" reads as "E T." Should read as "Eastern Time."
- 20 VARIABLE: Walk-in Customer Service Center is located at <VARIABLE CONTENT BASED ON BUSINESS OFFICE ASSIGNMENT>
- 21 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE TAG: Mail payments to ALT TAG (Logo should read as K U) at P O Box 9001960 Louisville Kentucky 40290 dash 1960.
- **22 ALT TEXT:** "Please return stub if paying by mail. Make checks payable to <VARIABLE INSERT UTILITY COMPANY NAME> and write your account number on your check."

# **Current Electric Usage**

UKKENT USAGE	
FELECTRIC	
Meter Reading Information	Meter # 0000000
Actual (R) Reading on 3/4/16	65285
Previous (R) Reading on 2/3/16	63888
Current kWh Usage	1397
Meter Multiplier	1
Metered kWh Usage	1397

- **23 ALT TAG/TEXT:** Actual (R) Reading on 3/13/16: Suppress the "R" in parentheses; date should read, "March fourth two thousand sixteen."
- 24 ALT TAG/TEXT: Previous (R) Reading on 2/3/16: Suppress the "R" in parentheses; date should read, "February third two thousand sixteen."
- 25 VARIABLE: Meter Multiplier <INSERT VARIABLE NUMBER>

# **Current Electric Charges**

CURRENT CHARGES

<b>F</b> ELECTRIC	Rate: Residential Service
Basic Service Charge Energy Charge (\$0.07744 x 1397 kWh) Electric DSM (\$0.00423 x 1397 kWh) Fuel Adjustment (-\$0.00020 x 1397 kWh Environmental Surcharge (3.980% x \$12 Home Energy Assistance Fund Charge	10.75 108.18 5.91 ) -0.28 4.56) 4.96 0.25
Total Charges	\$129.77

- 26 VARIABLE: Rate Type: <INSERT RATE TYPE>
- 27 ALT TAG (DOLLAR SIGN)/TEXT: Basic Service Charge reads ten point seven five. Read as "ten dollars and seventy-five cents."
- 28 ALT TAG/TEXT: Energy Charge: Reads "point zero seven seven four four dollars ex one three nine seven KWH, one zero eight point one eight." Read as "zero point zero seven seven four four dollars **TIMES** one three nine seven KWH **EQUALS** one hundred eight dollars and eighteen cents."
- 29 ALT TAG/TEXT: Electric DSM: Reads "point zero zero four two three dollars ex one three nine seven KWH, five point nine one." Read as "zero point zero zero four two three dollars TIMES one three nine seven KWH EQUALS five dollars and ninety one cents."
- **30 ALT TAG/TEXT:** Fuel Adjustment: Reads "minus zero zero two zero dollars ex one three nine seven KWH, minus zero point two eight." Read as "minus zero point zero zero two zero dollars **TIMES** one three nine seven KWH **EQUALS** minus twenty eight cents."
- **31 ALT TAG/TEXT:** Environmental Surcharge: Reads "three point nine eight zero percent ex one hundred twenty four dollars and fifty six cents, four point nine six." Read as "three point nine eight zero percent **TIMES** one hundred twenty four dollars and fifty six cents **EQUALS** four dollars and ninety-six cents."
- **32** ALT TEXT: Total Charge: Read as "Total Electric Charges."

# **Billing Period At-a-Glance**



- **33 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE TAG:** Most readers are set up to read right to left; need DOCUMENT STRUCTURE TAG for Billing Period At-a-Glance.
- **34 ALT TAG:** Read "Average Temperature This Year <NUMBER WILL READ> degrees; last year <NUMBER WILL READ> degrees."
- **35 ALT TAG:** Read "Number of Days Billed This Year <NUMBER WILL READ>; last year <NUMBER WILL READ>."
- **36 ALT TAG:** Read "Average Electric Charges per Day <AMOUNT WILL READ> this year; last year <AMOUNT WILL READ>.
- **37 ALT TAG:** Read "Average Electric Usage per day in kilowatt hours <AMOUNT WILL READ> this year; last year <AMOUNT WILL READ>.
- **38 CHART:** Disregard chart. Extensive programming required as screen readers are set up to read right to left.
### **KU: SECTION 8**

**Taxes and Fees** 

<u>3.89</u> <b>\$3.89</b>

**39 ALT TEXT:** Rate Increase for School Tax: Reads as three point zero zero percent ex one hundred twenty-nine dollars and fifty two cents, three point eight nine. Should read as, "Three point zero zero percent **TIMES** one hundred twenty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents **EQUALS** three dollars and eighty-nine cents."



# **Constructing LG&E and KU's Solar Share Facility**

LG&E and KU plan to build, own and operate the Solar Share Facility that will be built in 500 kilowatt sections based on customer interest.

Construction will begin once a 500 kilowatt section is 100 percent subscribed. Likewise, construction on the next section and those following will require 100 percent subscription before each section is built.

The 35-acre site, located near Conner Station Road, is large enough to accommodate a 4-megawatt (DC) solar field, which would total about 12,000 panels.

#### What can you expect during the construction process?

- Each construction phase is expected to take between 1-4 months.
- Once construction begins, heavy equipment such as mini excavators, skid steers and telehandlers, as well as work vehicles, will be traveling in and out of the area during the construction phases.
- An RBI hydraulic impact hammer post-driving machine will be used during normal business hours for about one week per construction phase to install the posts used to mount the solar panels. The machine noise is estimated to reach a level of 80 decibels from about 300 feet away, which is comparable to city traffic from inside a car.
- We will take precautions to minimize road restrictions or traffic disruptions.
- Depending on weather conditions, steps will be taken to mitigate potential dust, dirt and mud along the roadways.
- We have included plans in the project to enhance the landscaping and aesthetics to help blend the facility into the beauty of the surrounding area.
- We will have onsite measures to deter theft and vandalism.



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# LG&E and KU Solar Share Facility — Simpsonville, Ky.



Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company have requested permission from the Kentucky Public Service Commission to develop a "community" solar facility in Shelby County.





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### SITE PLANS

Your site plan (sketch or computer-generated design document) should include:

- Proposed electrical route
- Building site
- Existing buildings
- Landmarks
- Septic systems and other existing utility services
- Existing roads
- Driveway(s)
- Address of each unit on site
- Placement of the addressed unit on the site

#### WHY DOES KU/ODP NEED A SITE PLAN?

KU/ODP representatives will refer to the site plan you provide when they visit the site to connect the service. Incorrect information on the site plan may result in a delay in connecting service, incorrect billing to you and/or your customers, and safety concerns with improper addressing of electrical service.

Avoid delays. Submit a detailed site plon and natify KU/ODP of any changes you moke along the way.



### **CONTACT US**

#### **Business Service Center**

KU/ODP -- 859-367-1200

(800-383-5582 if outside Lexington) Representatives are available Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m.

bsc@lge-ku.com

#### lge-ku.com/business-services

Visit the builder/developer section of our website for detailed information about the process for completing your service request.

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR BUILDERS AND DEVELOPERS

For more information, contact your KU/ODP service locator.





Attachment to Response to AG-2 Question No. 9(b) Page 79 of 170 Scott Whether you're a builder or developer building o single-family home or developing on apartment complex, office building or retail space, you are focused on deadlines. Your project has a start date and an anticipated completion date. Electric service is critical to your project's success. A detailed and accurate load information sheet and site plan are extremely important to provide safe and reliable service to both you and your clients. Let's work together to ensure you get the service you need, when you need it, so you can complete your project on time and on budget.

### A APPLY FOR NEW SERVICE

In any new construction project, it is important to contact the KU/ODP Business Service Center (see the back panel of this brochure for contact information) at the beginning of your project. The critical step of applying for service starts the work we need to do to ensure your customers are satisfied with their electrical service when you hand over the keys.

You will be asked to provide a valid address for the location where you need service and the date when you would like service to start. Please provide ALL available address information, such as street name, house number, lot number, etc., as it is available.

KU/ODP's Business Service Center representative will provide you with an account and/or order number, which you should retain for future reference. You will also be given the name and contact information for the service locator assigned to your project. The service locator will serve as your dedicated contact for all your electrical construction needs. Please see the "Connecting You" information above for more information.

Your service locator will request that you provide a detailed load information sheet and a copy of the site plan for your project. KU/ODP cannot connect your service without this important safety and planning information.



### B BUILD T

Once you have successfully completed the application for service process, provided all of the required information, including a detailed load information sheet and copy of the site plan, to your KU/ODP service locator, as well as obtained all necessary permits and easements, you can begin the construction phase of your project.

Keep in mind, your service locator will be available to you throughout construction to answer any questions or address any concerns about your energy service.

We are aware that sometimes construction plans chonge. If that occurs on your project, you must contact your KU/ODP service locater when a change offects the electric load or the site information, or when it affects KU/ODP's service arrangements or ability to connect the service.

### CONNECTING YOU

We have exciting news! To provide an improved Customer Experience, we have created a new central phone number – **502-364-8744** – and a dedicated email address – **new.biz@lge-ku.com** – for you to request updates, locator names and numbers, and to submit necessary documents. Having this centralized contact will expedite the overall process and make it easier to do business with us.

### CONNECT YOUR SERVICE 4

Before KU/ODP can connect your permanent electric service, the Kentucky Uniform Building Code requires an electrical inspection. You (or your electrical contractor or other responsible party) should contact the appropriate inspection authority for your area to arrange for an inspection. After the authorized inspection authority has approved all electrical work, a green approval sticker will be posted at the job site.

KU/ODP must be notified—by the authorized inspection authority—before the work to energize the service can be scheduled. We can only energize your service when the approval sticker is in place.

The process for designing and installing new utility services takes time and planning. By contacting KU/ODP early in the process, working with your dedicated service locator, and providing detailed, accurate information, you can be sure to receive the safe, reliable energy and service you expect and deserve.

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# THE BUDGET PAYMENT PLAN KEEPS YOUR BILL STEADY

VISIT LGE-KU.COM/BUDGET TO SIGN UP!

### VISIT LGE-KU.COM/BUDGET TO SIGN UP TODAY.

Register or sign in to My Account at Ige-ku.com/budget or call LG&E or KU's Customer Service Department and speak with a customer service representative. You can also sign up at your local Business Office. Find out what your initial Budget Payment Plan amount will be before making the decision to sign up.



### PLAN FOR MORE PREDICTABLE UTILITY PAYMENTS.

Join the Budget Payment Plan

### **CUSTOMER SERVICE**

Did you know you can go to My Account at Ige-ku.com and pay your bill online anytime?

You can also call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to learn your account balance, pay by phone or find out when your bill is due. Use our fast path option to take advantage of our automated system anytime, day or night. Just call customer service and press 1-2-3.

PPL companie

LG&E 502-589-1444 outside Louisville, call 800-331-7370

**KU** 800-981-0600

lge-ku.com



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PPL companies

# PLAN FOR PREDICTABILITY

### NOW YOU CAN AVOID SEASONAL HIGHS AND LOWS.

Very cold winters and hot, humid summers often lead to high monthly energy use that can wreak havoc on your monthly budget. With our Budget Payment Plan, you can avoid seasonal peaks in your utility bills by leveling your payments out over the course of the entire year. This plan makes it easier for you to budget and pay your energy bill each month. Your initial Budget Payment Plan Amount is the average of the previous 12 months of bills at your current address. Your account is reviewed in the fourth and the eighth months of your Budget Payment Plan period. Any necessary adjustments are made at those times to reduce the chance of a large settlement amount at the end of your Budget Payment Plan year in your settlement month.

If you used more energy than you paid for, your monthly Budget Payment Plan amount will increase.

If you used less energy than you paid for, your monthly Budget Payment Plan amount will decrease. Find out what your Budget Payment Plan Amount will be before you enroll. Just sign in to My Account or call to speak with a customer service representative. You can also sign up at your local Business Office.

### WHEN IS THE BEST MONTH OF THE YEAR TO SIGN UP?

You can sign up for the Budget Payment Plan at anytime, but we recommend signing up in lower usage months like May, June, September or October. This helps avoid the chance of a larger settlement amount at the end of your Budget Payment Plan.

### LET'S LOOK AT AN EXAMPLE



Regular Monthly Payments The white bars show the monthly payments of someone who is not on the Büdget Payment Plan. Payments can change drastically from month to month as they use more or less energy.

### ---

The blue line shows the monthly payments of a customer on the Budget Payment Plan. Their payments remain predictable throughout the year.

Budget Payment Plan



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## **MY NOTIFICATIONS**

Sign up for My Notifications lge-ku.com/notifications

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# National Safe Digging Month



**Call before you dig.** Visit **Ige-ku.com** for details.

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Call 811 before you dig. kentucky811.org

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Feel the NEED for SPEED?



589-1444 or 800-331-7370 Ige-ku.com/fastpath

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# BRIGHT IDEA!



CFL bulbs save energy, money and the environment.

lge-ku.com

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Highlighting ways we focus on you. **Ige-ku.com** 

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Earn cash rebates on qualifying energy-efficient Energy Star® appliances. Visit Ige-ku.com/rebates

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Home Utility Gift certificates are a unique, convenient and practical gift for anyone. Give the gift of a H.U.G. today.

lge-ku.com/hug

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Fridge and Freezer Recycling Program \$50 per appliance Visit Ige-ku.com/recycle for eligibility requirements.

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Fans use about 5% of the energy it takes to power your air conditioner. Stay cool and save using fans.

lge-ku.com

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# **ENERGY SAVING** TIPS



Wash clothes in cold or warm water; rinse in cold water. Wash full loads or adjust water level for smaller loads.

For more energy saving tips, visit Ige-ku.com

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# REPORT POWER OUTAGES WITH **OUTAGE TEXTING!**



Visit Ige-ku.com/text for more info.

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## HOW CAN YOU SAVE ENERGY & MONEY IN YOUR HOME?



Answer a few simple questions for some tips! Ige-ku.com/savings-finder

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#### Focus on and exceed customer expectations every day. **Customer Experience:** Go BEYOND the obvious.

- Who is the customer that will be impacted?
- How will this impact the customer?
- . How do I want our customer to feel when the work is done?
- What can I do to make this a positive experience for the customer?
- How does my decision fit into the rest of the customer service process?

502-627-2202 customer.experience@!ge-ku.com https://teams.sp.lgeenergy.int/sites/CustExp

Safety First!



+

### Enhance Customer Experience

Focus on and exceed customer expectations every day. **Customer Experience:** Go BEYOND the obvious.

- . Who is the customer that will be impacted?
- How will this impact the customer?
- . How do I want our customer to feel when the work is done?
- What can I do to make this a positive experience for the customer?
- How does my decision fit into the rest of the customer service process?

502-627-2202 customer.experience@lge-ku.com https://teams.sp.lgeenergy.int/sites/CustExp

Safety First!

Safety First!





Focus on and exceed customer expectations every day. Customer Experience: Go BEYOND the obvious.

- Who is the customer that will be impacted?
- How will this impact the customer?
- How do I want our customer to feel when the work is done?
- What can I do to make this a positive experience for the customer?
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502-627-2202 customer.experience@lge-ku.com https://teams.sp.lgeenergy.int/sites/CustExp

Safety First!





Focus on and exceed customer expectations every day. Customer Experience: Go BEYOND the obvious.

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502-627-2202 customer.experience@lge-ku.com https://teams.sp.lgeenergy.int/sites/CustExp



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### August is National Call Before You Dig Month.







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### June is National Safety Month.







Visit **Ige-ku.com** for important information about scams and ways to avoid them.



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### Your redesigned bill is enclosed.



### DESIGNED BY CUSTOMERS FOR CUSTOMERS

With easy to read information and graphs, your new energy bill will help you better manage your energy usage.

Visit Ige-ku.com/mynewbill for more information.

Printed On Figure 100% Eccyclable Pupe Bir Reysele



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Attachment to Response to AG-2 Question No. 9(b) Page 103 of 170 Scott



### lge-ku.com



# Proper use of fans for energy efficiency.

Read more in this month's Power Source.

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# Give a HUG for the Holidays.

### A HOME UTILITY GIFT (HUG) IS GREAT FOR ANYONE.

It's easy, too. Just provide the name and address of the recipient, along with the amount you want to give (\$25 minimum), and you'll receive a gift certificate to present to them indicating the amount that will be automatically deducted from their next bill.

Visit one of our business offices or our website at **Ige-ku.com/hug** for more information, or simply complete the HUG order form on the back.

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### Home Utility Gift (HUG) Certificate

#### **RECIPIENT INFORMATION (Please Print)**

#### | PURCHASER INFORMATION (Please Print)

Name on LG&E, KU or ODP Account:	Name:
LG&E, KU or ODP Account No. (If known):	Street Address:
Street Address:	City, State, ZIP:
City, State, ZIP:	Phone (required):
Name you want to appear in the "To" field of the HUG Certificate:	Name you want to appear in the "From" field of the HUG Certificate:
Amount of your HUG purchase:	(Minimum HUG Certificate purchase is \$25.)

IMPORTANT: Please allow 10 days for processing if you mail your HUG request form and payment. We will credit the recipient's account and make every effort to ensure you receive your HUG certificate by Christmas. For orders received after Dec. 15, we will credit the recipient's account; howaver, we cannot guarantee delivery of your HUG certificate before Christmas. For HUG purchases after Dec. 15, visit one of our business offices. Check our website (Ige+kucom) or call Customer Service at the phone number on your Bill for the location and holiday hours of an office near you.

Mail the completed form and your check or money order to\*: LG&E and KU HUG Program – 5th Floor One Quality Street Lexington, KY 40507

\*Do not enclose this form with your bill payment

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### Attention, property managers!

#### Renew your landlord agreement online

Make your life easier by using LG&E and KU's Online Property Management Tool, especially designed for property managers. It's fast, free and user/friendly - 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Here are some of the basic transactions you can use to manage your accounts.

- Set up and renew landlord agreements
- Update phone numbers and addresses · Set up and modify auto pay/bank details
- Update existing agreements

To sign up, go to Ige-ku.com/bsc

ige ku or

Remove accounts

ent\_mailer\_3up\_VERTindd 1

### Attention, property managers!

#### Renew your landlord agreement online

Make your life easier by using LG&E and KU's Online Property Management Tool, especially designed for property managers. It's fast, free and user-friendly --- 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Here are some of the basic transactions you can use to manage your accounts.

- Set up and renew landlord agreements
- Update phone numbers and addresses
- · Set up and modify auto pay/bank details Update existing agreements
- Remove accounts

### To sign up, go to Ige-ku.com/bic

### Attention, property managers!

#### Renew your landlord agreement online

Make your life easier by using LG&E and KU's Online Property Management Tool, aspecially designed for property managers. It's fast, free and user-friendly - 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

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  - Set up and renew landlord agreements
  - Update phone numbers and addresses
  - Set up and modify auto pay/bank details
  - · Update existing agreements Remove accounts

#### To sign up, go to Ige-ku.com/bsc

IGE KU PPL companies



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### **NATURAL GAS SAFETY**

Natural gas makes our lives more comfortable and efficient, and it's environmentally-friendly. We use natural gas to heat our homes, produce hot water, cook our meals and dry our clothes.

LG&E continuously maintains and monitors more than 4,300 miles of distribution mains and nearly 400 miles of transmission pipelines. Your safeLy is important to us, therefore, we want to make you aware of safety measures related to our natural gas system in the event you come in contact with any of our gas lines.

### **ELECTRIC SAFETY**

With the flick of a switch, you can heat, cool and light your surroundings with electricity. It's so easy. However, you must use caution when you are around or using this energy source. Safe use of electricity can prevent fires in your home and injuries to your family. Here are some tips for all members of your household to follow when using electricity.

#### **RECOGNIZING A NATURAL GAS LEAK**



Smelí A distinct odor, much like rotten eggs.



Sound Hissing, whistling or roaring noise.

If you suspect a natural gas emergency, evacuate immediately and contact LG&E. Also warn others to stay away. You may call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

For more information, visit us at Ige-ku.com/gassafety.

### **CUSTOMER SERVICE**

To report an electric emergency, call LG&E or KU. To report a natural gas issue, call LG&E. Warn others to stay away. Call us 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

LG&E Residential	KU Residential
502-589-1444	800-981-0600
800-331-7370	
LG&E Business	KU Business
502-627-3313	859-367-1200
800-331-7370 (outside Louisville)	800-981-0600 (outside Lexington)

lge-ku.com



### **NATURAL GAS** AND ELECTRIC SAFETY INFORMATION





4/5/16 11:08 AM

LG&E Gas and Electric Safety Brochure v5.Indd 1

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### GAS SAFETY

### The smell of rotten eggs can be a sign of a natural gas leak.

If the smell is faint, check the pilot lights on your gas appliances. If the odor is strong or comes on suddenly, have everyone leave the house. Do not try to find the source of the leak yourself.

Don't call for help from inside the home since your telephone can be an ignition source.

Get to an area where you do not smell the odor, such as a neighbor's home and use their phone or a cell phone to call LG&E at 502-589-1444 (outside Louisville, call 800-331-7370).

Keep paints, papers, aerosol sprays and other flammables away from gas appliances.

Never store or stack boxes, laundry or other materials around the base of a gas appliance.

#### Make sure the vent hood, pipes and flues are not blocked, cracked or corroded.

Don't allow children to play on or around the gas meter or any gas appliance, and don't allow them to hang or swing from indoor gas pipes. If a gas leak occurs outside your home, the grass and/or any vegetation in your yard along the path of the leak may die as a result of displaced oxygen in the soil.

#### When using a gas range, keep towels, potholders and clothing away from the open flame.

#### Never use a gas oven or range to heat a room.

The appliance will "suck" all of the oxygen out of the air (which can lead to asphyxiation) or may cause carbon monoxide poisoning or death.



### ELECTRIC SAFETY

Cover all electrical outlets and wall switches with cover plates and replace any that are damaged.

Don't yank electrical cords from the wall. This can damage both the plug and the outlet.

Don't use damaged or brittle electrical cords, even if bare wires aren't visible.

Use extension cords only on a temporary basis, don't plug one extension cord into another.

**Don't run electrical cords under carpets.** This can cause them to overheat and catch fire. Also, avoid running cords under furniture, which can damage the insulating cover. All outdoor outlets, including those in garages, should have waterproof covers and ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI).



If you'll be using a ladder or pole or working on the roof, always look up for powerlines. **Even wooden ladders can conduct electricity through their metal screws.** Stay at least 10 feet away from overhead powerlines.

Keep flying toys, such as kites, balloons & model airplanes, away from powerlines.

Teach children to stay away from substations and explain what the warning signs mean. If a toy or pet accidentally gets inside a substation, give us a call. We'll be happy to retrieve it for you.

Don't hang signs on utility poles. Nails, staples or tacks can pose a hazard to our workers and their protective clothing when they climb the poles.

Do not plant shrubs around electric transformers or trees under overhead electric powerlines.

Call 811 to have underground utilities marked before digging.

Stay away from and don't handle downed powerlines. Just because they are down, does not mean they are not energized. Always assume any downed wire is an energized electric line.

LG&E Gas and Electric Safety Brochure v5.indd 2

4/5/16 11 08 AM

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. Ł	Zone 3 45 ft.	Zone 2 30 ft.	Zone 1 15 ft.						
	a friday			Zome 1: Sonal (1999)			_	_	_
A CONTRACT OF THE OWNER	Alien when	13.5	19	Species	Dramed Soil	Moist	o shala	Maturo Height (ft )	Volum and Research
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	A DAY OF A DAY	and the		Artonvitar			-	20	Techny, Amorican, Emerald
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	A THE SUR	1. Mar		Paperbark Maple Serviceberni			Senti	- 25	Exfeliating bark White flowers, orange-red fall cold
	11 + 211 - P. H.	TONE ST	iteratives i li	Redbud			Semi	35	Purplish flowers in spring
Church Contraction of the	1444	S	PF.	Fringetree			Sami	30	White blooms in spring
		the states	i i	Dogwoods Kouse Dogwoods	-	5e	mi Semi	20	White or pink blooms
			La Det I	Cornclian cherry dogwood		-	Semi	20	Yellow flowers-early spring
	1			Smoke tree				30	Green- and red- cafed variables
		IV Y		Winter king hawthorn		Somi	Sent	35	Red berries in winter
STREET STREET, STR. STR.	1	inter 1	1	Sweetbay magnoils		Semi	Semi	30	Tulip-like biossoms in spring
	S VOM AND	Second Second		Ann Magnolia		Semi	Semi	75	Plakish-white tulip flowers in spriv
	Zone 3: Large shada trees with	Zone 2: Intermediate-height	Large shrubs or small	Flower ng Crabs		Send	-	25	Choose disease-resistant
	mature heights of 75 feet	trees with mature heights	evergreens and hardwood	Japanese tree illac. Red buckmes		Semi	Serti	10	Red blooms late apring
n these pages, we have	at least 45 feet away from	Plant these trees at least	ranging from 15 to 30 feet.	Akebono flowering cherry	·			75	Pinkish-white flowers in spring
compiled a list of tree and	the nearest power line.	30 feet away from the	E	Carolina sliverbel				- 25	White bell-like flowers in spring
shrub varieties and classified		These varieties could be	1	Pany paw	-	-		20	Tropical-like follage, edible fruit
them — based on their height at		trees or large ornamentals.	I	witch hazel	*		Semi	15	Winter bloomer
maturity — into three zones. This		Their width and height can be nearly equal.	1	Hop-hombeam	-	Serti	Semi	35	Good native emails onto the
information will prove valuable in		the meanly advian		Crepe Myrtle		-	-	15	inden into multi-trunk howering th
halping you salast the right tree for the	the second se								
Helping you select the right free for the	Zolle 3: Shippin	minud Maler Mature		Zon+1: Milanii) freed	-	-		-	100 million (1990)
These and an and a second seco	Spocius	Soll Soll Sun Shade Height (	It.) Value and Remarks	Enories	Drained	Moist SALL S	m Shade	Maturo Height (ft.)	Value and Remarks
mese are only suggested varieties.	Winterberry Viburnan Species	* * * 10	Ed berries in Winter	Katsura		Semi		75	Good yellow fall color
There are many other good varieties	Winter Honoysuckie	* * Serni 10	Good hedge; fragrant flowers	Yellowwood			Semi	60	Native, white, pea-like blooms
available, but two important things to	Woigefa	* * E	Red or pink flowers	Aristocrat Pear		Semi		45	Best of the onvenential pears
keep in mind when deciding on tree	Forsythia	Seri      Semi 10	Yellow blooms	Honeylocust		Sem		50	Choose patented varieties
species are knowing the mature height	Muck Orenze	Semi + Semi B	Choose fragrant variaties	Foster Holly			Sani	35	Avaid exposure to windy location:
and the mature width of the variety	Deutzla	<ul> <li>Semi s Semi 8</li> </ul>	Graceful, white pendulous flowers	Seurymod		Paul	- Semi	75	Beautiful mid-summer blocmer
	Flawering Quince	• Semi • Semi 6	Drange, pink or white blocms	American Holly		-Settil	<ul> <li>acmi</li> </ul>	45	Distries range from red to years
before you plant.	Burning Hush	• Semi 6	Red Tall Color						
before you plant.	Unfranzes	<ul> <li>Semi + Semi 8</li> </ul>	Menu Variables, summer Dibortes						
before you plant.	Hydranges Taxus Yew	• <u>Semi</u> • <u>Semi</u> a • • • 20	Many shapes and forms						

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# COMING SOON: YOUR NEW AND IMPROVED BILL STATEMENT

POWER SOURCE T

	Mailed 3/7/16 for Account # 0000-0000-0000	Page 2 Account # 0000-0000-0000
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Designed by our customers for our customers: we're excited to welcome you to your new and improved utility bill, arriving next month. The final design is the result of feedback we received from customer focus groups and an online customer panel, whose

great suggestions helped us keep everything you like and incorporate new features to make it better.

Your new bill will contain plenty of detailed information that is easy to find and easy to understand – from specific breakdowns of your energy usage to an easy-to-read chart showing how your usage compares on a month-to-month and yearly basis. You'll even see your average daily energy cost. It's all information you can use to become an even better energy



APRIL 2016

#### Go to lge-ku.com to:

- Get info on our major projects to
- enhance safety and reliability View our real-time falcon cam
- Find easy ways to prepare now
- for warmer weather

manager, especially when you participate in one or more of our energy-saving programs.

We're confident you'll find the improvements to your KU bill to be helpful and informative. Visit lge-ku.com/mynewbill to learn more about the new bill design.

## HERE'S TO THE **TREE-PLANTING** WINNERS

With April featuring both Earth Day (April 22) and Arbor Day (April 29), it's the perfect time for KU to announce the newest Plant for the Planet grant recipients in our service area. These nonprofit and local government organizations - with a history of successful tree plantings - will each receive a matching grant ranging from \$500 to \$5,000 to help fund their tree-planting programs:

- Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, KY, Inc. Mercer County
- Morehead State University Rowan County
- Campbellsville University Taylor County
- Friends of the Parks in Fayette County
- Diamond Point Foundation and Harrodsburg Tree Board -Mercer County
- The Arboretum, State Botanical Garden of KY -Fayette County

· Henderson County Parks and Programs

Not only are trees a beautiful part of the landscape and vital to the ecosystem, they also play an important role in conserving energy. In the summer, trees provide shade. In the winter, they help provide warmth and protection from the cold winter wind.

Applications for next year's Plant for the Planet grants will be accepted beginning in November. Mark your calendar now. Visit lge-ku.com/plantfortheplanet to learn more about the program.



### **PICK UP THE PHONE** BEFORE GRABBING THE SHOVEL



Spring has sprung, and you can't wait to get out in the yard to start planting ... flowers, shrubs, trees. Or maybe you're going for a bigger project, such as building a deck. But wait. Before you dust off that shovel, you need to make a phone call to have your underground

utility lines marked so you know where it's safe to dig. (It's the law.) Visit our website at lge-ku.com to see if you need to call KU

directly or if you can simply call 811. Once you call 811, member companies, including KU, will mark their underground wires or pipelines on your property whether it's electric, cable or water. That gives you peace of mind. You'll know what areas to avoid, and you can save yourself a costly repair or even a serious injury.

So, plan ahead and make the call (at least two business days before you plan on digging). The service is free, and that shovel's not going anywhere.

Sign up for My Notifications and receive timely reminders about the due date of your bill by text, email and/or phone. Visit my.lge-ku.com for more information.

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# PROTECTING THE POWER: CLEARING TREES TO HELP AVOID OUTAGES



Providing safe, reliable energy at some of the lowest costs in the nation is what KU is all about. One of the things that is most critical to reliability is making sure trees are properly trimmed so they

don't threaten power lines. Sometimes trees are planted near power lines. Over time, if not maintained, tree growth can cause hazards. Our Power Line Tree Clearance program keeps overhead power lines clear of limbs and brush, allowing our crews to detect and repair issues that impact service during storms or other events.

We use only experienced professionals to clear trees, and all work is supervised by our certified arborists. Crews are careful to use proper trimming methods to protect healthy trees. What you will see most often are "V" or "L" cuts, which are the best techniques to maintain tree health and also provide the best chance to keep trees from growing back into the power lines before the next scheduled clearing cycle.

Visit lge-ku.com to learn more about how we work to protect both power lines and trees.

# WE'RE **BIG FANS** OF FANS

Believe it or not, it won't be long before it's time to start thinking about keeping cool and flipping on the air conditioner. When that time comes, it's good to remember that fans, particularly ceiling fans, can help cool you and save you quite a bit of energy. For example, a single ceiling fan takes only about five percent as much energy as is needed to power your air conditioner. That allows you to set your thermostat a little higher and reduce the amount of time your air conditioner is running.



When using a ceiling fan to help stay cool, be sure the blades are set to move counterclockwise to draw cooler air upward. And remember during cool or colder weather, setting the fan in a clockwise direction helps push warm air down.

Look for the Energy Star® label when buying a ceiling fan for even more energy savings. Energy Star models use half as much electricity as standard units. Visit lge-ku.com for more energy-saving tips.

IGE KU ODP

# WANT MORE POWER? REGISTER YOUR ACCOUNT ONLINE

One of the easiest ways to stay on top of your KU account and do business with us is through My Account. The safe and secure online tool gives you 24/7 access to your account, making it easier and more convenient for you to:

- View your current bill and billing history.
- Enroll in My Notifications convenient bill reminders by text, email and/or voice call.
- Make a payment or view your payment history.
- Report an outage.
- Sign up for our energy-efficiency programs, paperless billing and AutoPay.



By Phone

Monday-Friday

7 a.m.–7 p.m. (Eastern Time) Self-Service by touch-tone phone

or web: Anytime day or night For Hearing- or Speech-Impaired Dial 711

# • Submit a service request to have us drop your power lines or cover them so you can make home repairs.

It takes just a few minutes to register. Visit my.lge-ku.com to sign up today.



Visit our website: lge-ku.com



Like us on Facebook (facebook.com/lgeku) and follow us on Twitter (@lgeku) and Instagram (lge\_ku).

**Business Service Center** 

8 a.m.-6 p.m. (Eastern Time)

9 a.m.-5 p.m. (Eastern Time)

**Customer Service Walk-in Centers** 

Lexington Office: 8 a.m.-5 p.m. (ET)

Monday-Friday

Monday-Friday

In-Person

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# **SAFE, LOW-COST POWER** FOR TODAY, TOMORROW AND BEYOND

The solar facility at the E.W. Brown plant and the natural gas combined-cycle unit at Cane Run are a couple of the major investments you've read and heard about which demonstrate our constant and continuing commitment to meeting the energy demands of the future in a safe, reliable and cost-efficient manner. While those projects have received a lot of attention, there are other – but no less important – investments being made to help us make sure we keep that promise.

For example, we are purchasing a new portable transformer to improve the ability to maintain service during planned or unplanned substation transformer outages. And we continue to explore new technologies to reduce the frequency and duration of outages throughout our service area. So, whether it's making sure there are backup parts on hand to meet any situation or a project to improve environmental quality, KU will keep making investments to ensure we continue to provide you with the safe, reliable energy you deserve.

#### Visit lge-ku.com/investments to learn

more about some of the investments we're making and the people behind them.

### THERE'S MORE

#### Go to lge-ku.com to:

- See how we're planning to meet your future energy needs
- Find out how clearing trees improves reliability
- Learn about co-op/internship opportunities for college students

TIME FOR A LESSON ON SOME ABCS OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY



When it comes to energy efficiency, we're all students in a way. Learning ways to save energy helps us become better stewards of the

environment as well as smarter users of our money. So, with school days nearing (or already under way in some cases), maybe a few ABCs of energy efficiency will come in handy, whether you're a

homeowner looking for some helpful tips or a teacher working on a classroom topic:

- A Add additional insulation. Plugging up those drafty areas around doors and windows will help keep cool air from escaping during the warm months and stop cold air from entering during the winter.
- B Buy better bulbs. LED lights and CFL bulbs last longer and are much more energy efficient than older incandescent bulbs.
- C Compare the cost. When buying a new appliance, there are two costs to consider: 1) the cost of the appliance itself and 2) the cost of the energy to run it. An ENERGY STAR<sup>®</sup> certified model will use less energy and save you money in the long run.

No homework tonight, but there may be a quiz later. Class dismissed.

### SPEND A LITTLE MORE NOW, **SAVE A LOT** MORE LATER

As with most things, sooner or later, you'll have to replace your old appliances. When you get to that point – whether it's a new refrigerator, a new stove, a new dishwasher, etc. – there's a key piece of information you'll want to consider before making a purchase: the ENERGY STAR<sup>®</sup> EnergyGuide label. It gives you an estimate of how much energy the appliance will use each year and how much the energy will cost. There can be wide variances, so it pays to factor the energy cost in along with the price tag on the appliance. The more energy efficient the appliance, the more you save over time.



So, just going with the lowest purchase price may not be the smartest move; you can pay less now but end up paying more in the long run.

You can also get cash back from KU when you buy a more energy-efficient appliance. The Home Energy Rebates program helps defray some of the cost of higher-efficiency products by offering cash rewards. Learn about the program by visiting lge-ku.com and clicking on the Saving Energy & Money tab.

Sign up for My Notifications and receive timely reminders about the due date of your bill by text, email and/or phone. Visit my.lge-ku.com for more information.

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# WE HOPE YOU'RE **DIGGING** THIS INFORMATION ABOUT **DIGGING**



No one likes to get hurt. And no one likes to lose any of their utility services.

Those are two good reasons to practice safe digging. That means calling 811 before you start to dig any hole for any reason. Failure to call means you're breaking the law and subjecting yourself to significant fines. And you run the risk of damaging underground lines or pipes, seriously injuring yourself or causing a service interruption. Is that bush or mailbox really worth it? Probably not. A quick call to 811 (dial 8-1-1) or visit to the 811 website at 811now.com to submit your request online notifies member utilities to mark any underground lines or pipes on your property. It'll be done within a few days, and it doesn't cost you a thing. So, make safety a top priority by planning ahead and making your request online or on the phone.

If you live in an area where your KU service is not covered by Kentucky 811, call to request to have KU mark your underground electric service. Visit Ige-ku.com to find out if you need to contact KU or 811.

# KEEPING LANDLORDS PLUGGED IN TO THE DETAILS OF UTILITY BILLING

Keeping track of utility billing can be a bit of a challenge if you are a landlord. KU's Landlord Agreement helps make that job easier. The agreement ensures utility services remain active at rental locations.

Per the agreement, when a tenant requests to have electric service discontinued, future service will be transferred and billed to the account and name listed on the Landlord Agreement, until a new tenant applies for service.

If service to a tenant is cut off due to nonpayment, the service will remain off until the delinquent balance is paid in full by

the tenant or the tenant vacates the property and the landlord authorizes the service to be transferred back into his or her name.

The landlord agrees to notify KU when a tenant vacates the property and to let the company know if a listed property is sold so it can be removed from the agreement.

Finally, the landlord is responsible for payment of any bill that is issued for electric service provided at the rental property until the company is notified of any changes to the account.

### AN EASY WAY TO REPORT A POWER OUTAGE IS RIGHT AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

If you lose power during a storm or as the result of some other emergency situation, send us a text to report the outage. It's as easy as 1-2-3:

- Add your cellphone number to your KU account. Sign in to your online account and enter your number. If you do not have an online account, visit my.lge-ku.com to easily create one.
- 2. Add LG&E-KU to your contacts. Use 4LGEKU (454358) for the number.
- 3. If the power goes out, simply text **OUTAGE** to the contact number.

To get updates about the power outage in your area, text the word **STATUS** to the same contact number.

Also, remember you can visit Ige-ku.com to check out the Storm & Outage Map for additional information.





By Phone

Monday–Friday 7 a.m.–7 p.m. (Eastern Time) Self-Service by touch-tone phone or web:

Anytime day or night
For Hearing- or Speech-Impaired

Dial 711

Business Service Center

Monday–Friday 8 a.m.–6 p.m. (Eastern Time)

In-Person Customer Service Walk-in Centers Monday–Friday 9 a.m.–5 p.m. (Eastern Time) Lexington Office: 8 a.m.–5 p.m. (ET)



Visit our website: Ige-ku.com



Like us on Facebook (facebook.com/lgeku) and follow us on Twitter (@lgeku) and Instagram (lge\_ku).

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# FEBRUARY 2016

## PLEASE NOTE: WE'RE ADJUSTING SOME **SERVICE HOURS**



Self-service options, such as our website and automated phone system, have become increasingly popular. With that trend in mind, we have adjusted the operating hours for our Business Service Center and the majority of our customer service walk-in centers.

Business Service Center (by Phone)

Our Business Service Center representatives are available by phone from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Eastern time Monday–Friday.

**Customer Service In Person** 

Effective March 14, our customer

service walk-in centers (not including Lexington) will open at 9 a.m. Eastern time Monday–Friday.

Providing the best customer service possible is always a top priority for us at KU. From our mobile-friendly website and speed-dial tools, to outage texting and My Notifications, we're focused on making sure you get fast and easy access to the information you need and want. THERE'S MORE

Go to lge-ku.com to: • Learn about our commitment to protect the environment

- Find energy-saving tips
- Read storm/outage information

To learn more about KU's customer service offerings, visit our website at lge-ku.com.

# **MAJOR INVESTMENT** PLANNED TO MEET ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

KU plans to invest \$678 million in environmental projects over the next several years to meet required Environmental Protection Agency regulations, including the Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) rule, which became effective last year. The funds will go mainly to cap and close the utility's remaining ash ponds at the E.W. Brown and Ghent generating stations as well as the now-retired Green River, Pineville and Tyrone coal-fired power plants – placing a secure cover, or cap, over the ponds as a precursor to full closure. Other projects include additional mercury control systems, construction of process-water facilities and the second phase of the Brown landfill.

The CCR rule established new requirements for the disposal of the byproducts left over after coal is safely burned to make electricity. It also established new standards expected to require – over the next three years – commencing or completing closure of ash ponds and

some other on-site wet storage sites. KU expects to begin these latest investments in the environmental improvements in 2016 and continue through 2023.

The \$678 million plan represents the lowest reasonable cost for KU to meet the latest environmental requirements while continuing to beneficially use byproducts in a safe and practical manner. The utility has filed a request with the Kentucky Public Service Commission to recover the costs for the projects.

The EPA determined that coal combustion residuals are nonhazardous materials and can continue to be beneficially used to make certain authorized products and for specific uses. Byproducts produced at KU plants have been reused off-site to create products such as concrete, wallboard and fertilizers.

# CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY ON SOLAR FACILITY

Construction is underway on the much-anticipated solar facility at the E.W. Brown Generating Station in Mercer County, Ky. It is expected to be up and running by late spring of 2016. The new 10-megawatt facility, approved by the Kentucky Public Service Commission in December of 2014, will sit on approximately 50 acres of the plant's property and consist of more than 45,000 solar panels on a fixed-tilt rack system. The panels will be positioned to optimize available sunlight for producing energy. The site is projected to produce its full potential approximately 400 hours annually (4.5 percent of the year). The panels are projected to produce 19,000 megawatt hours of energy, enough to provide energy to 1,500 homes based on an average usage of 1,000 kilowatt hours per month.

Thanks to competitive bidding, the final cost to build the facility is expected to be less than the original \$36 million estimate.



Artist rendering of E.W. Brown solar power facility

Sign up for My Notifications and receive timely reminders about the due date of your bill by text, email and/or phone. Visit my.lge-ku.com for more information.

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# HERE'S ANOTHER TYPE OF POWER TO HELP YOU MANAGE YOUR LIFE



You already have enough to remember: a trip to the grocery to grab something for dinner, a doctor's appointment, a birthday party, an appointment with the cable guy, and on and on. You don't need the added stress of remembering to pay your utility bill. All you need is My Notifications. Sign up for KU payment reminders and you can choose to be notified by text, email, phone call or a combination of all three. You can even tell us when you want to be notified – as soon as your bill is available, five days before it's due or one day past its due date.

And to make managing your monthly bill even easier, sign up for paperless billing. It's very easy to do – and once you're signed up, we'll send you a safe and secure email each month letting you know your bill is available for viewing when you sign in to your online account.

Get signed up for My Notifications and paperless billing today at my.lge-ku.com.

### PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO WHERE AND HOW YOU STORE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Let's be clear: the proper storage of flammable liquids is vital to you and your family's safety. Failure to heed the proper precautions when storing gas, paint thinner, solvents and other potentially dangerous liquids could result in serious injury or even death. These liquids can ignite and burn easily, so be sure to follow these guidelines to avoid any tragedy:

- Keep 'em outside unless absolutely necessary, store flammable liquids outside rather than inside your home.
- Use correct containers only approved safety cans should be used, and all containers and cabinets should be properly labeled with the appropriate flammable liquids signs.
- Keep burners and pilot lights elevated appliances that are near stored flammable liquids must have their main burners and pilot lights elevated by at least 18 inches. Vapors from flammable liquids can travel along the floor and be ignited if those ignition sources are at floor level.
- Keep 'em away from the kids make sure flammable liquids are not where children can reach them.



### CHANGING "FILL 'ER UP" TO "CHARGE 'ER UP"



Charging stations for electric vehicles might become more common sooner than you think. As an energy partner, KU would like to work with business customers by installing and maintaining EV charging stations for them. To start the process, we filed an application with the Kentucky Public Service Commission in November.

The request seeks approval for 20 charging stations in public-access areas such as parking lots, street parking and other outdoor areas. Since 2010, there have been nearly 700 plug-in capable electric vehicles registered in Kentucky, according to the Electric Power Research Institute. While that's a small percentage of the total number of registered vehicles in the commonwealth, the number is on the rise.

Under the proposal, business customers can choose to host charging stations. Business customers would pay a monthly fee, be asked to commit to a five-year term and be responsible for installation costs. The company would operate and maintain the charging stations. Learn more at lge-ku.com.



#### By Phone

Monday–Friday 7 a.m.–7 p.m. (Eastern Time)

Self-Service by touch-tone phone or web:

Anytime day or night For Hearing- or Speech-Impaired Dial 711 Business Service Center

Monday–Friday 8 a.m.–6 p.m. (Eastern Time)

In-Person Customer Service Walk-in Centers Monday-Friday 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (Eastern Time) Lexington Office: 8 a.m.-5 p.m. (ET)

#### Editor

**Visit our website:** Ige-ku.com



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# POWER SOURCE 1 MARCH 2016

## THUNDER, LIGHTNING, WIND AND RAIN: **BE READY**



The coming of spring means an increased Also, don't forget to take these likelihood of severe storms and tornadoes. March is Severe Weather Preparedness Month, so now is a good time to prepare an emergency kit to keep on hand if a storm leaves you in the dark for an extended period of time. Some things you'll need include:

- Nonperishable food
- Water
- A battery-operated radio
- Flashlights
- Extra batteries
- First-aid kit (including prescription medications)

steps to be prepared if a storm is in the forecast:

- Keep your cellphone charged.
- Fill your car's gas tank.
- Turn off all appliances (but leave a light switch on so you'll know when power is restored).

#### Never go near a fallen wire or power line. Always assume it's live and call us right away

#### at

Visit our website at lge-ku.com to see our outage map, report a problem and get more storm preparation tips.

### **TEXT US** TO TELL US WHEN THE POWER GOES OUT

The inevitable spring storms mean potential downed power lines and loss of power. One of the easiest ways to let us know your electricity is out is right in your hand - just use your cellphone to send us a text. Set your phone up today for outage texting. It's fast and simple:

- Sign in to your online account and enter your current mobile number under My Profile/ Contact Information. If you do not have an online account, create one at my.lge-ku.com.
- Once your mobile number is entered, add us to your contacts using the number 454358.



Now you're ready to report a power outage. Simply text OUTAGE to 4LGEKU (454358) and text STATUS for updates. Don't forget you can also visit our website at lge-ku.com to see our outage map, which provides information about outages in our service area by county and ZIP code.

### WE'RE NOT JUST **BLOWING** HOT AIR: CLEAN YOUR DRYER FILTER FOR ENERGY SAVINGS

Don't laugh. If lint builds up on the lint filter in your dryer between loads, the machine is forced to work a little bit harder to do its job, increasing energy usage and cost. The simple solution is to remember to clean the filter after each load to improve air circulation.

Here are some other tips for making sure you get the most energy efficiency out of your dryer:

- Give the dryer a vacation hang clothes outside to air-dry when the weather allows or inside when it doesn't.
- Once you get started, keep going dry several loads back to back.
- Don't ask too much of the dryer - don't try to dry too many items in a single load. In other words, don't overload it.
- Don't ask too little of the dryer - dry full loads whenever possible. The same amount of energy is used for full loads as for loads of just a few items.



Sign up for My Notifications and receive timely reminders about the due date of your bill by text, email and/or phone. Visit my.lge-ku.com for more information.

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### THERE'S MORE

#### Go to lge-ku.com to:

- Learn more ways to save energy and money Read about the importance
- of calling before you dig Find out how to get billing
- notification by text, email or phone

# KEEP THE **OUTSIDE AIR** IN ITS PLACE

Simply put, air leakage means unwanted outside air entering your home through cracks or openings. And that can cause cash leakage in the form of higher utility bills. So, finding those leaks and plugging them up is good for your comfort as well as your bank account.

If you haven't done so in a while, now is a good time to look for places where air may be entering your home. Windows and doors often take a pretty good beating during the worst of winter. A good place to begin your inspection is the caulking around your doors and windows. It should be soft, without cracks. To test for leaks, try lighting a candle and holding it next to the doors and windows. Smoke drifting is a sign air is intruding from the outside.



There are several ways to seal leaks, from caulk and spray foam to weather stripping and door sweeps. A little time and elbow grease can help ensure that you "air" on the side of savings and comfort.

# DON'T LET WARM AIR GO UP, UP AND AWAY



While we're on the subject of air leakage, you may be aware of what is called the chimney effect, which basically derives from the principle that warm air rises. During cold and cool weather, air can escape by various means – attic vents, recessed lights, ceiling fans – whether or not your house has a chimney. Again, where practical, seal the potential escape routes. You can also mitigate the chimney effect by keeping the damper closed on your chimney when you are not burning a fire and by closing vents.

And don't forget the basement. The space along the top of the basement wall – where the cement or blocks come into contact with the wood frame of your home – is a common area for air to escape.

• 1-2-4 - find payment options, discover locations where you

• 1-1-2 – report a power outage or other hazardous condition

can pay your bill or request a copy of your current bill

If you prefer to speak to a person, enter 1-3 to be connected to

the next available representative. Representatives are available

Monday-Friday from 7 a.m.-7 p.m. Business customers should

enter 2-3 to speak to a representative. Business Service Center specialists are available Monday–Friday from 8 a.m.–6 p.m.

• 1-2-3 – make a payment by phone

# **YOUR PATH** TO INFORMATION – THE FAST PATH, THAT IS

At KU, we're all about making sure you have quick and easy access to the information you need, when you need it and how you want it – 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Speed Dial provides a fast-path option that allows you to obtain account information – such as the amount due and your payment due date – and quickly make a payment by phone if you want to do so. Just give us a call at 800-981-0600 and then enter a few numbers per the menu below to get the service you want when you want it.

#### Speed Dial

- 1-2-1 learn account balance or payment due date
- 1-2-2 make payment arrangements
- Editor **Business Service Center** By Phone KU Contact Information Monday-Friday Visit our website: 7 a.m.-7 p.m. (Eastern Time) Monday-Friday lae-ku.com 8 a.m.-6 p.m. (Eastern Time) Self-Service by touch-tone phone or web: In-Person y **Customer Service Walk-in Centers** Anytime day or night Monday-Friday For Hearing- or Speech-Impaired 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (Eastern Time) Dial 711 Lexington Office: 8 a.m.-5 p.m. (ET)

Like us on Facebook (facebook.com/lgeku) and follow us on Twitter (@lgeku).

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# SEPTEMBER 2016

### SUNNY DAY: TAKING A **BIG STEP** TOWARD CREATING A COMMUNITY SOLAR FACILITY

Last month, KU and its sister utility, Louisville Gas and Electric Company, filed a request with the Kentucky Public Service Commission to develop a "community" solar facility in Shelby County, Ky. The subscription-based Solar Share Program proposes constructing a regional facility for the utilities' residential, business and industrial customers interested in sharing local solar energy and receiving solar energy credits generated from the facility.

The 35-acre site, along Interstate 64 in the KU service territory, is large enough to accommodate a 4-megawatt solar field. However, Solar Share will be built in 500-kilowatt sections based on customer interest. Construction will begin once a 500-kilowatt section is 100 percent subscribed. Likewise, construction on the next section and those following will require 100 percent subscription before each section is built.

Interested customers can visit Ige-ku.com/solar to learn more about Solar Share and fill out an online interest form to request updates when available. Those completing the form are under no obligation to participate

in the program. Once the regulatory process is complete, customers will decide if they would like to complete the enrollment process with the utilities and pay their nonrefundable subscription fee.



#### Go to lge-ku.com to:

- Learn about our environment: upgrades and how we're planning for the future
- Find simple energy-saving tips
- Meet some of our employees
- who help keep the lights on

**CLEANER SKIES AHEAD**: \$2.8 BILLION IN Environmental projects cutting air emissions



KU's commitment to providing our customers with efficient, low-cost energy that is environmentally friendly and complies with federal clean air regulations has never been stronger. In 2011, the company (and its sister utility LG&E) received approval from the Kentucky Public Service Commission for its comprehensive environmental plans to meet the new and more stringent air quality regulations. This multibillion-dollar plan, the largest construction program in the company's history, is nearing completion. The program included constructing additional environmental controls at the company's E.W. Brown, Ghent, Mill Creek and Trimble County power plants to further reduce sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions, as well as installing technology to capture mercury and fine particulates. For example, we installed 10 baghouses across the generating fleet. These massive structures cost more than \$100 million each and contain 17,280 bags – each about 27 feet long – acting like giant vacuum cleaners that trap fine particulates and mercury.

These projects met all performance guarantees while coming in well-below the original \$3.1 billion estimate, producing significant savings for our customers.

"The success of these projects is attributed to our employees and contract partners," said Scott Straight, director of Project Engineering for LG&E and KU. "It's a significant feat and huge milestone for the companies to complete construction projects of this magnitude safely, under budget and on time."

The company's compliance plan also resulted in the retirement of six coal-fired power plants, replacing them with a highly efficient, state-of-the-art natural-gas-fired combined cycle plant – the first one in Kentucky – at LG&E's Cane Run site in Louisville. In addition to significant reductions in sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and fine particulates, the new Cane Run plant decreases carbon dioxide emissions and saved our customers millions of dollars in fuel costs.

Visit lge-ku.com/investments to learn more about these projects, the company's ongoing investments and the people behind them.

Sign up for My Notifications and receive timely reminders about the due date of your bill by text, email and/or phone. Visit my.lge-ku.com for more information.

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# BASKING IN THE BREEZE KEEPS CASH FROM **BLOWING AWAY**



Fans are great for helping your energy dollar go a bit further. For example, a breeze from a fan helps keep you cool during warmer weather, which means you can save energy by raising your thermostat a degree or

two. Plus, you realize additional savings by reducing wear and tear on your air-conditioning unit. Just remember that fans cool bodies, not rooms, so turn them off when you leave the room.

And just because we're heading into fall doesn't mean you can't benefit from using fans. If you have ceiling fans, run the fan on low speed and flip the switch when the weather gets cooler so the

blades move clockwise. That pushes air upward, where hot air normally is, and dispenses it more evenly throughout the room. In some two-story homes, this helps warm the air on the lower level – where the thermostat usually is.

Finally, choosing the right fan can make a difference. When shopping for a ceiling fan, get an ENERGY STAR® certified model because they use half the energy of a standard unit. By using these American Lighting Association guidelines, you can get the right size fan for the room:

- Up to 75 sq. ft. 29"-36"
- 76 sq. ft. to 144 sq. ft. 36"-42"
- 145 sq. ft. to 225 sq. ft. 44"
- 226 sq. ft. to 400 sq. ft. 50"–54"

### **ONE** MAY BE THE LONELIEST NUMBER, BUT IT'S ALSO THE EASIEST

Whether you own a home or a business, we want to make sure doing business with us is easy. One option we offer business owners – also known as commercial customers – who have several meters and facilities, and therefore multiple bills, is our Collective Billing feature. Simply put, all the charges for every account you have with us are included in one bill, rather than several individual bills. This means that only one check – not multiple ones – needs to be written for payment. Or you could skip the check altogether by signing up for Auto Pay. That way your single payment is automatically deducted from your bank account. You still receive a statement in plenty of time to verify the information and record the amount and



date of withdrawal. You may also want to consider enrolling in My Notifications to receive timely reminders about the due date of your bill by text, email and/or phone.

Although there is only one bill, each separate account and its balance is shown on a detail-listing page, so that information is always available. Collective Billing is free and easy. Visit Ige-ku.com or call to find out how to sign up.

With Collective Billing, commercial customers save paper, reduce the time and expense of processing checks, reduce postage costs and improve operating efficiency.

# FOR **COLUMBUS DAY**, WE'RE SAILING ON A SEA OF SERVICE

KU's Customer Service offices and call centers will be closed on Columbus Day (Monday, Oct. 10) in observance of the federal holiday. Customer Service employees will spend the day in training to discover new ways to serve you.

Remember, your bill is never due on a day the offices are closed. You can still make a payment by phone on that day if you like by calling and then pressing 1-2-3. Payment can also be made at one of our authorized pay agents or by using your online account. Visit our website at lge-ku.com to find the location of an authorized agent near you, to sign in to or register your online account and to see all the available options for paying your bill.



Editor



By Phone

Monday–Friday 7 a.m.–7 p.m. (Eastern Time) Self-Service by touch-tone phone or web: Anytime day or night

For Hearing- or Speech-Impaired Dial 711

#### **Business Service Center**

Monday–Friday 8 a.m.–6 p.m. (Eastern Time)

In-Person Customer Service Walk-in Centers Monday–Friday 9 a.m.–5 p.m. (Eastern Time) Lexington Office: 8 a.m.–5 p.m. (ET) Visit our website: lae-ku.com



Like us on Facebook (facebook.com/lgeku) and follow us on Twitter (@lgeku) and Instagram (lge\_ku).

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KU.	1	Mailed 4/29/16 for Act AMOUNT DUE \$139.76	COUNT # 3000-0000-0001 DUE DATE 5/18/16
a PPL company		Account Name:	JOHN SMITH
BILLING SUMMARY		Service Address:	100 Deer Crossing Way
Previous Balance	121.16		
Payment(s) Received	-121.16	Online Payments:	lge-ku.com
Balance as of 4/21/16	\$0.00	Telephone Payments:	(859) 255-0394, press 1-2-3
Current Electric Charges	130.63	0	24 hours a day; \$2.25 fee
Current Taxes and Fees	9.13	Customer Service:	(809) 200-0394 M.F. 7sm7nm FT
Total Current Charges as of 4/21/16	\$139.76	Walk-in Center:	1 Quality Street
Total Amount Due	\$139.76		Lexington, KY 40507
CURRENT USAGE			
CURRENT USAGE	Meter # L200000		
CURRENT USAGE  FELECTRIC Meter Reading Information Actual (R) KWh Reading on 4/21/16	Meter # L200000 10109		
CURRENT USAGE  FELECTRIC  Meter Reading Information  Actual (R) kWh Reading on 4/21/16 Previous (R) kWh Reading on 3/20/16 Current kWh Isaae	Meter # L200000 10109 8698 1411		
CURRENT USAGE F ELECTRIC Meter Reading Information Actual (P) KWh Reading on X/21/16 Previous (P) KWh Reading on 3/20/16 Current KWh Usage Meter Multipler	Meter # L200000 10109 8698 1411 1		
CURRENT USAGE	Meter # L200000 10109 8698 1411 1 1411	Γ	
CURRENT USAGE	Meter # L200000 10109 8698 1411 <u>1</u> 1411		
CURRENT USAGE	Meter # L20000 10109 8688 1411 1 1411 Residential Service		
CURRENT USAGE	Meter # L20000 10109 8698 1411 1411 1411 Residential Service 10.75		
CURRENT USAGE	Meter # L200000 10109 8688 1411 1 1411 1411 Residential Service 10.75 10.927		
CURRENT USAGE	Meter # L200000 10109 8698 1411 1 1 1411 Residential Service 10.75 109.27 109.27 5.31		
CURRENT USAGE	Meter # L200000 10109 1411 1411 Residential Service 10.75 10.275 10.275 10.275 10.275 10.275 10.275 10.275 10.216 10.10		
CURRENT USAGE	Meter # L200000 10109 6698 1411 1 1411 1411 2 Residential Service 10,75 102,77 102,77 102,77 102,77 102,77 102,77 102,77 102,77 102,77 102,77 102,77 102,97 103,97 103,		



## EVERYTHING INCLUDED IN YOUR NEW BILL

- 1 Easy-to-find the Amount Due and Payment Due Date.
- 2 Easy-to-read Billing Summary that shows your previous balance, payments received and your current charges.
- 3 The account name and service address along with *ways to pay* and contact information for Customer Service. We also include the date range for your next meter reading.
- A detailed breakdown of your electric usage and charges.
- 5 Average temperature, usage and charges compared to the same time last year.
- 6 **NEW!** We're now including a chart, so you can see how your monthly usage compares to previous months, as well as for the same time period the previous year.
  - **NEW!** Daily average gives you even more information, like a daily average of your monthly cost for energy and the daily average outside temperature.
    - A breakdown of taxes and fees included in your bill.

8

9 Billing Information gives you relevant information about your bill, account and service.

#### CUSTOMER SERVICE

lge-ku.com





# A CLOSER LOOK AT YOUR NEW BILL.

It's All About You



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### NEW FEATURES TO HELP YOU BETTER UNDERSTAND YOUR ENERGY USE

Your new bill is filled with information to give you a clear view of exactly what your monthly balance includes so you can better manage your energy usage.



#### CURRENT USAGE

**Total Charges** 

F ELECTRIC	
Meter Reading Information	Meter # L200000
Actual (R) kWh Reading on 4/21/16 Previous (R) kWh Reading on 3/20/16 Current kWh Usage	10109 8698 1411
Meter Multiplier	1
Metered kWh Usage	1411
CURRENT CHARGES	
<b>FELECTRIC</b> Rate: F	Residential Service
Basic Service Charge	10.75
Energy Charge (\$0.07744 x 1,411 kWh)	109.27
Electric DSM (\$0.00376 x 1,411 kWh)	5.31
Fuel Adjustment (\$0.00007 x 1,411 kWh)	0.10
Environmental Surcharge (3.950% x \$125.43)	4.95
Homo Enorgy Appintance Fund Charge	0.05

\$130.63

#### HERE'S WHAT'S NEW

Daily averages for usage, cost, and temperatures each month.





(>`)

The address of the walk-in center closest to your home.

 $\mathfrak{D}$  Audible PDFs for the visually impaired.

## The following line items can be found under the Electric Charges section of your bill (shown at left).

All of these charges have been reviewed and approved by the Kentucky Public Service Commission.

- Basic Service Charge A fixed charge to help defray the costs for meter reading and processing, meter maintenance, and billing and payment processing.
- Energy Charge The per unit cost (rate) multiplied by the amount of electricity (kilowatt hours – kWh) you used.
- Electric DSM Charges to cover costs associated with energy efficiency programs, including Demand Conservation, Home Energy Analysis, Fridge and Freezer Recycling programs, and weatherization efforts.
- Electric Fuel Adjustment A charge or credit applied to your bill based on rising (charge) or falling (credit) fuel costs associated with generating electricity. The rate can change monthly, and it is calculated as a cost (or credit) per kilowatt hour (kWh) used.
- Environmental Surcharge A charge that pays for government-mandated emission controls, such as the cost of baghouses, scrubbers and other equipment that minimize environmental impact.
- Home Energy Assistance Fund Charge A monthly per meter charge that provides energy assistance to customers in need who meet specified income guidelines and program criteria.



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#### Agenda

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* Methodology	4
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✓ Satisfaction with <i>Power Source</i>	16
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Power Source Readership Survey

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#### **Background**

In 2012, LG&E/KU conducted a *Power Source* readership study with a third party vendor among both paper and paperless bill customers. With the upcoming bill redesign and recent move to a new vendor for the newsletter, LG&E/KU wanted to update this research.

#### **Objectives**

The overall objective of this study is to understand readership of both the paper and electronic newsletter. Specifically, the study evaluates:

- Overall awareness of the newsletter
- Frequency of readership
- Preferred newsletter topics
- Preferred communication vehicle

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LG&E/KU provided customer lists for both paper and paperless bill customers. From these lists sample was pulled proportionally by Utility for surveying.

Paper bill customers were surveyed via telephone and paperless bill customers were sent an email invitation with a link to the internet survey. Data collection for this research was conducted from mid-February through early March 2016. The survey was approximately 5 minutes in length.

Phone data collection, among paper bill customers, was conducted Monday-Friday during the evening from 5pm-9pm and as needed on Saturday 9am-5pm. Paperless bill customers had 24/7 access to the online survey.

Quotas were set in order to achieve a 95% confidence level with a 2% to 3% margin of error. Additionally, phone quotas were set by Utility (LG&E and KU/ODP) to ensure accurate representation.

Statistical testing was conducted at the 95% confidence level, and significant differences are noted.

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A breakdown of survey completes by Utility and bill type (paper vs. paperless) is outlined below:

	Total	Paper (Phone Survey)	Paperless (Online Survey)
Total Respondents	3,190	1,000	2,190
LG&E	1,604	500	1,104
KU/ODP	1,586	500	1,086
Aware and Read Newsletter	1,634	662	972
LG&E	825	330	495
KU/ODP	809	332	477



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More paper bill customers are aware of the *Power Source* newsletter (75%) than paperless (52%), suggesting an opportunity to increase awareness.

• Younger customers are least aware, presenting the greatest opportunity.

Customer satisfaction with the newsletter is 7.5 on a 10pt scale, although paper bill customers are more satisfied (7.9) than paperless bill customers (7.3).

• Paper bill customers are also more likely to read *Power Source*. These customers tend to be older and more satisfied with the newsletter.

Those customers who read the newsletter frequently and in-depth are most satisfied. This is likely because they find the articles interesting and helpful.

• The challenge is providing articles that appeal to more customers in order to improve readership.

Although customers are interested in a wide range of topics, they are primarily interested in learning how to save money on their utility bill. This includes understanding things that impact their bill, energy efficiency programs and renewable energy options.

Power Source Readership Survey

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Most paperless bill customers are familiar with e-newsletters and would be interested in receiving one once a month. Gaining adoption from paper bill customers is less likely due to low familiarity and interest.

Communication preferences vary across the utility customer base.

- Paperless bill and younger customers generally prefer email communications.
- Paper bill customers prefer more traditional bill inserts, other mailed communications and automated telephone calls.

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# Awareness and Readership

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#### Awareness

Over half of customers surveyed were aware of the *Power Source* newsletter, similar for both LG&E and KU. However, paper bill customers, who receive *Power Source* by mail, were more aware than paperless bill customers.



**Power Source Awareness** 

Q1. [IF PHONE] Are you aware of the Power Source newsletter that [LG&E, KU] includes with your monthly bill?

[IF ONLINE] Are you aware of the Power Source newsletter that [LG&E, KU/ODP] includes as a link with your monthly online bill?

Note: +/- indicates significant difference at 95% confidence level

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#### Awareness

Older customers were more aware of the *Power Source* newsletter than younger customers. Additionally, these older customers were more likely to receive the paper version of *Power Source*.



#### *Power Source* Awareness – By Age

Q1. [IF PHONE] Are you aware of the Power Source newsletter that [LG&E, KU] includes with your monthly bill?

[IF ONLINE] Are you aware of the Power Source newsletter that [LG&E, KU/ODP] includes as a link with your monthly online bill?

Letters indicate significant difference at 95% confidence level

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Just over one-third of customers surveyed reported they read the *Power Source* newsletter often (every month or most months), similar for both LG&E and KU. However, paper bill customers were more likely than paperless to read *Power Source* regularly.



#### Frequency of *Power Source* Readership

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bellomy research



47%<sup>ABCD</sup>

Older customers tend to read *Power Source* more frequently, with nearly half reporting they read the newsletter every month or most months. Paper customers in the youngest and oldest age groups were more likely to read *Power Source* than those receiving the online version.



#### Frequency of Power Source Readership\* - % Often by Age

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Very few customers said they read every article in a typical *Power Source* issue, similar between LG&E and KU. Depth of readership for paper and paperless customers was similar with just under half reading the majority of a typical issue; however, paper bill customers were more likely to read every article.



Depth of Power Source Readership

Among those who read the newsletter

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Older customers were more likely to read the majority of the articles in a typical Power Source issue. Within age groups, depth of readership was similar between the paper and electronic versions of the newsletter.



#### Depth of Power Source Readership\* - % Read Majority by Age\*\*

\*\*Majority defined as reading every article or more than half the articles Letters indicate significant difference at 95% confidence level

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### Satisfaction with *Power Source*

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In general, customers who read *Power Source* rated their satisfaction with the newsletter at a 7.5 out of 10. KU customers rated their satisfaction higher than LG&E customers, although both were more satisfied with the paper version of the newsletter. Ratings among paperless customers were more similar between LG&E and KU.



#### **Overall Satisfaction with** *Power Source*

Among those who have read the newsletter

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Customers who were generally satisfied with the newsletter found it to be informative.



Reason for Overall Satisfaction Rating – Neutral/Satisfied (Rating 6-10) Among those who have read the newsletter

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About one-third of both paper and paperless bill customers rated their satisfaction with *Power Source* low because they rarely read it. Paperless bill customers also thought that the newsletter did not include interesting information.



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As seen on slide 12, readership is lower among paperless bill customers, which aligns with several of the comments provided. Some reference receiving and reading *Power Source* by mail in the past and then forgetting about it when they switched to paperless billing. Paper bill customers provided more positive comments.

Paperless (n=539)	<b>Paper</b> (n=641)		
I seldom read it. When it was enclosed with the paper bill, I always read it. I simply forget about it. Overall Sat=6 Code: Rarely read the newsletter	Every time that I read, it is <b>very informative</b> . Maybe it could be more interesting. I like the energy saving tips. <i>Overall Sat=9</i>		
When I received it in the mail I was more apt to at it than when I received it through the internet I fail to look it up.         Overall Sat=10         Code: Rarely read the newsletter         I used to read it when I got a paper statement and found it very useful and informative. Since I have switched to paperless billing. I usually forget to read it.         Overall Sat=8         Code: Informative and Rarely read the newsletter	look t. I like to see what they are saying every month. I just like to know how much we are spending. Overall Sat=9 Code: Information is interesting It is very informative, very educational, and very easy to read. It's concise and does not take a long time to read. Overall Sat=10 Code: Informative		
I am interested in my energy bill and supporting topics. I like to see innovations no matter who do them. Overall Sat=10 Code: Information is interesting	Well, it think it gives you a lot of ideas of how you can save money and where you stand with everyone else. Overall Sat=10 Code: Has good content		
Code: Information is interesting Why did you give this rating?	Code: Has good content		

Power Source Readership Survey

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Overall Satisfaction with *Power Source* trends downward as frequency and depth of readership falls off. The gap between paper and paperless ratings is most pronounced for customers reading only one article of the newsletter.



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Across age groups, customers who receive the paper version of *Power Source* rated their satisfaction higher than those who receive the online version, with the largest gap among younger customers.



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Among paper bill customers, higher education tends to correspond with lower satisfaction, suggesting the current *Power Source* newsletter is not meeting their needs. Paperless bill customers without any college rated their Overall Satisfaction much lower than paper customers.



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## **Topic Relevance Satisfaction**

In general customers who read Power Source rated their satisfaction with the relevance of topics included at a 7.5 out of 10, in line with Overall Satisfaction. KU customers rated their satisfaction higher than LG&E customers. Higher ratings among customers receiving the paper version of the newsletter were driven by KU customers.



#### Satisfaction with Topic Relevance

Among those who have read the newsletter

Note: +/- indicates significant difference at 95% confidence level

Power Source Readership Survey

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Customers who frequently read *Power Source* rated their satisfaction with the relevance of topics similarly whether they received the paper or electronic version. Similar to Overall Satisfaction, paperless customers who read only one article rated topic relevance lower than those who received the paper version.



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Paper and paperless billing customers in the older age groups tend to rate their satisfaction with topic relevance more similarly than younger customers.



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## **Topic Relevance Satisfaction**

Satisfaction with topic relevance by education level mirrors the trend seen with Overall Satisfaction, with lower satisfaction among paper bill customers corresponding with higher education.



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Power Source Readership Survey

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## **Topics of Interest**

Over three-fourths of customers surveyed expressed an interest in *Power Source* topics regarding things that impact their utility bill, similar across age groups. Other areas of interest included Energy Efficiency programs and renewable energy options, suggesting customers are most interested in topics that impact their energy costs. Younger customers were more likely to express no interest in any of the topics listed.

Topics of Interest						
	Total	18-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Things that impact your utility bill	77%	76%	78%	79%	77%	78%
Energy Efficiency programs	59%	54%	59%	61%	61%	62%
Renewable energy options for the consumer	53%	53%	51%	55%	53%	55%
Renewable energy options for Utility	42%	43%	41%	41%	41%	43%
How utility plans for the future	41%	35%	37%	43%	40%	48%
Safety around electricity and natural gas	39%	28%	31%	41%	41%	47%
New Technologies	38%	33%	33%	41%	37%	46%
Other programs and services offered by utility	33%	24%	30%	38%	36%	37%
Environmental regulations	32%	28%	26%	28%	33%	41%
Gas and Electric Reliability	28%	23%	24%	27%	29%	35%
Community involvement activity	19%	18%	17%	22%	17%	23%
None of the above	10%	15%	11%	8%	9%	7%
Q6. Which of the following newsletter topics are of interest to you? Circle indicates significant difference at 95% confidence level versus all other age groups						

Power Source Readership Survey

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## **Topics of Interest**

Customers who receive a paper bill expressed interest in a greater variety of *Power Source* topics than paperless customers; however, the difference in methodology between the groups (Phone vs. Online) is likely contributing to this.



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## **Topics of Interest**

When asked for any other newsletter topics of interest, the majority of customers surveyed chose not to provide a response. Among those who did respond, another third provided a comment stating nothing or none. Some customers made valuable suggestions, mostly regarding more detailed information on energy usage, Energy Efficiency and/or ways to better understand their LG&E/KU bill.



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Power Source Readership Survey

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## **E-Newsletter**

Nearly two-thirds of customers surveyed were familiar with the concept of an e-newsletter, with paperless customers much more familiar than paper. Many customers familiar with e-newsletters were interested in receiving this format. Not surprisingly, customers who were unfamiliar expressed less interest.



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## **E-Newsletter**

How often would you be interested in

Paperless billing customers are significantly more interested in receiving an e-newsletter than paper customers; however, only 14% of paperless customers are <u>very interested</u>. Of those who are very interested, preference towards a monthly e-newsletter is similar for both paper and paperless customers.



How interested are you in receiving an e-newsletter from LG&E and KU?

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bellomy research



# Communication Preference

Power Source Readership Survey

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Preferred method of communication varies between paper and paperless customers. Paperless customers prefer more digital methods of communication, such as e-mail and the utility website, while paper customers like mail and phone communications.



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E-mail and Bill Inserts were the top two preferred methods of communication across age groups, although e-mail preference declines with age.



#### Top Three Preferred Communication Methods – by Age

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Preferences vary across age groups for paper bill customers, with younger customers expressing a preference towards electronic communications while older customers prefer more traditional bill inserts.



#### Top Three Preferred Communication Methods – by Age <u>Paper Bill Customers</u>

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Paperless bill customers across age groups overwhelmingly prefer to receive communications via email.



#### Top Three Preferred Communication Methods – by Age **Paperless Bill Customers**

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Power Source Readership Survey

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## Demographics

Customers who choose paperless billing tend to be higher educated with higher income than those choosing to receive a paper bill.

	LG&E	KU	Paper	Paperless
Base	1,604	1,586	1,000	2,190
Education				
1 <sup>st</sup> through 8 <sup>th</sup> grade	0% -	1%	2% +	0%
Some high school	2% -	3%	8% +	0%
High school graduate or equivalent	12% -	15%	26% +	8%
Some college/technical school	22%	22%	20%	23%
College graduate	35% +	30%	28% -	35%
Graduate/post-graduate school	27%	25%	12% -	33%
Prefer not to answer	2%	3%	5% +	2%
Income				
\$40,000 or less	26% -	31%	45% +	22%
Over \$40,000	55% +	50%	37% -	59%
Prefer not to answer	19%	19%	18%	19%

Note: +/- indicates significant difference at 95% confidence level for LG&E vs. KU and Paper vs. Paperless

Power Source Readership Survey

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## Demographics

Almost one-third of paper bill customers surveyed are age 65 or older.

	LG&E	КU	Paper	Paperless
Base	1,604	1,586	1,000	2,190
Age				
18-34	20%	20%	20%	20%
35-44	16%	16%	13% -	17%
45-54	16%	16%	15%	17%
55-64	22%	21%	18% -	23%
65+	25%	23%	30% +	21%
Prefer not to answer	2% -	3%	3% +	2%
Gender				
Male	48%	45%	49%	45%
Female	50%	52%	51%	52%
Prefer not to answer	2%	3%	-	3%

Note: +/- indicates significant difference at 95% confidence level for LG&E vs. KU and Paper vs. Paperless

Power Source Readership Survey

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During the same timeframe that Bellomy Research conducted the phone (paper bill) and internet (paperless bill) newsletter readership studies, LG&E/KU also ran the survey among customers who are participating in the Online Residential Panel. Following is a comparison of those results.

Power Source Readership Survey

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Attachment to Response to AG-2 Question No. 9(b) Page 167 of 170 Scott



Awareness among paperless customers was identical for both the online panel and Readership studies. Panel members who receive a paper bill reported higher awareness than those surveyed for the Readership Study, possibly due to higher engagement with the utility for panel members. Overall Satisfaction with *Power Source* was slightly higher for the Readership Study.



**Power Source Awareness** 

Q1. [IF PAPER] Are you aware of the Power Source newsletter that [LG&E, KU] includes with your monthly bill? [IF PAPERLESS] Are you aware of the Power Source newsletter that [LG&E, KU/ODP] includes as a link with your monthly online bill?

Power Source Readership Survey

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Topics of interest were similar for both studies, with learning more about things that impact their utility bill at the top of the list.



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Awareness and interest in e-newsletters was similar for online panel members and paperless customers surveyed for the Readership Study.



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#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### Question No. 10

#### **Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough / Valerie L. Scott**

- Q-10. Refer to the response to AG-1-50(e), Charges from LG&E and KU Services Company.
  - a. Why are affiliate charges for CWIP (account 107) projected to increase from \$56.161 million in the base period to \$108.409 million in the Forecast Test Period?
  - b. Why are there no affiliate charges in the Forecast Test Period in account 165, Prepayments (but \$14.025 million in the base period)?
  - c. Why are affiliated charges for Maintenance of Overhead lines (account 571) increasing from \$2.961 million in the base period to \$11.532 million in the Forecast Test Period?
  - d. Why are affiliated charges for Maintenance of Meters (account 597) zero in the base period and projected to be \$1.443 million in the Forecast Test Period?
  - e. What advertising is included in the base period and Forecast Test Period amounts for each of these accounts (1) account 910, (2) account 913 and (3) account 930.1?
  - f. Why are Miscellaneous General Expenses in account 930.2 increasing from zero in the base period to \$5.041 million in the Forecast Test Period?

#### A-10.

- a. See the response to KIUC 1-38.
- b. The amounts in the base period are prepayments primarily for IT software maintenance contracts and the transmission Reliability Coordinator which occurred during March 2016 August 2016. The Companies do not forecast prepayments.

- c. See the response to KIUC 1-38.
- d. See the response to KIUC 1-38.
- e. No advertising expense is included in the base period or in the forecast test period amounts for account 910. Accounts 913 and 930.1 are not included in base rates.
- f. Account 930 was shown in total in the response to AG 1-50(e). As shown in the response to KIUC 1-38, the Miscellaneous General Expenses in account 930.2 are \$4,652,659 in the Base Period and they increased to \$5,040,577 in the Forecast Test Period. The increase is primarily due to higher research and development expenses.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 11**

#### **Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough**

- Q-11. Refer to the response to AG-1-50(d). Provide an itemization showing what is included in the forecasted PPL Services Corporation charges to KU for each account:
  - a. account 920
  - b. account 921
  - c. account 926
- A-11. See table below for a-c.

Account 920	
IT Joint Initiatives	139,317
Account 921	
Audit - PCAOB Fees	37,118
Office of Compliance	58,208
Credit Services	7,891
Financial Statement Reporting Software	3,514
Hyperion Financial Management Software	9,676
Insurance Services	77,465
Internal Reporting	172,549
Investor Relations	210,283
IT Joint Initiatives	78,947
Office of General Counsel	470,722
Pension/Investments	251,821
UI Planner Software	10,486
Wall Street Software	37,440
	1,426,120
<u>Account 926</u>	
IT Joint Initiatives	100,896

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 12**

#### **Responding Witness: Kent W. Blake**

- Q-12. Refer to the response to AG-1-51. Identify and explain the best practices that were exchanged and quantify the savings to KU that resulted from the exchange of best practices.
- A-12. The most recent identification and explanation of best practice exchanges is set forth in the October 31, 2016 update on the adoption and implementation of best practices at the Companies pursuant to Appendix C, Regulatory Commitment No. 12 of the September 30, 2010 Order in Case No. 2010-00204. A copy is available at (http://psc.ky.gov/PSC\_WebNet/ViewCaseFilings.aspx?case=2010-00204). The Company has not quantified and tracked savings from the exchange of the best practices.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 13**

#### **Responding Witness: Kent W. Blake**

- Q-13. Refer to the response to AG-1-51. Are any costs charged to KU (1) during the test period or (2) projected to be charged to KU during the forecast period by PPL EU Services Corporation? If so, identify, quantify and explain the amounts of such charges (1) during the test period or (2) projected to be charged to KU during the forecast period by account.
- A-13. No.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### Question No. 14

#### **Responding Witness: Kent W. Blake / Counsel**

- Q-14. Refer to the response to AG-1-51. Identify the "federal affiliate transaction regulations" that are being referred to in the response.
- A-14. The federal affiliate transaction regulations referenced in response to AG-1-51 are the FERC accounting regulations applicable to centralized service companies located at 18 C.F.R. §§ 366.1–369.1 (2017).

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 15**

#### **Responding Witness: Gregory J. Meiman**

- Q-15. Refer to the response to AG-1-54. For each of the following, show in detail how the target amounts were developed and also show in detail how actual achieved results were calculated:
  - a. LKE Net Income Target and Actual
  - b. LKE EBIT Target and Actual
  - c. Customer Satisfaction payout percentage
  - d. Electric Distribution Operations payout percentage
  - e. Payout percentage for each Plant
  - f. Information Technology payout percentage

#### A-15.

- a. The LKE Net Income target was developed during the 2015 business planning and budgeting process and reflects budgeted revenue less operating, interest and income tax expenses. Actual net income results for 2015 were compared to budget to determine the achievement. The budget for 2015 assumed a payout based on 100% achievement of the target. See attachment being provided in Excel format. For the forecasted year, the net income target is no longer included as a measure.
- b. For 2015, the EBIT incentive measure was not included in the calculation of revenue requirement; however, the calculation is provided in the attachment to the response to part a.
- c. The Customer Satisfaction target of 18 points requires the company's customer satisfaction score to be above the peer group competitive range for 3 of the 4 quarters, earning six points per quarter.

In 2015 the company was above the peer group competitive range all 4 quarters, earning 24 points. In quarter 1 and quarter 3, the company earned one point for ranking second within the peer group and in quarter 4, the company earned two points for ranking first within the peer group.

d. The Electric Distribution Operations safety target was developed during the 2015 business planning process and is based on historical recordable incidents, projected performance and industry trending. The OSHA formula (# of recordable incidents x 200,000 / # of hours worked) is used to calculate actual results which reflect incidents that require medical treatment beyond first aid, days away from work, restricted work, transfer to another job, or loss of consciousness. See attached.

The Electric Distribution Operations electric reliability measure was based on a Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI) which is the sum of customer minutes interrupted divided by the total number of customers whose service was interrupted. It is calculated by dividing SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index) by SAIFI (System Average Interruption Frequency Index). The 2015 target was based on 2015 business plan target values for SAIDI and SAIFI combined with historic CAIDI performance. Electric Distribution's 2015 actual CAIDI result of 92.21 was calculated based on 2015 outage data in the Outage Management System. See attachment being provided in Excel format.

- e. The Plant budget and KPI targets were developed through the 2015 budget and business planning processes, respectively. The fleet safety (recordable incident rate) target is established and then allocated based on plant headcount. Availability targets are established at the fleet level and then allocated based on capacity. Targets are determined based on historical performance. Actual results are compared to target to determine achievement for each measure. See attachment being provided in Excel format.
- f. Information Technology Telecommunications targets are based on historical performance relative to safety, internal customer satisfaction, and average team competency. Actual results are compared to target to determine achievement for each measure. See attachment being provided in Excel format.

# The attachments are being provided in separate files in Excel format.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 16**

#### **Responding Witness: Gregory J. Meiman**

- Q-16. Refer to the response to AG-1-54. Refer to the 2015 Customer Satisfaction Results Summary.
  - a. What does a 50 percent customer satisfaction measurement indicate?
  - b. Does a 50 percent customer satisfaction measurement indicate that half of the customers are satisfied and the other half are not? If not, explain fully.
  - c. What does a 43 percent customer satisfaction measurement indicate?
  - d. What does a 66.6 percent customer satisfaction measurement indicate? Does this mean that two-thirds of the customer are satisfied and one-third are not? If not, explain fully.
  - e. Which companies are in the "Peer Average" for 2015 Customer Satisfaction?
  - f. How were the companies in the "Peer Average" selected?

#### A-16.

- a. A 50 percent customer satisfaction measurement indicates that 50 percent of customers surveyed rated their overall satisfaction with the company a 9 or 10 on a 10 point scale.
- b. No. It means that the balance of customers (50 percent) surveyed rated their overall satisfaction with the company an 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1.
- c. A 43 percent customer satisfaction measurement indicates that 43 percent of customers surveyed rated their overall satisfaction with the company a 9 or 10 on a 10 point scale.
- d. A 66.6 percent customer satisfaction measurement indicates that 66.6 percent of customers surveyed rated their overall satisfaction with the company a 9 or 10 on a 10 point scale and 33.4% gave a rating of 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1.

- e. AEP Midwest, Duke Carolinas, Georgia Power, Duke Midwest, MidAmerican, South Carolina Electric and Gas.
- f. Peer utilities were selected based on characteristics similar to LG&E and KU.
  - Type of services provided (Electric or Electric and Gas)
  - Size of service area and number of customer's served
  - Performance in syndicated studies (e.g. top ranking in JD Power studies)
  - Customer demographic profiles

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

#### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 17**

#### **Responding Witness: Gregory J. Meiman**

- Q-17. Refer to the response to AG-1-68.
  - a. How much of the \$11.506 million Team Incentive Award was reflected as expense by KU electric utility operations in the test year? Show the amounts by account.
  - b. What is the comparable total amount of Team Incentive Award for the forecasted period?
  - c. How much of the total forecasted period Team Incentive Award was reflected as expense by KU electric utility operations in the forecasted period? Show the amounts by account.
  - d. Identify each item and the related dollar amount that is included in the \$1.8 million of Other Benefits.
  - e. How much of the \$1.8 million Other Benefits were expensed by KU electric utility operations in the test year? Show the amounts by account.
  - f. What is the comparable total amount of Other Benefits Expense for the forecasted period? Show a breakout of KU electric utility operations and show the amounts by account.
  - g. What calendar period are the "Test Year" amounts in the Attachment to the response to AG-1-68 for?
- A-17.
- a. The \$11.506 million Team Incentive Award shown in AG-1-68 is the total company amount included in expense for KU electric utility operations for the forecasted test period. See attachment for the amounts by account. The Kentucky jurisdictional amount included in the forecasted test year is \$10.42 million. See response to Kroger 2-3 for the details.

- b. The amount shown in AG-1-68 for Team Incentive Award is for the total company for the forecasted test period. See attachment to the response to part a. As stated in response a, the Kentucky Jurisdictional amount is \$10.42 million included in expense.
- c. See the response to parts a. and b.
- d. See attached for each item and the related dollar amount that is included in the \$1.8 million of Other Benefits.
- e. The \$1.8 million Other Benefits is the amount included in expensed by KU electric utility operations in the forecasted test year. The expense amounts are charged to FERC account 926.
- f. The amount included in AG-1-68 for Other Benefits is for the forecasted test period. See attachment to the response to part d.
- g. "Test Year" amounts in the Attachment to the response to AG-1-68 for is the Forecasted Test Year ending 6-30-18.
# Kentucky Utilities Company Case No. 2016-00370

Construction-Other	Total
107	2,435,235
108	103,496
163	157,070
184	976,269
426	42,755
512	57,862
908	89,005
<b>Total Construction-Other</b>	3,861,692
Onerating	Total
500	675,798
501	229,157
502	748.037
505	466.584
506	125,197
510	594.275
511	92.214
512	552,109
513	124,110
514	24,243
541	12,882
542	3,650
546	26,959
551	9,705
553	67,506
554	2,767
556	200,329
560	234,471
561	323,853
562	37,146
566	10,323
570	88,899
571	9,082
580	110,542
581	34,498
582	60,397
583	191,016
584	-
586	454,173
587	-
588	268,452

Operating	Total
590	_
592	43,127
593	461,407
594	30,798
595	3,836
598	-
901	318,088
902	59,057
903	1,125,367
907	57,922
908	25,509
920	3,556,333
935	45,857
Total Operating	11,505,675
Total TIA	15,367,367

# Kentucky Utilities Company Case No. 2016-00370

# **Other Benefits by Component**

	Total
	Expensed to
	<b>FERC 926</b>
PBGC Premium	516,372
Wellness Programs	482,322
Consulting, primarily Actuarial Services	421,311
Administrative fees and Other miscellaneous benefits	195,771
Medical Fees (ACA)	177,421
Family Assistance Program	40,663
Total	1,833,860

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# **Question No. 18**

# **Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough**

- Q-18. Workers Compensation. Refer to the response to AG-1-69.
  - a. Referring to the \$619,974 of forecasted WC cost in the test year, identify the comparable total amount of forecasted WC cost for the 12 month period ending February 28, 2017.
  - b. The response to AG-1-69 (b) indicates that the policy premium for 12/31/15-12/30/16 was \$449,660. An invoice was attached to the response showing a premium of \$461,748 for the policy term of 12/31/2016 12/31/2017. The response to AG-1-69 (b) states that "KU estimated a 1% increase in that premium for 2017 and a 5% increase for 2018." Does the Company agree that the comparison of the 2017 premium of \$461,748 with the 2016 premium of \$449,660 indicates a 2.7% increase? If not, explain fully why not.
  - c. Show in detail how the 1% 2017 increase and 5% 2018 estimated increases were derived.

# A-18.

- a. KU's forecasted workers' compensation cost for the 12 month period ending February 28, 2017 is \$434,980, which includes 11 months of actual costs and 1 month of forecasted costs.
- b. The premium for the 12/31/15-12/31/16 policy period was \$449,660 and was allocated between KU and LG&E as described in KU's response to Question 1-69a. The policy for the 12/31/16-12/31/17 had not been renewed at the time the forecast upon which the 7/1/17-6/30/18 Test Year was prepared. Therefore, KU estimated a 1% increase in that premium for 2017 and included that cost in the 7/1/17-6/30/18 Test Year. Subsequently, the policy for the 12/31/16-12/31/17 period was renewed for \$461,748, which does represent a 2.7% increase.
- c. KU estimated the percentage increase in workers' compensation insurance premiums based upon salary escalation rates in place at the time the forecast

was prepared and market input from its external insurance broker. See calculation below of total premium escalation factors for 2017 and 2018.

	2017	2018
Market Premium per Broker	0.00%	2.00%
Preliminary Salary Escalation Rate	1.30%	2.86%
Total	1.30%	4.86%
Rounded Total	1.00%	5.00%

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# **Question No. 19**

# **Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough**

- Q-19. Workers Compensation. Refer to the response to AG-1-72. Why does the cost for Workers Comp decrease from \$1,190,019 in 2015 to \$507,946 in 2016?
- A-19. The decrease in KU's workers' compensation cost between 2015 and 2016 is primarily due to the change in the reserve. The reserve is calculated by an outside consultant and is based on estimated future charges for claims incurred.

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# **Question No. 20**

# **Responding Witness: Valerie L. Scott**

- Q-20. Refer to the response to AG-1-72. Identify and provide the journal entries that resulted in the \$926,795 credit for FASB 112 costs in December 2015 and the \$56,608 debit to FASB 112 costs in December 2016.
- A-20. The FAS 112 (post-employment) is included in the labor burden process as explained in AG 1-228. On an annual basis, the company meets with Willis Towers Watson actuaries (Towers) and agrees with assumptions to use in the calculation. The actuaries estimate the cost. This estimate is used to develop the FAS 112 burden rate for budgets and actual data. The rate is updated at year-end when Towers calculates the actual liability. The difference in the balance of the liability account on the general ledger and the actual year-end liability from Towers is included in the system burden process during the year-end close. This process reverses the post-employment that had been initially calculated in December and records the amount necessary to balance to the actual liability. The amounts are recorded to capital (FERC Account 107), expense (FERC Account 926), or any other balance sheet account (see AG 2-6 for a list of these other accounts) based on straight time labor charges. The impact of the system burdening processes results in system generated "journal entries" that had the following impact on the FASB 112 costs.

	2015	2016
December post-employment burden calculated from Towers estimate	\$ 20,295	\$ 14,634
Reversal of December post- employment burden calculated from Towers estimate	(20,295)	(14,634)
Post-employment burden calculation based on Towers actual liability	(926,783)	56,622
True-up clearing entries	(12)	(14)
	\$ (926,795)	\$ 56,608
_		

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# **Question No. 21**

# **Responding Witness: Valerie L. Scott**

Q-21. Refer to the response to AG-1-72. Identify, quantify and explain each type of Other Benefit that is included in the \$1.351 million for 2015 and \$1.135 million for 2016.

A-21.

	2015	2016
FSA forfeitures (a)	\$ (239,095.91)	\$ (329,297.92)
Affordable Care Act Fees (b)	-	222,488.79
Family Assistance Program	42,756.33	42,932.36
Fidelity Fees	-	14,502.89
Legal Services	332.46	237.99
Retiree Medical and Retiree Life	253,241.62	224,751.18
Administration Fees		
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	271,781.36	-
Premium (c)		
Pension Valuation	424.64	957.86
Smoking Cessation	48,750.98	51,710.43
Actuarial Fees	428,248.33	279,238.73
Wellness Initiatives	544,719.69	627,169.48
Total	\$1,351,159.50	\$1,134,691.79

(a) Flexible Spending Account forfeitures

(b) Affordable Care Act fees were applied to labor burdens starting in 2016

(c) Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation Premium in 2016 was paid directly from the pension plan rather than charged to burdens

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# **Question No. 22**

# **Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough**

- Q-22. Refer to the response to AG-1-81. Have any expenses for lawsuit judgment and/or settlements been included in the Forecasted Test Year? If not, explain fully why not. If so, identify the amounts included and explain fully how they were derived.
- A-22. There are no lawsuit judgments and/or settlements included in the Forecasted Test Year. The Company had no basis on which to estimate if there would be lawsuit settlements or how much they might be.

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# **Question No. 23**

# **Responding Witness: Valerie L. Scott**

- Q-23. Refer to the response to AG-1-84.
  - a. Provide a breakout of the 2016 and 2015 Bad Debt Write-Offs amounts by rate class.
  - b. Provide a breakout of the 2016 and 2015 Collection of Written-Off Accounts amounts by rate class.
- A-23. KU does not record bad debt write-offs or collection of written-off accounts by rate class (code). The Company does track this activity by customer class, which is provided below:

	20	015	2016
Customer Class	Bad Debt Write-offs	Collections of Written- off Accounts	Bad Debt Write-offsCollections of Written- off Accounts
	(a)	(b)	(a) (b)
Residential Customers	\$ 4,944,334	\$ 406,896	\$ 3,839,701 \$ 455,295
Commercial Customers	\$ 469,200	\$ 20,971	\$ 389,698 \$ 31,711
Industrial Customers	\$ 169,668	\$ 42,548	\$ 880,071 \$ 659,185
Public Authorities	¢	¢	¢ 9.577 ¢ 270
Customers Streat Lights	<b>р</b> –	<b>þ</b> -	\$ 8,377 \$ 379
Customers	\$ 7,625 \$ 5,590,827	\$ 469 \$ 470 884	\$ 3,977 \$ 1,802 \$ 5 122 024 \$ 1 148 372
10141	φ 5,590,827	φ 470,004	$\phi$ 5,122,024 $\phi$ 1,140,572

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# **Question No. 24**

# **Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough**

- Q-24. Refer to the response to AG-1-89. Are the amounts in the "Test" column for the forecast period 7/1/2017 through 6/30/2018? If not, provide comparable amounts for the forecast period 7/1/2017 through 6/30/2018.
- A-24. The Company confirms that the amounts in the "test" column are for the forecast period 7/1/2017 through 6/30/2018.

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# **Question No. 25**

# **Responding Witness: John P. Malloy**

- Q-25. Refer to the response to AG-1-102.
  - a. As of December 31, 2016, how many AMI meters were deployed and what was the cost of those AMI meters?
  - b. What is the average service life of each type of meters that the Company had installed as of December 31, 2016?
  - c. What is the average cost of the AMI meters that the Company proposes to install?

A-25.

- a. KU deployed 1,669 AMS meters as of December 31, 2016 at a cost of \$241,059.
- b. Service life shown below is the amount of time from initial meter installation through Feb. 2017.

Type of Meter	Average Service Life
Single-Phase	26
Three-Phase	12

c. See Section 5.3 on page 11 of Exhibit JPM-1 of John Malloy's testimony (\$104.09 for electric meter on average and \$74.09 for gas index).

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# **Question No. 26**

# **Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough**

- Q-26. Refer to the response to AG-1-108.
  - a. Show in detail how the Real Risk-Free Return of -0.71% was derived.
  - b. Show in detail how the Equity Risk Premium of 6.0% was derived.
  - c. Is the 8.96% the projected return for common stock equity investments? If not, explain fully.

A-26.

- a. The Real-Risk Free is derived by comparing the 1-yr Treasury less current inflation year-over-year (Core CPI). As of end of year 2015 that was 60 bps minus 1.31% published by Bloomberg. See pages 1 and 2 of attached.
- b. Various sources are considered when deriving the Equity Risk Premium including capital market assumptions used by our Pension Advisor and different publications such as Ibbotson SBBI Classic Yearbook. See page 3 of attached.
- c. The 8.96% represents the expected return of growth-seeking assets of the portfolio, including US and Non-US Equity, Alternative Investments, such as hedge funds & private equity, and certain types of Fixed Income, such as High-Yield and Emerging Market Debt (hard and local currency).

# Attachment to Response to AG-2 Question No. 26 Page 1 of 3 Arbough

CMENU> TO RETURN US TREASURY ACTIVI X-Axis Tenor Y-A Specific 12/31/15	S CUR 97) / xis vield Relative Last	Actions 98) C Currency 1D 1W 1M Modif	hart 999 S PCS B	Settings	Page 1/1 Grap Curves & Relative Value	h Curves
Values and Members     O Export     I25     US TREASURY ACT	OValues OMer	nbers OConstituer Zoom I25 US TREASURY AC	100 X	<ul> <li>Plot</li> <li>≮Add</li> <li>₽Us</li> <li>Base</li> </ul>	Curves Curve> Browse TREASURY ACTIVES CURV Curve 125	e   CRVF »
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United States	Brows	se (	Private	e C	Official					
Indicator	2000	20001	2010	AC	2012	precast	S 20141	2015	2014	2017
Private Investment (YoV%)	-9.4	-21.6	12.9	5.2	10.6	4.5	5.4	4.7	2010	4.5
Exports (YoY%)	5.7	-8.8	11.9	6.9	3.4	2.8	3.4	1.4	2.9	3.9
Imports (YoY%)	-2.6	-13.7	12.7	5.5	2.2	1.1	3.8	5.1	4.1	4.5
industrial Production (YoY %	-3,4	-11.2	5,6	3.0	2,9	1.9	3.7	1.6	2.0	2.6
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Price Indices		,		,		1		1	5	1. per
PI (YoY%)	3.8	-0.3	1.6	3.2	2.1	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.8	2.2
PCE Price Index (YoY%)	K. Strange			ro name ventore				0.3	1.4	2.0
Core PCE (yoy%)	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.5	(1.3	1.6	1.8
abor Market	,		,		i	4	,	4	100 percent	
AND AL LINE	5.8	9.3	9.6	201	~ ~ 1					
Inemployment (%)	5.0		,	0.7	8.1	1.4	6.2	5.3	4.8	4.6
Inemployment (%) Ion Farm Payrolls (000s SA,				0.7	8.1	/.4	6.2	5.3 209	4.8 184	4.6 168
Jnemployment (%) Ion Farm Payrolls (000s SA, 50 News Headlines   N	SE »			0.7	8.1	/.4	6.2	5.3 209	4.8 184	4.6
Jnemployment (%) Ion Farm Payrolls (000s SA, 50: News Headlines   N 51) JPMorgan Global Ecor	SE » nomic Fo	recasts	as of D	Dec. 30	(Table)	/.4	6.2	5.3 209	4.8 184 BN	4.6 168 01/03
Inemployment (%) Ion Farm Payrolls (000s SA, 50 News Headlines   N 1) JPMorgan Global Ecor 2) Bloomberg Consensus 2) Bloomberg Consensus	SE » SE » Forecas	recasts	as of D mary as	ec. 30	(Table) n. 5 (Ta	/.4 ble)	6.2	5.3 209	4.8 184 BN BN	4.6 168 01/03 03:00
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Unemployment (%) Non Farm Payrolls (000s SA, 50; News Headlines   N 51) JPMorgan Global Ecor 52) Bloomberg Consensus 53) Bloomberg Consensus 54) JPMorgan Global Ecor 55) Bloomberg Consensus australia 51,2 9777 9600 Brozzi	SE » nomic Fo s Forecas s Forecas nomic Fol s Forecas	recasts sts Sum recasts sts Sum	as of D mary as mary as as of D mary as	ec. 30 s of Jai s of Jai ec. 30 s of De	8.1 (Table) n. 5 (Ta n. 4 (Ta (Table) c. 30 (T	7.4 ble) ble) able)	6.2	5.3 209	4.8 184 BN BN BN BN BN 9 652 291	4.6 168 01/03 03:00 01/04 01/03 12/30 77 6000

Table 11-4 illustrates the equity risk premium calculation using several different market indices and the income return on three government bonds of different horizons.

Table 11-4: Equity Risk Premiu:	n with Differer	rt Market Indice	\$
	Equity Risk Pr	emia	
	Long-	intermediate-	Short-
	Horizon (%)	Harizon (%)	Harizon (%)
S&P 500	6.96	7.52	8.51
Total Value-Weighted NYSE	6.76	7.32	8.31

6,23

6.79

7.78

NYSE Deciles 1-2 Data from 1926-2013.

The equity risk premium is calculated by subtracting the arithmetic mean of the government bond income return from the arithmetic mean of the stock market total return. Table 11-5 demonstrates this calculation for the long-horizon equity risk premium.

Table 11-5: Long-Horizon	n Equity Risk Premium Calculation	

	Arithmetic M	nan				
	Market Total		Risk-Free	E	puity Risk	
Long-Harizan	Return (%)		Rate (%)	P	amium (%	)
S&P 500	12.05		5.09	1005	5.96	
Total Value-Weighted NYSE	11.85		5.09	-	6.76	
NYSE Deciles 12	11.32		5.09	=	6.23	

Data from 1926-2013.

Data for the New York Stock Exchange is obtained from Morningstar and the Center for Research in Security Prices (CRSP) at the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business. The "Total" series is a capitalization-weighted index and includes all stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange except closed-end mutual funds, real estate investment trusts, foreign stocks, and Americus Trusts. Capitalization-weighted means that the weight of each stock in the index, for a given month, is proportionate to its market capitalization (price times number of shares outstanding) at the beginning of that month. The "Decile 1-2" series includes all stocks with capitalizations that rank within the upper 20 percent of companies traded on the New York Stock Exchange, and it is therefore a largecapitalization Index. For more information on the Center for Research in Security Pricing, data methodology, see Chapter.7

## The Market Benchmark and Firm Size

Although not restricted to include only the 500 largest companies, the S&P 500 is considered a large company index. The returns of the S&P 500 are capitalization weighted, which means that the weight of each stock in the index, for a given month, is proportionate to its market capitalization (price times number of shares outstanding) at the beginning of that month. The larger companies in the index therefore receive the majority of the weight. The use of the NYSE "Deciles 1–2" series results in an even purer large company index. However, if using a large stock index to calculate the equity risk premium, an adjustment is usually needed to account for the different risk and return characteristics of small stocks. This was discussed further in Chapter 7 on the size premium.

#### The Risk-Free Asset

The equity risk premium can be calculated for a veriety of time horizons when given the choice of risk-free asset to be used in the calculation. Chapter 3 provides equity risk premia calculations for short-, intermediate-, and long-term horizons. The short-, intermediate-, and long-horizon equity risk premia are calculated using the income return from a 30-day Treasury bill, a 5-year Treasury bond, and a 20-year Treasury bond, respectively.

## 20-Year versus 30-Year Treasuries

Our methodology for estimating the long-horizon equity risk premium makes use of the income return on a 20-year Treasury bond; however, the Treasury currently does not issue a 20-year bond. The 30-year bond that the Treasury recently began issuing again is theoretically more correct when dealing with to the long-term nature of business valuation, yet lbbotson Associates instead creates a series of returns using bonds on the market with approximately 20 years to maturity. The reason for the use of a 20-year maturity bond is that 30-year Treasury securities have only been issued over the relatively recent past, starting in February of 1977, and were not issued at all through the early 2000s.

The same reason exists for why we do not use the 10-year Treasury bond—a long history of market data is not available for 10-year bonds. We have persisted in using a 20-year bond to keep the basis of the time series consistent.

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# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# Question No. 27

## **Responding Witness: Gregory J. Meiman**

# **CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION REDACTED**

- Q-27. Refer to the response to AG-1-67.
  - a. How has the Company estimated the impact of work force turnover for the Forecasted Test Year ending June 30, 2018? Identify, quantify and explain how the impact of work force turnover has been incorporated.
  - b. Of the 198 positions listed in the response to AG-1-67 where turnover occurred and a replacement was hired, does the Company agree that the annual salaries of the replacement employee are typically [BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL] [END CONFIDENTIAL] than the annual salary of the employee who has been replaced? If not, explain fully why not.
  - c. Are the replacements listed in the response to AG-1-67 representative of normal experience where positions are vacated and are replaced, on average, with new employees at lower salary levels? If not, explain fully why not.
  - d. Are the average salaries of the replacement employees approximately [BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL] [END CONFIDENTIAL] than the salaries of the employees that have been replaced? If not, what is the relationship of (1) the salaries of the replacement employees and (2) the salaries of the employees who were replaced?
- A-27.
- a. Retirements and other forms of turnover that have taken place in the previous 12 months, as well as new hires that have taken place in the previous 12 months, are factored into average wage rates that are pulled from the Company's PeopleSoft system. This is described in more detail in the filed testimony of Daniel K. Arbough on pages 5 and 6.
- b. Of the 198 positions replaced for the calendar years information provided in AG 1-67, 139 were replaced by employees with salaries, and 28 were the salaries. The

company evaluates how each position should be replaced based on the needs of the business and replaces those employees at the current market rate. The redacted information requested is confidential and is being provided under seal pursuant to a petition for confidential protection.

- c. The average salaries of those employees that were replaced during the calendar years presented in AG 1-67 were percentage of employees replaced, it was total percentage of employees replaced, it was total above in response to part a, after the evaluation of how each position should be replaced, a new employee is hired based on current market rates. The redacted information requested is confidential and is being provided under seal pursuant to a petition for confidential protection.
- d. See response to part c.

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# **Question No. 28**

# **Responding Witness: Christopher M. Garrett**

- Q-28. Refer to the response to AG-1-134.
  - a. [BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL] [END CONFIDENTIAL]
  - b. Was any book gain or loss recorded on the assets identified in response to part a? If not, explain fully why not. If so, identify the related book gain or loss.
  - c. Explain how the Company has treated (1) the tax gain or loss and (2) the book gain or loss on disposal of assets.
- A-28.
- a. See attached. The information requested is confidential and is being provided under seal pursuant to a petition for confidential protection.
- b. The Company recorded a book gain of \$47,301 on the sale of vehicles and land in 2015. No other book gain or loss was recorded on other assets. Code of Federal Regulations 18 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter C, Part 101 (FERC USofA) Plant Instruction No. 5, Electric Plant Purchased or Sold requires a gain or loss to be recorded when an operating system is sold or purchased. The remaining assets identified in response to part a. were retired, not sold. Since the transaction involved a retirement only, KU followed the guidelines prescribed in the FERC USofA, Plant Instruction 10 Additions and Retirements of Electric Plant. Assets are depreciated using group depreciation. Under group depreciation, lives for individual assets are not maintained, rather all assets are depreciated using a composite, or group, rate for all the assets within the group. No gain or loss is recorded when using group depreciation unless it meets the guidelines of an operating system.
- c. The Company recognizes a deferred tax asset or liability for the difference in book and tax gains and losses.

# The entire attachment is Confidential and provided separately under seal.

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# Question No. 29

# **Responding Witness: Christopher M. Garrett**

- Q-29. Refer to the response to AG-1-135. Please explain whether any accelerated tax depreciation including bonus tax depreciation is allowed for Kentucky corporation income tax purposes. Explain the limitations on tax depreciation for Kentucky corporation income tax purposes and how those were applied in the Part III Taxable Income Computation.
- A-29. For income tax purposes, Kentucky does allow accelerated tax depreciation using the MACRS depreciation method in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. Kentucky does not conform to the federal treatment of bonus tax depreciation and requires an addition to federal taxable income for any bonus tax depreciation taken at the federal level.

In Part III – Taxable Income Computation of the Kentucky Corporate Income Tax Return, line 4 Depreciation adjustment is adding back the federal tax depreciation deduction taken including bonus tax depreciation to federal taxable income. The line 15 Depreciation adjustment is subtracting Kentucky state tax depreciation not including bonus tax depreciation to federal taxable income. The result is bonus tax depreciation is not deducted for Kentucky corporation income tax purposes.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 30**

## **Responding Witness: Christopher M. Garrett**

- Q-30. Refer to the response to AG-1-136(a). Refer to the Deferred Income Tax Expense for the 12 ME 6/30/18, Federal Timing Differences.
  - a. Show in detail how the \$6.180 million Storm Damages amount was derived.
  - b. Show in detail how the \$5.323 million Muni True-Up Regulatory Liability amount is derived
  - c. Show in detail how the \$10,889 Off System Sales Tracker amount was derived.
  - d. Show in detail how the \$32.225 million ARO CCR amount was derived.
  - e. What are the non-deductible pensions?
  - f. Show in detail how the \$2.835 million for non-deductible pensions was derived.
  - g. Show in detail how the \$30 million for Repair Allowance was derived.
  - h. Show in detail how the \$48.183 million Federal NOL Utilization was derived.

# A-30.

- a. See attached.
- b. See attached.
- c. See attached.
- d. See attached.
- e. Contributions paid in connection with a qualified pension plan are deductible for income tax purposes, pensions expensed for the financial statements are nondeductible for income tax purposes.

Response to AG-2 Question No. 30 Page 2 of 2 Garrett

- f. See attached.
- g. See response to Question No. 5.
- h. See attachment to response to AG 1-134.

## Kentucky Utilities Company Case No. 2016-00370 Timing Differences - Detail (\$ dollars)

		Balances		Addba	ack Activity/Amortiz	ation
	12/31/2016	12/31/2017	12/31/2018	1/2 Year 2017	1/2 Year 2018	Forward Year
a. Storm Damages:						
2008 Wind Storm	786,727	567,175	347,623	109,776	109,776	219,552
2009 Ice Storm	20,509,839	14,786,163	9,062,487	2,861,838	2,861,837	5,723,675
Virginia Mountain Storm	472,826	0	0	236,413	-	236,413
Total Storm Damages	21,769,392	15,353,338	9,410,111	3,208,027	2,971,613	6,179,640
b. Municipal Generation True-up	9,952,324	2,721,099	(694,465)	3,615,613	1,707,782	5,323,395
c. Off System Sales Tracker	(29,361)	(32,204)	(51,139)	1,421	9,468	10,889

	Activit	у	Deduct I	Deduct Payments/Addback Expense				
d. Coal Combustion Residuals AROs	2017	2018	1/2 Year 2017	1/2 Year 2018	Forward Year			
Deduct Pond Closure Spend	(17,491,920)	(51,419,038)	(8,745,960)	(25,709,519)	(34,455,479)			
Addback Amortization	962,769	3,497,958	481,384	1,748,979	2,230,364			
Total Coal Combustion Residuals AROs	(16,529,152)	(47,921,080)	(8,264,576)	(23,960,540)	(32,225,116)			
f. Pensions	2017	2018	1/2 Year 2017	1/2 Year 2018	Forward Year			
Deduct Pension Contributions	(11,868,792)	(10,557,934)	(5,934,396)	(5,278,967)	(11,213,363)			
Addback Pension Expense	8,795,937	7,960,618	4,397,969	3,980,309	8,378,278			
Total Pensions	(3,072,855)	(2,597,316)	(1,536,427)	(1,298,658)	(2,835,085)			

Attachment to Response to KU AG-2 Question No. 30(a-d,f) Page 1 of 1 Garrett

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# **Question No. 31**

# **Responding Witness: Christopher M. Garrett**

- Q-31. Refer to the response to AG-1-142.
  - a. Has the Company included any deferred tax asset related to NOL carryforwards or contribution carryforwards in rate base for the Forecasted Test Year?
  - b. If the answer to part a is "yes" identify the amount, and provide a breakout of the Forecasted Test Year deferred tax asset amount between (1) net operating loss carryforward and (2) contribution carryforwards.

A-31.

- a. Yes, the Company has included deferred tax assets related to NOL carryforwards and contribution carryforwards in rate base for the Forecasted Test Year.
- b. See attachment to response to AG 1-36.

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# Question No. 32

# **Responding Witness: Christopher M. Garrett**

- Q-32. Refer to the response to AG-1-145. Provide a break out of the anticipated property tax increase in account 408.1 from the \$26.867 million for 2016 to the \$29.910 million for the Forecasted Test Year between (1) changes in the property tax rates, (2) changes due to increased plant and (3) other (explain any other factors associated with the projected property tax expense increase).
- A-32. See attachment to response to KIUC 1-25.

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# **Question No. 33**

# **Responding Witness: John J. Spanos**

- Q-33. Refer to the response to AG-1-181.
  - a. Identify and provide a copy of all support relied upon for the 2.5% inflation factor used for terminal net salvage projections.
  - b. How much lower would the terminal net salvage component of depreciation rates be if a 2.0% inflation factor were used?
  - c. Provide supporting calculations for the response to part b.
  - d. For each plant asset for which terminal net salvage was computed, show in detail exactly how the 2.5% inflation factor was applied to the dismantlement estimates and clearly identify the period during which the 2.5% annual inflation factor was applied.
  - e. Provide calculations for part (d) showing exactly how the 2.5% inflation factor was applied, for how many years it was applied, and the starting balance of dismantlement cost estimate for each plant asset to which it was applied.

# A-33.

- a. The 2.5% escalation factor is supported by the Consumer Price Index for the last 30 years.
- b. The attached schedule sets forth the depreciation rates for generation accounts when using a 2.0% escalation factor. The depreciation expense is reduced by \$5,869,967 from that set forth in exhibit JJS-KU-1.
- c. The attached depreciation calculation sets forth the results from part b.
- d. The terminal net salvage is applied at the location level as shown by the schedule on pages VIII-2 and VIII-3 of Exhibit JJS-KU-1. The 2.5% escalation factor is calculated up to the date of retirement.

e. See the attached schedule, which is the workpaper for the terminal net salvage.

## TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED SURVIVOR CURVES, NET SALVAGE PERCENT, ORIGINAL COST, BOOK DEPRECIATION RESERVE AND CALCULATED ANNUAL DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL RATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

		SURVIVOR	s	NET	ORIGINAL	BOOK DEPRECIATION	FUTURE	CALCULATED	ANNUAL	COMPOSITE REMAINING
	ACCOUNT	CURVE	<u> </u>	ERCENT	COST	RESERVE	ACCRUALS	AMOUNT	RATE	
		(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)=(7)/(4)	(9)=(0)/(7)
	INTANGIBLE PLANT									
302.00	FRANCHISES AND CONSENTS	20-SQ		0	55,918.83	52,578	3,341	2,029	3.63	1.6
303.00	CCS SOFTWARE	SQUARE		0	41,045,494.53	26,586,875	14,458,620	4,131,034	10.06	3.5
	TOTAL INTANGIBLE PLANT				92,310,845.32	44,427,523	47,883,323	14,864,850		
	STEAM PRODUCTION PLANT									
311.00	STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	400 D0 5		(4.4)	05 500 740 40	00 445 000	00 507 000	4 744 007	1.00	40.0
		100-R2.5 100-R2.5		(11)	90,033,749.13	23,445,099	3 094 969	1,714,807	1.80	48.2
	SYSTEM LABORATORY	100-R2.5		(11)	1 102 956 39	713 561	3,064,666	16 627	1.19	40.0
	BROWN UNIT 1	100-R2.5		(5)	4,690,069,46	4.858.759	65.814	8,799	0.19	7.5
	BROWN UNIT 2	100-R2.5	*	(5)	2.297.196.43	2.008.651	403,405	30.046	1.31	13.4
	BROWN UNIT 3	100-R2.5	*	(5)	22,711,518.61	14,083,124	9,763,971	507,382	2.23	19.2
	BROWN UNIT 1, 2 AND 3 SCRUBBER	100-R2.5	•	(5)	45,507,722.44	8,775,718	39,007,391	2,015,885	4.43	19.4
	GHENT UNIT 1 SCRUBBER	100-R2.5	•	(7)	8,397,192.12	7,331,103	1,653,893	90,620	1.08	18.3
	GHENT UNIT 1	100-R2.5	•	(7)	19,505,041.37	18,115,555	2,754,839	150,144	0.77	18.3
	GHENT UNIT 2	100-R2.5		(7)	16,258,655.69	14,507,970	2,888,792	160,168	0.99	18.0
	GHENT UNIT 4	100-R2.5 100-R2.5		(7)	33 248 360 76	32,981,208	21,009,990	1,026,693	2.01	21.1
	GHENT UNIT 2 SCRUBBER	100-R2.5	*	(7)	15,817,337.72	13,742,096	3,182,455	174,668	1.10	18.2
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 311 - STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS				321,692,853.29	159,284,854	187,399,801	6,863,997	2.13	27.3
311.10	STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS - ASH PONDS									
	TRIMBLE COUNTY UNIT 2 ASH POND	100-S4	*	0	4,562,600.30	2,148,119	2,414,481	48,425	1.06	49.9
	GHENT UNIT 1 SCRUBBER ASH POND	100-S4	•	0	39,480.55	34,420	5,061	274	0.69	18.5
	GHENT UNIT 1 ASH POND	100-S4	*	0	322,828.55	304,586	18,243	986	0.31	18.5
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 311.1 - STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS - ASH PONDS				4,924,909.40	2,487,125	2,437,785	49,685	1.01	49.1
311.20	STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS - RETIRED PLANT									
	TYRONE UNIT 3	100-R2.5	*	(10)	1,692,976.56	1,862,274	0	0	-	-
	TYRONE UNITS 1 AND 2	100-R2.5	:	(10)	583,381.44	641,720	0	0	-	-
	GREEN RIVER UNIT 4	100-R2.5		(10)	2,549,285.01	2,804,214	0	0	-	-
	GREEN RIVER UNIT 4 GREEN RIVER UNITS 1 AND 2	100-R2.5 100-R2.5		(10)	4,500,022.00	5,016,024	0	0		
	PINEVILLE UNIT 3	100-R2.5	*	(10)	37,239.96	40,964	0	0	-	-
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 311.2 - STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS - RETIRED PLANT				10,981,443.29	12,079,588	0	0	-	-
312.00	BOILER PLANT EQUIPMENT									
	TRIMBLE COUNTY UNIT 2	65-R2	•	(11)	531,933,576.48	92,306,117	498,140,153	11,124,720	2.09	44.8
	TRIMBLE COUNTY UNIT 2 SCRUBBER	65-R2		(11)	73,021,689.57	18,602,423	62,451,652	1,404,511	1.92	44.5
	BROWN UNIT 1 BROWN UNIT 2	65 P2		(5)	40,216,199.41	22,985,071	19,241,938	2,002,922	5.47	7.4
	BROWN UNIT 2 BROWN UNIT 3	65-R2		(5)	41,452,992.25	74 041 334	27,366,030	2,105,055	4 38	13.1
	BROWN UNIT 1 2 AND 3 SCRUBBER	65-R2		(5)	334 559 939 62	77 676 980	273 610 957	14,360,256	4.00	10.5
	GHENT UNIT 1 SCRUBBER	65-R2	*	(7)	138,832.539.39	47.058.422	101,492.395	5,617.564	4.05	18.1
	GHENT UNIT 1	65-R2	*	(7)	347,267,291.09	96,144,803	275,431,198	15,302,639	4.41	18.0
	GHENT UNIT 2	65-R2	*	(7)	269,565,973.05	67,704,359	220,731,232	12,275,159	4.55	18.0
	GHENT UNIT 3	65-R2	*	(7)	425,512,609.68	168,531,725	286,766,767	13,903,449	3.27	20.6
	GHENT UNIT 4	65-R2	*	(7)	735,664,440.23	135,118,842	652,042,109	30,032,084	4.08	21.7
	GHENT UNIT 2 SCRUBBER	65-R2	•	(7)	66,258,293.73	59,902,017	10,994,357	613,758	0.93	17.9
	GHENT UNIT 3 SCRUBBER	65-R2	:	(7)	118,460,532.34	31,824,024	94,928,746	4,568,202	3.86	20.8
	GHENT UNIT 4 SUKUBBER	65-R2	-	(7)	253,701,662.20	//,381,453	194,079,326	8,878,216	3.50	21.9
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 312 - BOILER PLANT EQUIPMENT				3,711,487,554.46	985,215,162	2,995,249,352	137,461,324	3.70	21.8

## TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED SURVIVOR CURVES, NET SALVAGE PERCENT, ORIGINAL COST, BOOK DEPRECIATION RESERVE AND CALCULATED ANNUAL DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL RATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

				NET		BOOK		CALCULATED	ANNUAL	COMPOSITE
	ACCOUNT	SURVIVOR CURVE	:	SALVAGE PERCENT	ORIGINAL COST	DEPRECIATION RESERVE	FUTURE ACCRUALS	ACCRUAL AMOUNT	ACCRUAL RATE	REMAINING LIFE
	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)=(7)/(4)	(9)=(6)/(7)
312.10	BOILER PLANT FOUIPMENT - ASH PONDS									
	TRIMBLE COUNTY UNIT 2 ASH POND	100-S4	*	0	4.610.665.23	676.102	3.934.563	77.928	1.69	50.5
	BROWN UNIT 1 ASH POND	100-S4	*	õ	575.455.72	575.456	0	0	-	-
	BROWN UNIT 2 ASH POND	100-S4	*	0	1.831.840.98	1.831.841	0	0		-
	BROWN UNIT 3 ASH POND	100-S4	*	0	91,265.89	91,266	0	0	-	-
	GHENT UNIT 1 ASH POND	100-S4	*	0	9,299,115.00	7,598,416	1,700,699	226,760	2.44	7.5
	GHENT UNIT 4 ASH POND	100-S4	*	0	3,909,061.67	3,256,464	652,598	48,341	1.24	13.5
	GHENT UNIT 2 SCRUBBER ASH POND	100-S4	*	0	19,802,080.26	6,026,115	13,775,965	706,460	3.57	19.5
	TYRONE UNIT 3 - ASH POND	100-S4	*	0	1,777,792.39	1,464,285	313,507	16,983	0.96	18.5
	GREEN RIVER UNIT 3 - ASH POND	100-S4		0	32,692,663.87	13,338,503	19,354,161	860,185	2.63	22.5
	PINEVILLE UNIT 3 - ASH PUND	100-54		0	1,901,133.18	1,901,133	0_		-	-
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 312.1 - BOILER PLANT EQUIPMENT - ASH PONDS				76,491,074.19	36,759,581	39,731,493	1,936,657	2.53	20.5
312.20	BOILER PLANT EQUIPMENT - RETIRED PLANT									
	TYRONE UNIT 3	65-R2		(10)	91,162.48	100,279	0	0	-	-
	OPEEN DIVED JUNE 2	65-R2		(10)	35,937.44	39,531	U	0	-	-
	GREEN RIVER UNIT 4	65-R2		(10)	41,300.90	45,431	0	0	-	-
		65-P2		(10)	152 242 76	167.469	0	0	-	-
	PINEVILLE UNIT 3	65-R2	*	(10)	145,202.53	159,723	0	0		
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 312.2 - BOILER PLANT EQUIPMENT - RETIRED PLANT AND ASH PONDS				1,065,162.64	1,171,679	0	0	-	-
314.00	TURBOGENERATOR UNITS									
	TRIMBLE COUNTY UNIT 2	60-R2	*	(11)	89,907,009.94	20,271,673	79,525,108	1,833,970	2.04	43.4
	BROWN UNIT 1	60-R2	*	(5)	8,340,751.67	3,801,260	4,956,529	679,299	8.14	7.3
	BROWN UNIT 2	60-R2	*	(5)	13,741,664.70	9,070,939	5,357,809	407,878	2.97	13.1
	BROWN UNIT 3	60-R2	*	(5)	45,458,100.43	20,614,566	27,116,439	1,445,537	3.18	18.8
	GHENT UNIT 1	60-R2		(7)	38,748,250.59	20,826,042	20,634,586	1,173,145	3.03	17.6
	GHENT UNIT 2	60-R2		(7)	31,826,255.72	21,384,390	12,669,704	744,559	2.34	17.0
	GHENT UNIT 4	60-R2		(7)	43,067,738.16 57,957,357.43	33,064,819	28,949,553	1,408,391	2.43	20.6
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 314 - TURBOGENERATOR UNITS				329,047,128.64	158,457,415	195,868,482	8,542,154	2.60	22.9
314.10	TURBOGENERATOR UNITS - RETIRED PLANT									
	TYRONE UNIT 3					460,380				
	TYRONE UNITS 1 AND 2					377,537				
	GREEN RIVER UNIT 3					361,644				
	GREEN RIVER UNIT 4					2,233,665				
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 314.1 - TURBOGENERATOR UNITS - RETIRED PLANT					3,433,226				
315.00	ACCESSORY ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT									
		70-R3		(11)	47,156,606.94	8,082,472	44,261,362	950,037	2.01	46.6
	DROWNLINE 4	70-R3		(11)	1,415,469.10	751,018	820,153	20,058	1.42	40.9
	BROWN UNIT 1 BROWN UNIT 2	70-R3		(5)	4,224,540.53	3,219,138	1,210,030	102,781	3.85	7.5
	BROWN UNIT 3	70-R3	*	(5)	8 959 757 01	6 735 226	2 672 519	138 260	1.54	10.4
	BROWN UNIT 1 2 AND 3 SCRUBBER	70-R3	*	(5)	29 308 888 08	5 739 630	25 034 702	1 291 780	4 41	19.4
	GHENT UNIT 1 SCRUBBER	70-R3	*	(7)	12.144.071.97	4,905,197	8.088.960	440.467	3.63	18.4
	GHENT UNIT 1	70-R3	*	(7)	11.725.994.72	8,500,593	4.046.221	222.000	1.89	18.2
	GHENT UNIT 2	70-R3	*	(7)	14,302,432.69	11,303,320	4,000,283	225,550	1.58	17.7
	GHENT UNIT 3	70-R3	*	(7)	33,488,118.71	24,419,733	11,412,554	557,910	1.67	20.5
	GHENT UNIT 4	70-R3	*	(7)	27,465,559.02	18,041,343	11,346,805	527,907	1.92	21.5
	GHENT UNIT 2 SCRUBBER	70-R3	*	(7)	951,198.87	180,721	837,062	45,517	4.79	18.4
	GHENT UNIT 3 SCRUBBER	70-R3	*	(7)	12,041,998.28	3,570,888	9,314,050	438,601	3.64	21.2
	GHENT UNIT 4 SCRUBBER	70-R3	•	(7)	15,148,041.55	2,357,879	13,850,525	621,100	4.10	22.3
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 315 - ACCESSORY ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT				220,741,676.05	99,217,099	138,021,334	5,725,585	2.59	24.1
315.10	ACCESSORY ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT - RETIRED PLANT	70 00		(40)	04 070 07		•	-		
		70-K3		(10)	24,678.67	27,147	0	0	-	-
	GREEN RIVER LINIT A	70-R3		(10)	480 432 14	102,200 528.476	0	0	-	-
	ONELNINEN ONIT +	70-103		(10)	400,403.11	320,470	0_	0_	-	-
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 315.1 - ACCESSORY ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT - RETIRED PLANT				670,828.37	737,911	0	0	-	-

Attachment to Response to AG-2 Question No. 33(b) Page 2 of 7

## TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED SURVIVOR CURVES, NET SALVAGE PERCENT, ORIGINAL COST, BOOK DEPRECIATION RESERVE AND CALCULATED ANNUAL DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL RATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

				NET		BOOK		CALCULATED	ANNUAL	COMPOSITE
		SURVIVOR		SALVAGE	ORIGINAL	DEPRECIATION	FUTURE	ACCRUAL	ACCRUAL	REMAINING
	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)=(7)/(4)	(9)=(6)/(7)
316.00										
310.00	TRIMBLE COUNTY UNIT 2	75-R1.5	٠	(11)	8,369,509.98	721,700	8,568,456	188,876	2.26	45.4
	SYSTEM LABORATORY	75-R1.5	٠	(1)	3,234,114.29	901,711	2,364,744	101,143	3.13	23.4
	BROWN UNIT 1	75-R1.5	:	(5)	445,832.67	355,631	112,493	15,212	3.41	7.4
	BROWN UNIT 2	75-R1.5 75-P1.5	-	(5)	123,107.10	107,051	22,211	1,680	1.36	13.2
	GHENT UNIT 1 SCRUBBER	75-R1.5		(7)	1.033.027.09	948.862	156.477	8,797	0.85	17.8
	GHENT UNIT 1	75-R1.5	*	(7)	1,883,273.64	1,666,398	348,705	19,624	1.04	17.8
	GHENT UNIT 2	75-R1.5	*	(7)	1,527,545.73	1,449,503	184,971	10,632	0.70	17.4
	GHENT UNIT 3	75-R1.5	:	(7)	3,984,043.73	2,671,355	1,591,572	78,030	1.96	20.4
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 316 - MISCELLANEOUS PLANT FOURPMENT	101(1.5		(1)	35 753 605 29	15 678 072	22 580 017	877 325	2 45	25.7
					00,100,000.20	10,010,012	22,000,011	011,020	2.10	20.1
316.10	MISCELLANEOUS PLANT EQUIPMENT - RETIRED PLANT	75-D1 5		(10)	74 401 60	91 0/1	0	0		
	TYRONE UNITS 1 AND 2	75-R1.5 75-R1.5		(10)	11 541 15	12 695	0	0	-	-
	GREEN RIVER UNIT 4	75-R1.5	*	(10)	380,191.26	418,210	0	0	-	-
	GREEN RIVER UNITS 1 AND 2	75-R1.5	•	(10)	45,689.51	50,258	0	0	-	-
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 316.1 - MISCELLANEOUS PLANT EQUIPMENT - RETIRED PLANT				511,913.61	563,104	0	0	-	-
	TOTAL STEAM PRODUCTION PLANT				4,713,368,149.23	1,475,084,816	3,581,288,264	161,456,727		
	HYDROELECTRIC PRODUCTION PLANT									
330.10	LAND RIGHTS									
	DIX DAM	100-R4	•	0	879,311.47	912,333	(33,022)	0	-	-
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 330.1 - LAND RIGHTS				879,311.47	912,333	(33,022)	0	-	-
331.00	STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	90-52.5		(3)	827 602 64	345 562	506 869	20.516	2.48	24.7
		00 02.0		(0)	021,002.01	010,002		20,010	2.10	
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 331 - STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS				827,602.64	345,562	506,869	20,516	2.48	24.7
332.00	RESERVOIRS, DAMS & WATERWAY	105.00.5		(0)	04 005 040 07	0.010.000	44.005.500	570.405		05.4
	DIX DAM	105-82.5	-	(3)	21,885,646.37	8,216,620	14,325,596	570,125	2.61	25.1
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 332 - RESERVOIRS, DAMS & WATERWAYS				21,885,646.37	8,216,620	14,325,596	570,125	2.61	25.1
333.00	WATER WHEELS, TURBINES & GENERATORS	75-P2		(2)	14 059 906 22	917 722	13 662 0/1	542 711	3.86	25.2
		75-13		(5)	14,030,050.32	017,722	13,002,941		5.80	23.2
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 333 - WATER WHEELS, TURBINES & GENERATORS				14,058,896.32	817,722	13,662,941	542,711	3.86	25.2
334.00	ACCESSORY ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT									
	DIX DAM	40-L2.5	٠	(3)	1,321,688.77	220,518	1,140,821	50,351	3.81	22.7
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 334 - ACCESSORY ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT				1,321,688.77	220,518	1,140,821	50,351	3.81	22.7
335.00	MISCELLANEOUS POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT									
	DIX DAM	40-S0	٠	(3)	316,946.74	116,558	209,897	11,924	3.76	17.6
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 335 - MISCELLANEOUS POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT				316,946.74	116,558	209,897	11,924	3.76	17.6
336.00	ROADS, RAILROADS & BRIDGES									
	DIX DAM	60-R4	*	(3)	234,509.13	70,567	170,977	7,820	3.33	21.9
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 336 - ROADS, RAILROADS & BRIDGES				234,509.13	70,567	170,977	7,820	3.33	21.9
	TOTAL HYDROELECTRIC PRODUCTION PLANT				39,524,601.44	10,699,880	29,984,079	1,203,447		
	OTHER PRODUCTION PLANT									
340.10	LAND RIGHTS BROWN CT UNIT 9 GAS PIPE	SQUARE		0	176.409.31	116.532	59.877	3.863	2.19	15.5
		out and		0	470,100.01	110,502			20	
	IUTAL ACCOUNT 340.1 - LAND AND LAND KIGHTS				176,409.31	116,532	59,877	3,863	2.19	15.5

## TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED SURVIVOR CURVES, NET SALVAGE PERCENT, ORIGINAL COST, BOOK DEPRECIATION RESERVE AND CALCULATED ANNUAL DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL RATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

				NET		BOOK		CALCULATED		COMPOSITE
		SURVIVOR		SALVAGE	ORIGINAL	DEPRECIATION	FUTURE	ACCRUAL	ACCRUAL	REMAINING
	ACCOUNT	CURVE		PERCENT	COST	RESERVE	ACCRUALS	AMOUNT	RATE	LIFE
	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)=(7)/(4)	(9)=(6)/(7)
	$(\cdot)$	(-)		(-)	()	(-)	(-)	(-7	(-) (-) (-)	(-) (-)(-)
341.00	STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS									
	CANE RUN CC 7	50-R2.5	*	(10)	46,895,473.79	663,228	50,921,793	1,395,882	2.98	36.5
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 5	50-R2.5	*	(7)	3,740,231,32	1.711.412	2,290,636	144.628	3.87	15.8
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 6	50-R2.5	*	(7)	3,588,684,24	1.647.141	2,192,751	138,513	3.86	15.8
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 7	50-R2.5	*	(7)	3,559,154,97	1.423.558	2.384.738	134,503	3.78	17.7
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 8	50-R2.5	*	(7)	3.548.851.71	1,419,437	2.377.834	134,114	3.78	17.7
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 9	50-R2.5	*	(7)	3.655.976.41	1.452.931	2,458,964	138,689	3.79	17.7
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 10	50-R2 5	*	(7)	3 653 029 99	1 451 760	2 456 982	138 578	3 79	17.7
	BROWN CT 5	50-R2 5	*	(6)	785 900 23	380.011	453 043	30,420	3.87	14.9
	BROWN CT 6	50-R2 5	*	(6)	192 814 02	97 181	107 202	8 215	4.26	13.0
	BROWN CT 7	50-R2 5	*	(6)	567 512 07	287 418	314 145	24 111	4.25	13.0
	BROWN CT 8	50-R2 5	*	(6)	2 012 654 95	1 419 091	714 323	77 708	3.86	9.2
	BROWN CT 9	50-R2 5	*	(6)	4 660 156 04	3 115 511	1 824 254	125 197	2.60	14.6
	BROWN CT 10	50 R2.5	*	(6)	1 965 719 20	1 202 272	775 280	53 217	2.05	14.0
	BROWN CT 11	50-R2.5		(6)	1,000,710.20	1 208 804	925 262	91.060	2.03	14.0
		50-R2.5	*	(0)	201 451 55	71 200	240.207	51,005	4.22	10.2
	DADDVS BUILD CENERATOR 12	50-R2.5	*	(10)	291,431.33	71,390	1 227 822	00,001	19.17	4.0
	FADDI'S KON GENERATOR 13	50-R2.5		(6)	2,130,302.03	930,048	1,327,033	00,032	4.10	14.9
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 341 - STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS				83,072,927.45	18,487,883	71,674,356	2,769,557	3.33	25.9
342.00	FUEL HOLDERS, PRODUCERS AND ACCESSORIES	45 Do -		(4.0)		1 0 10 0 17	101 015 15-	0.007.07	0.0-	05 -
	CANE RUN CC 7	45-R2.5		(10)	111,535,551.95	1,643,640	121,045,467	3,397,291	3.05	35.6
	CANE RUN GAS PIPELINE	45-R2.5		(10)	23,414,526.87	345,052	25,410,928	713,189	3.05	35.6
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 5	45-R2.5		(7)	239,584.43	110,150	146,205	9,354	3.90	15.6
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 6	45-R2.5		(7)	239,245.54	110,006	145,987	9,340	3.90	15.6
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT PIPELINE	45-R2.5	•	(7)	4,856,134.65	2,216,039	2,980,025	171,646	3.53	17.4
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 7	45-R2.5	•	(7)	578,059.38	231,910	386,614	22,080	3.82	17.5
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 8	45-R2.5	•	(7)	576,385.74	231,239	385,494	22,016	3.82	17.5
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 9	45-R2.5	*	(7)	593,786.01	236,879	398,472	22,757	3.83	17.5
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 10	45-R2.5	*	(7)	622,872.60	246,641	419,833	23,962	3.85	17.5
	BROWN CT 5	45-R2.5	*	(6)	795,787.89	261,412	582,123	39,251	4.93	14.8
	BROWN CT 6	45-R2.5	*	(6)	959,617.20	141,990	875,204	66,086	6.89	13.2
	BROWN CT 7	45-R2.5	*	(6)	959,028.11	138,794	877,776	66,279	6.91	13.2
	BROWN CT 8	45-R2.5	*	(6)	263,045.52	120,424	158,404	16,886	6.42	9.4
	BROWN CT 9	45-R2.5	*	(6)	3,155,168.57	1,205,201	2,139,278	144,655	4.58	14.8
	BROWN CT 10	45-R2.5	*	(6)	282,445.64	71,115	228,277	15,153	5.36	15.1
	BROWN CT 11	45-R2.5	*	(6)	301,560.87	92,783	226,872	21,981	7.29	10.3
	BROWN CT UNIT 9 GAS PIPE	45-R2.5	*	(6)	8,208,122.69	5,255,746	3,444,864	242,700	2.96	14.2
	HAEFLING UNITS 1, 2 AND 3	45-R2.5	*	(10)	472,116.83	192,271	327,058	74,299	15.74	4.4
	PADDY'S RUN GENERATOR 13	45-R2.5	٠	(6)	1,997,091.15	975,255	1,141,662	77,700	3.89	14.7
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 342 - FUEL HOLDERS, PRODUCERS AND ACCESSORIES				160,050,131.64	13,826,547	161,320,543	5,156,625	3.22	31.3
242.00	DRIME MOVERS									
343.00		25 D1 5	*	(10)	90 972 226 99	1 252 524	07 507 147	2 154 550	2 5 1	20.0
		35-R1.5	*	(10)	33,056,391,34	1,333,324	97,507,147	3,134,330	3.31	30.9
		33-R1.5		(7)	33,030,281.24	13,107,243	22,102,970	1,515,000	4.00	14.7
		33-R1.5		(7)	32,944,720.90	13,327,490	21,723,304	1,403,303	4.50	14.0
		33-R1.5		(7)	20,290,309.00	0,047,024	19,403,200	1,100,920	4.32	10.4
		33-R1.5		(7)	25,156,401.62	0,090,004	10,020,700	1,150,365	4.07	10.4
		33-R1.5		(7)	24,009,310.23	0,411,410	10,220,140	1,114,720	4.40	10.3
		35-R1.5		(7)	24,739,825.43	8,285,715	18,185,898	1,111,919	4.49	10.4
	BROWN CT 5	35-R1.5		(6)	14,722,669.92	6,777,304	8,828,726	638,782	4.34	13.8
	BROWN CT 6	35-R1.5		(6)	34,702,471.57	14,206,645	22,577,975	1,851,313	5.33	12.2
	BROWN CT 7	35-R1.5		(6)	31,876,587.22	13,616,280	20,172,902	1,657,646	5.20	12.2
	BROWN CT 8	35-R1.5		(6)	26,679,925.25	14,860,849	13,419,872	1,519,224	5.69	8.8
	BROWN CT 9	35-R1.5		(6)	28,711,611.96	12,156,038	18,278,271	1,338,860	4.66	13.7
	BROWN CT 10	35-R1.5	*	(6)	25,926,887.42	10,072,720	17,409,781	1,260,560	4.86	13.8
	BROWN CT 11	35-R1.5	*	(6)	34,682,773.23	21,054,696	15,709,044	1,636,017	4.72	9.6
	PADDY'S RUN GENERATOR 13	35-R1.5	*	(6)	19,558,876.85	5,651,832	15,080,577	1,081,308	5.53	13.9
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 343 - PRIME MOVERS				473,814,317.68	159,908,236	347,600,667	21,701,251	4.58	16.0
344.00	GENERATORS									
	CANE RUN CC 7	55-S2.5	*	(10)	113,390,206.33	1,903,560	122,825,667	3,218,702	2.84	38.2
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 5	55-S2.5	*	(7)	3,800,400.42	1,691,733	2,374,695	146,280	3.85	16.2
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 6	55-S2.5	*	(7)	3,795,072.48	1,689,538	2,371,190	146,065	3.85	16.2
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 7	55-S2.5	*	(7)	2,983,225.97	1,154,958	2,037,094	111,785	3.75	18.2
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 8	55-S2.5	*	(7)	2,970,873.80	1,150,135	2,028,700	111,325	3.75	18.2
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 9	55-S2.5	*	(7)	2,990,463.70	1,150,226	2,049,570	112,470	3.76	18.2
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 10	55-S2.5	*	(7)	2,987,092.13	1,149,086	2,047,103	112,335	3.76	18.2

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## TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED SURVIVOR CURVES, NET SALVAGE PERCENT, ORIGINAL COST, BOOK DEPRECIATION RESERVE AND CALCULATED ANNUAL DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL RATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

			NET		BOOK		CALCULATED	ANNUAL	COMPOSITE
		SURVIVOR	SALVAGE	ORIGINAL	DEPRECIATION	FUTURE	ACCRUAL	ACCRUAL	REMAINING
	ACCOUNT	CURVE	PERCENT	COST	RESERVE	ACCRUALS	AMOUNT	RATE	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(0)	(7)	(8)=(7)/(4)	(9)=(6)/(7)
	BROWN CT 5	55-S2.5	* (6)	2.866.821.78	1.327.386	1.711.445	112.236	3.91	15.2
	BROWN CT 6	55-S2.5	* (6)	3,721,293,63	1,994,405	1,950,166	146.951	3.95	13.3
	BROWN CT 7	55-S2.5	* (6)	3,731,462,57	1.971.763	1,983,587	149.464	4.01	13.3
	BROWN CT 8	55-82.5	* (6)	4 962 634 83	3 437 474	1 822 919	195 161	3.93	93
	BROWN CT 9	55-82.5	* (6)	5 460 715 08	3 599 863	2 188 495	147 437	2 70	14.8
	BROWN CT 10	55-S2 5	* (6)	4 953 096 82	3 129 054	2 121 229	142 251	2.87	14.9
	BROWN CT 11	55-\$2.5	* (6)	5 762 894 98	2 847 510	3 261 159	314 407	5.46	10.4
	HAFFLING UNITS 1, 2 AND 3	55-\$2.5	* (10)	2 682 135 68	2 341 531	608.818	143 904	5.37	4.2
	PADDY'S RUN GENERATOR 13	55-S2.5	* (6)	5,450,549.42	2,269,181	3,508,401	229,696	4.21	15.3
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 344 - GENERATORS			172,508,939.62	32,807,403	154,890,238	5,540,469	3.21	28.0
345.00	ACCESSORY ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT								
	CANE RUN CC 7	50-R3	* (10)	26,286,452.56	421,424	28,493,674	764,931	2.91	37.2
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 5	50-R3	* (7)	1,889,943.86	754,635	1,267,605	78,966	4.18	16.1
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 6	50-R3	* (7)	4,329,841.09	1,688,232	2,944,698	184,149	4.25	16.0
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 7	50-R3	* (7)	3,833,038.02	1,250,888	2,850,463	158,187	4.13	18.0
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 8	50-R3	* (7)	3,144,581.31	1,229,820	2,134,882	119,062	3.79	17.9
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 9	50-R3	* (7)	3,423,274.57	1,257,225	2,405,679	133,945	3.91	18.0
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 10	50-R3	* (7)	7,261,076.07	2,513,401	5,255,950	293,027	4.04	17.9
	BROWN CT 5	50-R3	* (6)	2.310.232.75	1.003.516	1.445.331	96,109	4.16	15.0
	BROWN CT 6	50-R3	* (6)	2.026.642.95	987.425	1,160,817	88.478	4.37	13.1
	BROWN CT 7	50-R3	* (6)	1.987.208.52	966.000	1,140,441	86,959	4.38	13.1
	BROWN CT 8	50-R3	* (6)	3 326 335 69	1 750 769	1 775 147	190 725	5.73	93
	BROWN CT 9	50-R3	* (6)	4 707 156 48	2 494 754	2 494 832	168 092	3.57	14.8
	BROWN CT 10	50-R3	* (6)	3 245 891 87	1 659 633	1 781 012	120.084	3 70	14.8
	BROWN CT 11	50-R3	* (6)	2 454 258 42	1 381 238	1 220 276	118 281	4.82	10.3
		50-P3	* (10)	P16 262 /1	105 619	702 271	180.804	22.16	10.5
	PADDY'S RUN GENERATOR 13	50-R3	* (6)	2,499,650.62	1,141,302	1,508,328	100,236	4.01	15.0
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 345 - ACCESSORY ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT			73,541,848.19	20,605,881	58,671,406	2,882,125	3.92	20.4
346.00	MISCELLANEOUS PLANT EQUIPMENT								
	CANE RUN CC 7	40-R2	* (10)	21,065.55	88	23,084	688	3.27	33.6
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 5	40-R2	* (7)	28,963,63	12.880	18,111	1.169	4.04	15.5
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 7	40-R2	* (7)	8,888,93	3.661	5.850	346	3.89	16.9
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 8	40-R2	* (7)	8.861.01	3.649	5.832	345	3.89	16.9
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 9	40-R2	* (7)	9.113.52	3,730	6.021	356	3.91	16.9
	TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 10	40-R2	* (7)	41.868.51	11.271	33.528	1.930	4.61	17.4
	BROWN CT 5	40-R2	* (6)	2 139 352 61	1 067 229	1 200 485	84 301	3.94	14.2
	BROWN CT 6	40-R2	* (6)	102 224 96	26 854	81 504	6 279	614	13.0
	BROWN CT 7	40-R2	* (6)	84 123 48	21 717	67 454	5 183	616	13.0
	BROWN CT 8	40-R2	* (6)	201 226 01	180 825	127 875	14 179	4.87	9.0
	BROWN CT 9	40 82	* (6)	860 425 20	524 826	397 215	27 911	3.07	12.0
	BROWN CT 10	40-R2	* (6)	274 200 87	170 711	120 143	27,011	3.23	13.9
	BROWN OF 14	40-112	* (6)	E00 E62 82	222.916	202 191	20,209	5.10	10.0
		40-R2	(0)	104 004 00	323,810	302,181	30,208	3.12	10.0
	PADDY'S RUN GENERATOR 13	40-R2 40-R2	* (6)	1,089,550.03	546,300	608,623	42,769	3.93	4.3
	TOTAL ACCOUNT 346 - MISCELLANEOUS PLANT EQUIPMENT			5,655,608.44	2,933,105	3,067,858	242,937	4.30	12.6
	TOTAL OTHER PRODUCTION PLANT			968,820,182.33	248,685,587	797,284,945	38,296,827		
	TRANSMISSION PLANT								
350 10	LAND AND LAND RIGHTS	70-R3	0	29,428 995 30	17,044,058	12,384,937	253 363	0.86	48.9
352 10	STRUCTURES & IMPROVEMENTS - NON SYS CONTROL/COM	70-R3	(25)	25 314 463 82	6 625 682	25 017 398	420,302	1.66	59.5
352.10	STRUCTURES & IMPROVEMENTS - SYS CONTROL/COM	65-R4	(25)	193 226 01	71 970	169 563	3 5/2	1.00	47 0
352.20		60-P2	(25)	257 725 627 27	70 441 065	225 054 017	4 009 799	1.00	47.9
353.10		00-RZ	(10)	6 569 060 07	7 553 360	223,934,917	4,300,700	1.90	40.0
353.20		40-RZ	(13)	76 403 208 04	1,000,209	E7 820 880	1 290 220	-	-
354.00		/U-R4	(40)	10,403,230.04	49,143,732	37,020,000	1,209,330	1.09	44.8
355.00		00-K∠	(75)	228,799,840.74	12,993,220	327,400,510	0,711,919	2.93	48.8
356.00		05-K3	(75)	1/8,542,714.22	114,190,318	198,259,432	4,527,061	2.54	43.8
357.00		5U-K4	U	448,760.26	229,646	219,114	7,645	1.70	28.7
358.00	UNDERGROUND CONDUCTORS AND DEVICES	40-R3	0	1,173,303.32	966,623	206,680	8,740	0.74	23.6
	TOTAL TRANSMISSION PLANT			804,608,304.85	339,259,584	847,439,437	18,130,691		

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# TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED SURVIVOR CURVES, NET SALVAGE PERCENT, ORIGINAL COST, BOOK DEPRECIATION RESERVE AND CALCULATED ANNUAL DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL RATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

			NET		BOOK		CALCULATED	ANNUAL	COMPOSITE
	ACCOUNT	SURVIVOR	SALVAGE	ORIGINAL COST	DEPRECIATION RESERVE	FUTURE	ACCRUAL AMOUNT	ACCRUAL RATE	REMAINING LIFE
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)=(7)/(4)	(9)=(6)/(7)
	DISTRIBUTION PLANT								
360.10		70-P4	0	2 169 020 21	1 459 105	710 924	12 922	0.64	51.4
361.00	STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	60-R2 5	(25)	10 718 796 73	2 256 794	11 141 702	230.057	2 15	48.4
362.00	STATION FOUIPMENT	54-R2	(20)	173 228 756 89	47 843 031	160 031 477	3 967 466	2.10	40.4
364.00	POLES, TOWERS, AND FIXTURES	50-R1.5	(50)	354,797,240,32	152.141.111	380.054.749	9.477.978	2.67	40.1
365.00	OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS AND DEVICES	47-R1	(30)	337.937.644.27	119.403.224	319,915,714	8.351.144	2.47	38.3
366.00	UNDERGROUND CONDUIT	50-R4	0	2,050,521.69	832,564	1,217,958	47,571	2.32	25.6
367.00	UNDERGROUND CONDUCTORS AND DEVICES	48-R2	(20)	181,393,660.79	40,586,062	177,086,331	4,406,186	2.43	40.2
368.00	LINE TRANSFORMERS	46-R2	(5)	308,054,000.11	141,176,694	182,280,006	5,515,604	1.79	33.0
369.00	SERVICES	48-R1	(25)	94,875,368.05	61,837,515	56,756,695	1,549,728	1.63	36.6
370.00	METERS	28-L1	* 0	66,212,808.46	56,280,887	9,931,921	2,326,567	3.51	4.3
370.10	METERING EQUIPMENT	28-L1	0	10,416,674.08	3,863,114	6,553,560	447,268	4.29	14.7
	METERS - RESERVE AMORTIZATION				(22,208,790)	22,208,790	***	-	
370.20	METERS - AMS	15-S2.5	0	698,893.34	4,284	694,609	47,904	6.85	14.5
371.00	INSTALLATIONS ON CUSTOMERS' PREMISES	28-01	(10)	17,054,091.74	17,012,710	1,746,791	90,485	0.53	19.3
373.00	STREET LIGHTING AND SIGNAL SYSTEMS	28-L0.5	(10)	95,997,822.30	20,947,022	84,650,583	3,837,892	4.00	22.1
	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION PLANT			1,655,605,208.08	643,434,327	1,414,981,710	40,309,673		
	GENERAL PLANT								
390.10	STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS - TO OWNED PROPERTY	50-S0	(15)	56.676.361.14	11.157.166	54.020.649	1.378.746	2.43	39.2
390.20	STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS - LEASEHOLDS	33-R1.5	(10)	528.658.33	445.844	135.680	7.551	1.43	18.0
391.10	OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	20-SQ	0	9.997.759.47	5.677.517	4,320,242	435,890	4.36	9.9
391.20	NON PC COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	5-SQ	0	26,955,602.79	14,275,399	12,680,204	3,152,434	11.69	4.0
391.31	PERSONAL COMPUTERS	4-SQ	0	7,487,177.86	3,350,909	4,136,269	1,873,226	25.02	2.2
392.00	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT - CARS AND LIGHT TRUCKS	14-S2	0	1,080,256.71	850,491	229,766	21,335	1.97	10.8
392.10	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT - HEAVY TRUCKS AND OTHER	16-L2.5	0	4,496,087.64	2,506,216	1,989,872	143,633	3.19	13.9
393.00	STORES EQUIPMENT	25-SQ	0	1,504,425.91	311,738	1,192,688	66,208	4.40	18.0
394.00	TOOLS, SHOP AND GARAGE EQUIPMENT	25-SQ	0	12,146,898.05	3,584,231	8,562,667	488,036	4.02	17.5
396.00	POWER OPERATED EQUIPMENT	16-L5	0	2,293,200.28	733,922	1,559,278	129,523	5.65	12.0
397.00	COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT - MICROWAVE, FIBER AND OTHER	18-L3	0	25,857,151.87	8,888,012	16,969,140	1,268,220	4.90	13.4
397.10	COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT - RADIO AND TELEPHONE	10-SQ	0	20,009,653.11	7,845,508	12,164,145	2,169,315	10.84	5.6
397.20	COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT - DSM	10-SQ	0	5,875,508.03	497,906	5,377,602	827,323	14.08	6.5
	TOTAL GENERAL PLANT			174,908,741.19	60,124,859	123,338,202	11,961,440		
	TOTAL DEPRECIABLE PLANT		:	8,449,146,032.44	2,821,716,576	6,842,199,960	286,223,655		
	NONDEPRECIABLE PLANT								
301.00	ORGANIZATION			44.455.58					
310.20	LAND			22,958,202.42					
340.20	LAND			135,099.02					
350.20	LAND			2,360,270.07					
360.20	LAND			5,673,927.95					
389.20	LAND			2,810,081.60					
	TOTAL NONDEPRECIABLE PLANT			33,982,036.64					
	TOTAL ELECTRIC PLANT		:	8,483,128,069.08	2,821,716,576	6,842,199,960	286,223,655		

\* LIFE SPAN PROCEDURE IS USED. CURVE SHOWN IS INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE \*\* TERMINAL NET SALVAGE FACTOR WHICH IS BASED ON VINTAGE AND FUTURE COSTS \*\*\* RESERVE AMOUNT TO BE RECOVERED AT END OF REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

NOTE: Accrual rates for the Brown Solar Assets when placed in service June 2016 wil be as follows:

Account	Rate
34100	4.24%
34400	4.61%
34500	4.36%
34600	4.25%

Accrual rates for the Electric Vehicle Charging Station Assets when placed in service June 2016 will be as follows: Account Rate

37100 10.00%

## TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED SURVIVOR CURVES, NET SALVAGE PERCENT, ORIGINAL COST, BOOK DEPRECIATION RESERVE AND CALCULATED ANNUAL DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL RATES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

		NET		BOOK		CALCULATE	D ANNUAL	COMPOSITE
	SURVIVOR	SALVAGE	ORIGINAL	DEPRECIATION	FUTURE	ACCRUAL	ACCRUAL	REMAINING
ACCOUNT	CURVE	PERCENT	COST	RESERVE	ACCRUALS	AMOUNT	RATE	LIFE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)=(7)/(4)	(9)=(6)/(7)

SURVIVO	R CURVE 20-SQU	ARE				
NET SAL	VAGE PERCENT 0					
1991	1,588.57	1,589	1,589			
1992	792.28	792	792			
1993	6,183.50	6,184	6,184			
1995	30,302.58	30,303	30,303			
1996	10,457.30	10,196	9,006	1,451	0.50	1,451
1997	1,725.32	1,596	1,410	315	1.50	210
1998	2,055.48	1,799	1,589	466	2.50	186
1999	711.08	587	519	192	3.50	55
2002	585.80	395	349	237	6.50	36
2003	1,516.92	948	837	680	7.50	91
	EE 010 02	E4 200	E0 E70	2 2/1		2 0 2 0
	22,010,02	JT, 309	57,570	5,541		2,029

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 1.6 3.63
20.96

SURVIVOR CURVE.. 5-SQUARE NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0 2010 180,984.56 180,985 180,985 5,389,063.29 2011 4,850,157 4,395,288 993,775 0.50 993,775 2012 7,676,028.89 4,869,296 2,806,733 1.50 1,871,155 5,373,220 2013 7,139,348.90 3,904,454 3,569,674 3,234,895 2.50 1,561,782 2014 12,768,962.93 3,830,689 3,471,430 9,297,533 3.50 2,656,438 2015 18,055,043.39 1,805,504 1,636,176 16,418,867 3,648,637 4.50 51,209,431.96 19,610,229 17,788,070 33,421,362 10,731,787

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 3.1

INTER PROBA NET S	IM SURVIVOR CURV BLE RETIREMENT Y ALVAGE PERCENT	E SQUARE EAR 6-2019 0	)			
2009	36,405,085.42	23,663,306	24,057,058	12,348,027	3.50	3,528,008
2010	979,128.50	598,355	608,312	370,816	3.50	105,947
2011	2,499,552.85	1,405,998	1,429,393	1,070,160	3.50	305,760
2013	1,161,727.76	484,057	492,112	669,616	3.50	191,319
	41,045,494.53	26,151,716	26,586,875	14,458,620		4,131,034
	COMPOSITE REMAIN	ING LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCENT	3.5	10.06

TRIMBLE COUNTY UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2066 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -11 1990 34,905,872.19 477,015 13,188,587 16,449,824 22,295,694 46.74 1997 449,904.13 135,301 168,758 330,636 47.55 6,953 5,864 7,314 20,268 2002 24,848.68 48.03 422 17,030 61,493.38 13,654 51,227 1,065 2003 48.11 7,702 2008 53,301.70 9,607 49,558 48.51 1,022 59,176,473.13 5,406,605 6,743,535 58,942,350 48.72 1,209,818 2011 2012 7,897 377,820.80 27,323 34,079 385,302 48.79 2013 79,448.45 4,179 5,212 82,975 48.85 1,699 2014 158,517.38 5,101 6,362 169,592 48.91 3,467 2015 246,069.29 2,707 3,376 269,761 48.97 5,509 18,797,023 23,445,099 82,597,363 95,533,749.13 1,714,867 TRIMBLE COUNTY UNIT 2 SCRUBBER INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2066 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -11 1990 5,493,644.11 2,075,679 3,076,062 3,021,883 46.74 64,653 2012 62,807.35 4,542 6,731 62,985 48.79 1,291 3,082,793 3,084,868 65,944 5,556,451.46 2,080,221 SYSTEM LABORATORY INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2040 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -1 724,776.82 379,035 594,527 137,498 23.85 5,765 1989 29,824 46,780 23.87 499 1990 58,100.00 11,901 70 1994 6,176.00 2,905 4,557 1,681 23.96 1997 16,663.00 7,214 11,315 5,514 24.02 230 2011 19,253.00 3,007 4,717 14,729 24.22 608 2012 255,306.75 32,140 50,412 207,447 24.23 8,562 2014 8,935.37 519 814 8,211 24.25 339 2015 13,745.45 280 439 13,444 24.26 554 1,102,956.39 454,924 713,561 400,425 16,627 BROWN UNIT 1 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2023 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 11,273 12,582 1948 11,983.27 1956 2,427,156.54 2,254,161 2,548,514 354 401 1958 382.11 297 258 1965 283.00 15,242 1979 14,516.00 12,607 91,160.00 77,980 95,718 1982 1983 1,965.00 1,672 2,063 1984 5,212.00 4,408 5,473 1,849.00 1,554 1,941 1985 45,295 43,137.68 35,762 1987 47,505 45,243.11 37,229 1988 52,405 67,404 1989 64,194.00 658.09 533 691 1990 23,174.40 18,587 24,333 1991 1994 666,989.00 517,984 700,338 1995 352,899.61 270,679 370,545 99,598 1996 94,854.89 71,780 54,071 76,148 1997 72,522.04 1998 11,065.00 8,113 11,618 2004 108,817.17 69,027 114,258 2005 71,616.67 43,799 75,198 2006 35,830.85 20,971 37,622 2007 85,296.44 47,455 86,232 3,329 7.48 445 2008 436,431.15 228,512 415,237 43,015 7.48 5,751 8,914.20 1,563 2,840 6,520 7.48 872 2014 2015 13,918.24 916 1,664 12,950 7.48 1,731 4,690,069.46 3,843,653 4,858,759 65,814 8,799 BROWN UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2029 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 1,268,530.68 1,054,311 1,331,957 1963 1965 11,653.00 9,610 12,236 1966 10,986.00 9,021 11,535 2,250 1967 2,142.72 1,752

25,773

420

18,738

303

1979

1980

24,545.95

400.00

BROWN UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2029 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 1,451 2,062 1983 1,964.15 1992 96,409.90 64,053 101,230 20,253 199 15 1997 19,477.46 11,785 13.37 35,764 20,811 9,597 716 2004 43,200.52 13.40 2005 5,793.58 2,653 4,559 1,524 13.41 114 565,018.59 200,777 392,493 14,961 2007 228,391 13.42 2009 21,690.24 7,385 12,691 10,084 13.42 751 133,555.40 28,794 49,483 90,750 13.43 6,757 2012 2015 91,828.24 5,944 90,475 13.44 6,732 3,459 2,297,196.43 2,008,651 403,405 30,046 1,462,517 BROWN UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2035 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 1,440.97 1,074 1,372 141 8 1967 18.66 93.83 70 89 9 18.69 1968 7,455,327.76 5,419,390 6,924,673 903,422 18.77 48,131 1971 18.79 1972 56,652.66 40,900 52,260 7,225 385 1973 11,995.55 8,599 10,987 1,608 18.81 85 1974 2,999.00 2,133 2,725 423 18.84 22 1975 15,098.31 10,656 13,616 2,237 18.86 119 1977 1,211,596.00 841,048 1,074,656 197,519 18.90 10,451 1979 8,850.03 6,033 7,709 1,584 18.94 84 275,262.00 185,806 237,415 51,610 18.96 2,722 1980 3,280 1983 3,928.40 2,567 845 19.02 44 1984 146,459.90 94,583 120,854 32,929 19.04 1,729 1985 58,036.00 37,022 47,305 13,633 19.05 716 44,536.07 28,036 35,823 10,940 19.07 574 1986 1987 251,180.26 155,983 199,309 64,431 19.08 3,377 1988 56,900.74 34,819 44,490 15,255 19.10 799 477,066.00 287,483 367,334 133,585 19.11 6,990 1989 28,454 36,357 19.13 735 1990 48,018.29 14,062 68,381.00 39,826 50,888 20,912 19.14 1,093 1991 756,531.00 432,321 552,402 241,956 19.16 12,628 1992 1993 84,689.00 47,448 60,627 28,296 19.17 1,476 1995 22,964.00 12,311 15,730 8,382 19.19 437 109,515 139,934 85,935 1997 215,113.23 19.22 4,471

BROWN	UNIT 3					
INTER	IM SURVIVOR CURV	E IOWA 100-	R2.5			
PROBAI	BLE RETIREMENT Y	EAR 6-2035				
NET SA	ALVAGE PERCENT	-5				
1998	127,955.64	63,278	80,854	53,499	19.23	2,782
2001	83,885,45	37,410	47,801	40,279	19.26	2,091
2003	193,441.22	79,056	101,014	102,099	19.27	5,298
2004	122,280.23	47,471	60,656	67.738	19.28	3,513
2005	95,151.19	34,843	44,521	55,388	19.29	2,871
2007	8,016,945.98	2,545,372	3,252,371	5,165,422	19.31	267,500
2009	200,931.69	52,561	67,160	143,818	19.32	7,444
2010	423,902.15	97,614	124,727	320,370	19.33	16,574
2011	43,327.16	8,494	10,853	34,640	19.34	1,791
2012	602,913.83	96,067	122,750	510,309	19.34	26,386
2013	504,143.53	59,922	76,566	452,785	19.35	23,400
2014	966,396.11	72,065	92,082	922,634	19.36	47,657
2015	57,124.43	1,510	1,929	58,051	19.36	2,999
	22,711,518.61	11,021,740	14,083,124	9,763,971		507,382
BROWN	UNITS 1, 2 AND	3 SCRUBBER				
INTER	IM SURVIVOR CURV	E IOWA 100-	R2.5			
PROBA	BLE RETIREMENT Y	EAR 6-2035				
NET SA	ALVAGE PERCENT	-5				
1001	28 211 62	21 028	31 008	6 164	10, 10	201
2013	45 302 523 30	5 387 035	8 735 324	38 853 326	19.10	2 007 924
2015	146 854 51	3,307,033	6 296	147 901	19 36	2,007,524
2015	140,004.01	5,005	0,200	147,001	17.30	7,040
	45,507,722.44	5,411,946	8,775,718	39,007,391		2,015,885
GHENT	UNIT 1 SCRUBBER					
INTER	IM SURVIVOR CURV	E IOWA 100-	R2.5			
PROBAI	BLE RETIREMENT Y	EAR 6-2034				
NET SA	ALVAGE PERCENT	-7				
1997	8,362,584.36	4,455,550	7,312,037	1,635,929	18.25	89,640
2007	34,607.76	11,618	19,066	17,964	18.33	980
	8,397,192.12	4,467,168	7,331.103	1,653.893		90.620
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GHENT UNIT 1 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 10,900,464 15,828,054 14,792,573.62 1974 1979 287,003.73 202,915 307,094 19,035 28,825 248 14 1980 27,171.00 18.02 7,484 11,333 213 18.04 12 1981 10,791.00 7,032 107,736 1985 107,260.53 71,146 18.10 389 213,660 1,100 218,325.45 19,948 1987 141,095 18.13 1988 97,360.62 62,041 93,949 10,227 18.14 564 29,300.00 17,476 26,464 4,887 18.19 269 1992 74,968.00 42,941 65,026 15,190 18.22 834 1994 60,912.73 34,121 51,669 13,507 18.23 741 1995 393,716.22 215,323 326,064 95,213 18.24 5,220 1996 17,958 27,194 1997 33,704.37 8,870 18.25 486 18.30 143,388.86 61,642 93,344 60,082 3,283 2003 6,377 92,781 140,498 116,827 2005 240,490.70 18.32 2007 240,638.23 80,783 122,330 135,153 18.33 7,373 2009 333,988.93 92,662 140,318 217,050 18.34 11,835 2010 643,507.32 157,224 238,084 450,469 18.35 24,549 2011 670,518.89 140,033 212,052 505,403 18.35 27,542 2013 237,388.65 30,105 45,588 208,418 18.37 11,346 2015 862,032.52 23,954 36,274 886,101 18.38 48,210 19,505,041.37 12,411,183 18,115,555 2,754,839 150,144 GHENT UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 1977 14,862,896.44 10,695,923 13,639,097 2,264,202 17.97 125,999 1979 227,477.00 160,829 205,084 38,316 18.01 2,127 1980 88,059.38 61,690 78,665 15,558 18.02 863 1981 10,786.00 7,481 9,540 2,001 18.04 111 322,031 1986 385,657.47 252,540 90,623 18.12 5,001 13,292.75 8,471 10,802 3,421 18.14 189 1988 7,087 9,037 3,048 18.16 168 1989 11,294.78 1,929.73 1,494 570 18.18 31 1991 1,172 27,739.56 15,539 19,815 9,866 18.23 541 1995 291 1997 13,603.48 7,248 9,242 5,313 18.25 1998 67,159.90 34,794 44,368 27,493 18.26 1,506

GHENT UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 96,225 116,800 6,383 2003 223,834.88 122,703 18.30 2013 194,635.03 24,683 31,475 176,785 18.37 9,624 2015 134,793 7,334 130,289.29 3,620 4,616 18.38 11,377,302 14,507,970 2,888,792 16,258,655.69 160,168 GHENT UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2037 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 34,380,542.39 22,573,717 27,719,915 9,067,266 20.86 434,672 1981 16,143 1,235,435.00 802,019 984,858 337,058 20.88 1982 1983 511.16 328 403 144 20.90 7 1987 2,248,542.00 1,366,045 1,677,466 728,474 20.98 34,722 1995 9,779.16 5,087 6,247 4,217 21.12 200 195,780.51 99,237 121,860 87,625 21.13 4,147 1996 142,976 21.20 6,744 2001 263,336.76 113,027 138,794 234,131.24 96,237 118,176 132,344 21.21 6,240 2002 2,640,221.52 980,768 1,204,357 1,620,680 21.23 76,339 2004 45,259 21.24 2005 105,410.84 36,857 67,530 3,179 2010 643,443.60 139,707 171,556 516,928 21.29 24,280 2011 109,662.90 20,202 24,808 92,532 21.30 4,344 767,569 2014 8,999,804.63 625,070 8,862,222 21.32 415,676 51,066,601.71 26,858,301 32,981,268 21,659,996 1,026,693 GHENT UNIT 4 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2038 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 1984 15,550,093.93 9,669,523 10,099,433 6,539,168 21.86 299,139 1985 931,420.00 571,382 596,786 399,834 21.88 18,274 1986 734,905.00 444,460 464,221 322,128 21.90 14,709 1987 15,869.00 9,455 9,875 7,104 21.92 324 1988 8,118.00 4,758 4,970 3,717 21.95 169 1989 20,054.00 11,558 12,072 9,386 21.97 427 1990 23,192.76 13,131 13,715 11,101 21.99 505 1991 16,217.00 9,013 9,414 7,938 22.00 361

GHENT UNIT 4 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2038 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 24,302.00 1992 13,236 13,824 12,179 22.02 553 1993 42,417.00 22,605 23,610 21,776 22.04 988 6,463 6,251 22.06 283 1994 11,882.00 6,188 15,212 14,564 15,449 700 1995 28,654.54 22.07 41,648 1996 80,570.00 39,875 44,562 22.09 2,017 934,481 976,028 1,102,628 1997 1,942,669.00 22.10 49,893 17,688 2001 618,493.64 258,342 269,828 391,960 22.16 2002 186,501.00 74,580 77,896 121,660 22.17 5,488 2003 189,255.91 72,029 75,231 127,272 22.19 5,736 104,271 276,923.25 99,832 192,037 22.20 8,650 2004 61,693 64,436 130,156 22.21 2005 181,861.63 5,860 2,202,735 2,108,970 22.23 248,054 2007 7,212,117.43 5,514,230 121,854 127,272 495,038 22.26 22,239 2010 581,597.75 79,664 83,206 396,033 22.27 17,783 2011 447,887.14 2012 265,809.06 38,134 39,829 244,586 22.28 10,978 2013 1,076,247.83 114,882 119,990 1,031,595 22.29 46,281 183,889 2014 2,643,686.56 176,061 2,644,856 22.30 118,603 2015 137,615.33 3,164 3,305 143,944 22.31 6,452 33,248,360.76 14,973,434 15,639,157 19,936,589 902,154 GHENT UNIT 2 SCRUBBER INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 1994 15,817,337.72 9,060,051 13,742,096 3,182,455 18.22 174,668 15,817,337.72 9,060,051 13,742,096 3,182,455 174,668 321,692,853.29 122,219,463 159,284,854 187,399,801 6,863,997 COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 27.3 2.13

TRIMBLE COUNTY UNIT 2 ASH POND INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-S4 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2066 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0 1990 4,562,600.30 1,543,893 2,148,119 2,414,481 49.86 48,425 4,562,600.30 1,543,893 2,148,119 2,414,481 48,425 GHENT UNIT 1 SCRUBBER ASH POND INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-S4 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0 
 1997
 39,480.55
 19,740
 34,420
 5,061
 18.50
 274
39,480.55 19,740 34,420 5,061 274 GHENT UNIT 1 ASH POND INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-S4 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0 
 1987
 322,828.55
 195,757
 304,586
 18,243
 18.50
 986
322,828.55 195,757 304,586 18,243 986 4,924,909.40 1,759,390 2,487,125 2,437,785 49,685

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 49.1 1.01

TYRONE UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10

1947	572,836.03	630,120	630,120
1948	291,289.73	320,419	320,419
1949	3,757.35	4,133	4,133
1951	449.85	495	495
1953	284,320.41	312,752	312,752
1954	19,256.64	21,182	21,182
1955	1,152.61	1,268	1,268
1966	18.41	20	20
1970	15,244.21	16,769	16,769
1973	0.48	1	1
1978	45,723.00	50,295	50,295
1994	7,063.50	7,770	7,770
2003	8,480.22	9,328	9,328
2006	48,571.39	53,429	53,429
2007	111,599.81	122,760	122,760
	67 097 35	72 007	73 807
2009	01,001.00	/3,00/	13,007
2009 2013	6,150.84	6,766	6,766

1,692,976.56 1,862,275 1,862,274

TYRONE UNITS 1 AND 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10

1947	464,339.65	510,774	510,774
2000	36,257.09	39,883	39,883
2001	78,101.58	85,912	85,912
2004	4,683.12	5,151	5,152

583,381.44 641,720 641,720

GREEN RIVER UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10

19541,532,919.981,686,2121,686,212195534,040.7537,44537,445

GREEN RIVER UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 1977 454,212.76 499,634 499,634 1978 2,303.00 2,533 2,533 1982 372,934.13 410,228 410,228

	0/2/201010	120/220	120,220
1985	19,443.60	21,388	21,388
1997	26,427.69	29,070	29,070
2011	107,003.10	117,703	117,704

2,549,285.01 2,804,213 2,804,214

GREEN RIVER UNIT 4 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10

1959	2,136,379.91	2,350,018	2,350,018
1960	9,468.10	10,415	10,415
1980	37,188.01	40,907	40,907
1982	1,306.83	1,438	1,438
1985	14,804.60	16,285	16,285
1986	78,079.36	85,887	85,887
1987	8,740.03	9,614	9,614
1988	18,125.00	19,938	19,938
1990	0.35		0
1991	152,430.19	167,673	167,673
1992	453.00	498	498
1994	0.20		0
1995	238.43	262	262
1996	128,584.00	141,442	141,442
1997	98,050.96	107,856	107,856
2000	125,696.00	138,266	138,266
2003	37,909.52	41,700	41,700
2004	14,553.86	16,009	16,009
2005	170,827.36	187,910	187,910
2007	116,707.42	128,378	128,378
2009	164,177.61	180,595	180,595
2010	24.08	26	26

GREEN RIVER UNIT 4 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 270,769.12 297,846 297,846 2011 2012 231,931.02 255,124 255,124 2013 743,577.10 817,935 817,935 4,560,022.06 5,016,022 5,016,024 GREEN RIVER UNITS 1 AND 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 1950 981,876.86 1,080,065 1,080,065 48,285 1951 43,895.11 48,285 ⊥3,679 12,363 12,435.28 1954 13,679 1960 11,239.00 12,363 1961 219.00 241 6,953.70 7,649 7,649 1965 1970 0.08 0 5,098.15 5,608 5,608 1973 31 1974 28.00 31 394,531.08 433,984 433,984 1975 1978 34,073.00 37,480 37,480 75,008 1997 68,189.00 75,008 1,558,538.26 1,714,393 1,714,392

PINEVILLE UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10

2013	37,239.96	40,964	40,964
	37,239.96	40,964	40,964

10,981,443.29 12,079,587 12,079,588

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 0.0 0.00

TRIMBLE COUNTY UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2066 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -11 12,397,820 19,605,736 373,825 1990 30,527,801.72 14,280,124 38.20 1999 46,214.59 13,396 21,184 30,114 41.62 724 3,979 58,010 91,736 169,406 2002 235,262.87 42.58 92,151 187,438 58,272 4,371 2003 251,881.90 42.88 35,395 79,742 2004 103,726.28 22,382 43.18 1,847 2,624 9,727 220 2008 11,126.98 1,659 44.26 2011 478,940,169.04 45,007,253 71,173,828 460,449,759 44.98 10,236,767 2012 4,494,782.01 333,628 527,595 4,461,613 45.21 98,686 2013 836,833.81 45,135 71,376 857,510 45.43 18,875 11,469,287.24 376,326 595,117 12,135,792 45.64 265,903 2014 5,016,490.04 89,377 2015 56,518 5,478,927 45.84 119,523 531,933,576.48 58,370,399 92,306,117 498,140,153 11,124,720 TRIMBLE COUNTY UNIT 2 SCRUBBER INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2066 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -11 11,005,849.25 4,469,648 8,098,474 4,118,019 38.20 107,802 1990 21,726 2003 51,829.65 11,991 35,805 42.88 835 2005 27,031.69 5,401 9,786 20,219 43.46 465 39,588 2,409 2007 131,148.15 21,849 105,987 44.00 2011 60,117,074.96 5,649,358 10,235,969 56,493,985 44.98 1,255,980 2012 1,218,956.00 90,478 163,935 1,189,106 45.21 26,302 2013 131,025.54 7,067 12,805 132,634 45.43 2,920 2014 338,774.33 11,116 20,141 355,899 45.64 7,798 73,021,689.57 10,266,908 18,602,423 62,451,652 1,404,511 BROWN UNIT 1 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2023 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 1950 38,574.00 35,951 34,124 6,379 6.64 961 1956 3,432,925.22 3,168,166 3,007,150 597,422 6.82 87,599 1957 198,794.49 183,118 173,811 34,923 6.85 5,098 1959 13,000.91 11,930 11,324 2,327 6.90 337 1965 11,524.63 10,435 9,905 2,196 7.04 312

PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2023 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 29 7.06 1966 34.45 31 7 1 1968 1,948.40 1,751 1,662 384 7.09 54 1,335,755 7.17 46,623 1973 1,590,515.65 1,407,277 334,287 15,642 7.19 554 1974 18,694.00 16,480 3,986 7.20 367,970 13,254 1975 441,330.00 387,673 95,426 7.23 5,930 1977 7,170.50 6,248 1,599 221 7.24 59 1978 1,881.00 1,632 1,549 426 80,244.00 67,933 64,480 19,776 7.29 2,713 1983 4,372.00 3,680 3,493 1,098 7.30 150 1984 27,185.00 22,739 21,583 6,961 7.31 952 1985 58,507 55,533 7.32 1987 70,883.58 18,894 2,581 255,423 242,442 7.33 1988 311,788.04 84,936 11,587 10,007 9,498 1989 12,314.44 3,432 7.34 468 12,987 659 1990 16,976.00 13,682 4,838 7.34 1991 11,405,119.81 9,107,393 8,644,526 3,330,850 7.35 453,177 1992 299,803.87 237,021 224,975 89,819 7.36 12,204 1994 809,175.97 625,841 594,034 255,601 7.37 34,681 1995 5,085.27 3,884 3,687 1,653 7.38 224 1996 597,835.99 450,570 427,671 200,057 7.38 27,108 1997 269,896.00 200,383 190,199 93,192 7.39 12,611 1999 6,580.00 4,720 4,480 2,429 7.40 328 905,601 859,575 522,959 7.41 70,575 2001 1,316,699.00 2002 13,656.00 9,166 8,700 5,639 7.41 761 2003 217,931.20 142,274 135,043 93,785 7.41 12,657 1,845,220.71 1,166,228 1,106,957 830,525 7.42 111,931 2004 2005 556,841.17 339,303 322,059 262,625 7.42 35,394 2006 40,236.58 23,474 22,281 19,967 7.43 2,687 2007 421,857.31 234,121 222,222 220,728 7.43 29,708 2008 2,917,291.73 1,524,318 1,446,847 1,616,309 7.43 217,538 922,527 875,641 1,122,685 7.44 150,899 2009 1,903,167.53 1,073,275 1,018,728 1,530,558 7.44 205,720 2010 2,427,890.91 67,190 70,788 122,482 7.44 16,463 2011 180,640.37 7.44 2012 3,112,190.42 1,035,239 982,625 2,285,175 307,147 2013 518,642.40 135,180 128,310 416,265 7.45 55,874 64,953.85 7.45 7,714 2014 11,303 10,729 57,473 2015 5,005,327.01 330,524 313,726 4,941,868 7.45 663,338 22,985,071 2,602,922 40,216,199.41 24,215,796 19,241,938

BROWN UNIT 1

INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2

BROWN UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2029 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 1963 5,017,723.03 4,155,826 3,515,320 1,753,289 148,710 11.79 1964 83,935.36 69,227 58,558 29,575 11.86 2,494 1,916 1965 2,757.93 2,265 980 11.92 82 294 1966 425.52 348 152 11.99 13 1975 2,622,355.35 2,045,362 1,730,126 1,023,347 12.46 82,131 1976 35,297.56 27,360 23,143 13,919 12.50 1,114 1,202 59 1977 1,845.00 1,421 735 12.54 16,079.65 12,297 10,402 6,482 12.58 515 1978 82,061.00 61,826 52,297 33,867 12.66 2,675 1980 3,930.00 2,834 2,397 1,729 12.82 135 1985 69,104 81,695 12.90 1988 117,057.24 53,806 4,171 22,715 1989 38,963.27 26,854 18,196 12.93 1,407 19,318 16,341 1,040 1990 28,392.45 13,471 12.95 1991 382,847.00 256,807 217,227 184,762 12.98 14,234 1992 195,307.00 129,077 109,183 95,889 13.00 7,376 238,026 1993 6,201,184.08 4,033,845 3,412,139 3,099,104 13.02 1994 58,066.75 37,131 31,408 29,562 13.04 2,267 167,010 1995 314,560.32 197,440 163,278 13.06 12,502 1996 64,792.38 39,854 33,712 34,320 13.08 2,624 1998 380.00 223 189 210 13.12 16 1999 1,985,695.00 1,137,398 962,099 1,122,880 13.13 85,520 2002 13,297 1,396 30,185.00 15,720 18,397 13.18 2003 419,887.86 210,393 177,967 262,916 13.19 19,933 2004 3,336,963.09 1,599,069 1,352,617 2,151,195 13.21 162,846 115,467.62 44,517 76,724 13.22 2005 52,628 5,804 2007 319,765.64 128,644 108,817 226,937 13.25 17,127 2008 38,247.48 14,234 12,040 28,120 13.26 2,121 2009 5,684,731.37 1,925,649 1,628,863 4,340,105 13.27 327,061 2010 1,991,547.56 601,303 508,629 1,582,496 13.28 119,164 165,964 140,385 528,014 39,730 2011 636,571.01 13.29 1,428,482 1,208,321 5,775,214 434,227 2012 6,650,986.04 13.30 97,224 82,240 13.31 40,808 2013 595,614.98 543,156 2014 1,500,354.55 156,576 132,444 1,442,928 13.32 108,328 2015 2,879,014.14 107,194 90,673 2,932,292 13.33 219,977 41,452,992.23 18,841,488 15,937,592 27,588,050 2,105,633 BROWN UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2035 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 443,972 23,810,289.08 17,337,057 17,550,961 7,449,843 16.78 1971 1972 227,473.81 164,375 166,403 72,444 16.89 4,289 2,324 1973 121,887.17 87,414 88,493 39,489 16.99 16,383 16,585 7,594 444 1974 23,028.00 17.09 1975 413.00 291 295 139 17.18 8 8,346,832.00 5,838,868 5,910,908 2,853,266 165,120 1976 17.28 6,017 1977 300,180.00 208,113 210,681 104,508 17.37 328,422.00 221,265 223,995 120,848 17.61 6,862 1980 831.05 554 561 17.69 1981 312 18 1,169,576 37,721 1,751,913.00 1,155,322 669,932 17.76 1982 137,557 1983 208,501.00 135,881 81,369 17.84 4,561 380,787 1984 583,948.05 376,146 232,359 17.90 12,981 75,286 47,503 17.97 1985 116,941.74 74,368 2,643 4,008 2,616 1986 6,308.00 3,959 18.03 145 1987 1,331,048.28 823,774 833,938 563,663 18.09 31,159 1988 825,544.36 503,389 509,600 357,222 18.15 19,682 1990 642,103.72 379,121 383,799 290,410 18.26 15,904 1991 23,220.54 13,472 13,638 10,743 18.31 587 1992 12,776,750.40 7,274,737 7,364,492 6,051,096 18.36 329,580 1993 2,346,857.63 1,309,550 1,325,707 1,138,493 18.41 61,841 1994 3,077,923.00 1,681,031 1,530,048 18.46 82,885 1,701,771 1995 750,300.20 18.50 20,669 400,502 405,443 382,372 1997 4,676,406.78 2,370,412 2,399,658 2,510,569 18.59 135,049 1998 68,370.00 33,684 34,100 37,689 18.62 2,024 191,849 194,216 227,708 18.66 1999 401,832.00 12,203 2000 127,001.94 58,579 59,302 74,050 18.70 3,960 2001 251,033.71 111,539 112,915 150,670 18.73 8,044 2002 95,234.56 40,562 41,062 58,934 18.77 3,140 2003 391,655.38 159,322 161,288 249,950 18.80 13,295 86,283.64 33,332 33,743 3,019 2004 56,855 18.83 3,019,751.72 1,100,817 1,114,399 2,056,340 109,032 2005 18.86 3,135,165.45 1,069,447 1,082,642 2,209,282 116,955 2006 18.89 2007 8,078,544.98 2,553,818 2,585,327 5,897,145 18.92 311,688 2008 1,093,013.42 316,434 320,338 827,326 18.94 43,681 64,021 193,215 18.97 10,185 2009 245,739.33 64,811 2010 1,209,243.62 277,456 280,879 988,827 18.99 52,071 2,937,605 2011 3,445,815.41 672,208 680,502 19.02 154,448 2012 126,967,027.11 20,149,286 20,397,887 112,917,491 19.04 5,930,540 BROWN UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2035 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 2013 27,923,468.83 25,975,737 1,362,840 3,303,151 3,343,905 19.06 2014 2,079,275.62 155,185 157,100 2,026,140 19.08 106,192 5,044,433 2015 94,144,235.91 2,472,275 2,502,778 96,348,670 19.10 335,039,815.44 73,138,949 74,041,334 277,750,472 14,672,211 BROWN UNITS 1, 2 AND 3 SCRUBBER INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2035 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 1994 5,159,404.89 2,817,848 4,831,798 585,578 18.46 31,721 32,323,114.73 7,416,409 12,717,005 21,222,266 18.99 1,117,550 2010 69,182 2012 254,234.17 40,346 197,764 19.04 10,387 2013 295,455,751.48 34,950,347 59,929,777 250,298,762 19.06 13,132,149 2014 815,518.70 60,865 104,366 751,929 19.08 39,409 2015 551,915.65 24,853 554,658 19.10 29,040 14,494 334,559,939.62 45,300,309 77,676,980 273,610,957 14,360,256 GHENT UNIT 1 SCRUBBER INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 1997 21,463,096.55 11,384,464 17,193,704 5,771,809 17.69 326,275 12,043.79 2,929 4,424 8,463 18.05 2010 469 157,893 573,827 31,756 2011 759,148.82 238,462 18.07 2012 115,925,898.17 19,576,105 29,565,358 94,475,353 18.09 5,222,518 29,085 133,687 7,382 2013 152,123.49 19,258 18.11 2014 67,811.53 5,408 8,168 64,391 18.13 3,552 2015 452,417.04 12,727 19,221 464,865 18.15 25,612 138,832,539.39 31,158,784 47,058,422 101,492,395 5,617,564

GHENT UNIT 1 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 40,658 1958 50,033.00 45,170 8,366 14.49 577 1974 49,030,601.98 36,090,171 40,095,044 12,367,700 16.35 756,434 1979 153,844.00 108,503 120,543 44,070 16.75 2,631 376,556 8,480 1980 485,218.64 338,944 142,628 16.82 1981 6,294.00 4,352 4,835 1,900 16.89 112 40,874.00 747 1982 27,963 31,066 12,669 16.96 1983 0 0.16 705.60 472 524 231 17.08 14 1984 3,913.34 2,586 2,873 1,314 17.14 77 1985 20,989.71 13,691 15,210 7,249 17.20 421 1986 122,601 136,206 67,613 17.25 3,920 1987 190,485.08 58,861 1989 84,769.00 52,982 31,841 17.35 1,835 39,307 43,669 24,717 1,421 1990 63,912.00 17.40 187,660 208,484 123,686 7,088 1991 310,440.00 17.45 1992 354,903.01 210,702 234,083 145,663 17.49 8,328 1993 90,815.89 52,893 58,762 38,411 17.53 2,191 1994 610,532.00 348,251 386,896 266,373 17.57 15,161 1995 8,510,654.34 4,747,531 5,274,358 3,832,043 17.61 217,606 1996 780,407.52 424,950 472,106 362,930 17.65 20,563 1998 134,109.00 69,190 76,868 66,629 17.72 3,760 1999 149,045.50 74,552 82,825 76,654 17.76 4,316 20,219 20,035 17.79 2000 37,620.04 18,199 1,126 2001 4,796,617.93 2,236,281 2,484,438 2,647,943 17.82 148,594 2002 3,272,250.00 1,464,877 1,627,432 1,873,875 17.85 104,979 1,558,877.17 666,866 740,867 927,131 17.88 51,853 2003 2004 53,736,563.83 21,852,737 24,277,703 33,220,420 17.91 1,854,853 2005 6,533,312.05 2,510,969 2,789,608 4,201,036 17.93 234,302 2006 2,661,176.28 958,255 1,064,591 1,782,867 17.96 99,269 52,820 2007 1,359,443.47 454,462 504,893 949,712 17.98 304,247 338,009 725,160 40,264 2008 993,616.17 18.01 943,941 1,048,689 2,609,715 144,743 2009 3,419,068.72 18.03 4,229,579.47 1,028,726 1,142,882 3,382,768 187,411 2010 18.05 2011 5,070,156.45 1,054,525 1,171,544 4,253,523 18.07 235,391 2012 30,045,027.82 5,073,626 5,636,639 26,511,541 18.09 1,465,536 1,558,285.23 1,448,209 2013 197,266 219,156 18.11 79,967 2014 2,380,884.08 189,869 210,938 2,336,607 18.13 128,881 4,628,623 5,142,254 170,917,969 9,416,968 2015 164,542,264.61 18.15 347,267,291.09 86,541,428 96,144,803 275,431,198 15,302,639 GHENT UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7

1977	58,730,215.55	42,176,587	44,740,983	18,100,348	16.60	1,090,382
1978	378,364.00	269,302	285,676	119,174	16.68	7,145
1979	182,288.33	128,564	136,381	58,668	16.75	3,503
1980	41,332.94	28,873	30,629	13,598	16.82	808
1981	6,292.00	4,351	4,616	2,117	16.89	125
1982	74,950.00	51,276	54,394	25,803	16.96	1,521
1986	625,102.42	407,750	432,542	236,318	17.20	13,739
1987	303,212.93	195,156	207,022	117,416	17.25	6,807
1988	440,286.00	279,385	296,372	174,734	17.30	10,100
1989	22,395.85	13,998	14,849	9,114	17.35	525
1990	3,078.00	1,893	2,008	1,285	17.40	74
1991	159,055.00	96,148	101,994	68,195	17.45	3,908
1992	8,980.53	5,332	5,656	3,953	17.49	226
1994	624,766.08	356,371	378,039	290,461	17.57	16,532
1995	192,226.00	107,230	113,750	91,932	17.61	5,220
1996	1,317,733.68	717,536	761,163	648,812	17.65	36,760
1997	1,696,598.00	899,910	954,626	860,734	17.69	48,657
1998	31,096.00	16,043	17,018	16,254	17.72	917
1999	1,074,948.00	537,681	570,373	579,822	17.76	32,648
2000	18,464.61	8,932	9,475	10,282	17.79	578
2001	406,215.00	189,386	200,901	233,749	17.82	13,117
2002	5,238,048.00	2,344,899	2,487,472	3,117,239	17.85	174,635
2003	281,282.34	120,329	127,645	173,327	17.88	9,694
2004	48,776.05	19,835	21,041	31,149	17.91	1,739
2005	2,911,587.84	1,119,020	1,187,058	1,928,341	17.93	107,548
2006	388,451.69	139,876	148,381	267,263	17.96	14,881
2007	384,330.33	128,482	136,294	274,940	17.98	15,291
2008	179,568.29	54,984	58,327	133,811	18.01	7,430
2009	322,044.12	88,910	94,316	250,271	18.03	13,881
2010	5,168,023.27	1,256,975	1,333,401	4,196,384	18.05	232,487
2011	696,400.85	144,842	153,649	591,500	18.07	32,734
2012	30,284,534.59	5,114,071	5,425,014	26,979,438	18.09	1,491,401
2013	23,210,479.70	2,938,254	3,116,904	21,718,309	18.11	1,199,244
2014	1,722,539.01	137,367	145,719	1,697,398	18.13	93,624
2015	132,392,306.05	3,724,235	3,950,674	137,709,094	18.15	7,587,278
	269,565,973.05	63,823,783	67,704,359	220,731,232		12,275,159

GHENT UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2037 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2,053,226 1981 130,249,859.69 85,517,200 99,842,747 39,524,603 19.25 1982 4,323,370.79 2,805,349 3,275,291 1,350,715 19.34 69,840 2,913 1983 175,918.00 112,745 131,632 56,601 19.43 6,153,452 7,184,257 3,220,457 165,067 1984 9,724,031.69 19.51 9,506 1985 13,041.58 8,142 4,449 19.59 227 3,596 1,758 1986 5,003.81 3,080 19.67 89 924,026 551,377 1987 1,523,545.00 1,078,816 19.74 27,932 51,742.00 30,371 35,459 19,905 19.89 1,001 1989 148,350.00 85,582 99,918 58,816 19.95 2,948 1990 194,871.00 103,501 120,839 87,673 20.20 4,340 1994 360,166 420,500 322,724 20.25 15,937 1995 694,601.50 1996 328,272.00 165,903 193,694 157,557 20.30 7,761 1,620,817.00 796,396 929,806 804,469 20.35 39,532 1997 106,245 20.40 1998 206,918.25 98,635 115,158 5,208 1999 5,607,517.20 2,586,019 3,019,220 2,980,823 20.45 145,762 2000 72,921.99 32,429 37,861 40,165 20.50 1,959 2002 602,894.00 247,014 288,393 356,704 20.58 17,333 2003 855,281.04 333,984 389,932 525,219 20.62 25,471 2004 71,793,078.90 26,563,102 31,012,861 45,805,733 20.66 2,217,122 2005 3,708,105.24 1,291,517 1,507,867 2,459,805 20.70 118,831 2006 1,083,127.40 352,470 411,515 747,432 20.73 36,056 2007 51,385 59,993 122,826 20.77 5,914 170,859.09 2008 34,203.02 9,391 10,964 25,633 20.80 1,232 217,674 2009 5,797,862.51 1,430,018 1,669,570 4,534,143 20.83 3,722,211.44 805,674 940,638 3,042,129 20.86 2010 145,836 2011 2,923,273.40 538,062 628,196 2,499,706 20.89 119,660 2012 5,638,318.74 839,130 979,698 5,053,303 20.92 241,554 570,854 666,481 4,866,661 20.95 232,299 2013 5,171,161.32 2014 165,523,321.40 11,450,159 13,368,250 163,741,704 20.98 7,804,657 99,066 3,697,434 176,068 2015 3,548,130.68 84,852 21.00 425,512,609.68 144,350,608 168,531,725 286,766,767 13,903,449 GHENT UNIT 4 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2038 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7

1984	124,057,452.69	77,152,000	71,546,986	61,194,489	20.29	3,015,993
1986	209,125.43	126,371	117,190	106,574	20.47	5,206

GHENT UNIT 4 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2038 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 65,656 60,886 2,781 1987 110,311.00 57,147 20.55 1989 864,078.80 497,351 461,219 463,345 20.71 22,373 107,351 5,377 1990 204,757.59 115,761 111,740 20.78 11,877.00 6,109 1991 6,588 6,599 20.85 316 2,463 1992 91,017.00 49,462 45,869 51,520 20.92 107,547.90 55,879 51,819 3,005 1994 63,257 21.05 968,347 54,298 1995 1,910,485.07 897,998 1,146,221 21.11 704,727.26 347,764 322,499 431,559 21.17 20,385 1996 7,924.00 3,684 3,416 5,062 21.28 238 1998 1,429,371.01 642,696 596,005 933,422 21.33 43,761 1999 18,229 16,905 21.38 2000 42,052.00 28,091 1,314 144,187 2001 373,444.57 155,483 255,398 21.43 11,918 323,979 300,442 569,766 26,525 2002 813,279.13 21.48 2003 2,839,191.12 1,077,616 999,328 2,038,606 21.52 94,731 2004 53,556,449.82 19,236,850 17,839,312 39,466,089 21.57 1,829,675 2005 4,307,400.14 1,455,082 1,349,372 3,259,546 21.61 150,835 2006 125,813.69 39,654 36,773 97,847 21.65 4,519 2007 728,088.85 211,825 196,436 582,619 21.69 26,861 2008 413,440.17 109,790 101,814 340,567 21.72 15,680 2009 8,639,729.77 2,055,055 1,905,757 7,338,754 21.76 337,259 2010 3,571,815.82 745,450 691,294 3,130,549 21.79 143,669 2011 1,049,795 5,786,999 21.82 265,215 6,389,527.31 1,132,036 2012 50,751,342.00 7,253,377 6,726,427 47,577,509 21.86 2,176,464 2013 12,001,376.53 1,273,617 1,181,090 11,660,383 21.89 532,681 30,552,155 28,332,572 21.91 2014 460,019,589.15 463,888,388 21,172,450 2015 1,383,225.41 32,339 29,990 1,450,062 21.94 66,092 735,664,440.23 145,704,096 135,118,842 652,042,109 30,032,084 GHENT UNIT 2 SCRUBBER INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 55,782,191.35 31,818,513 56,178,615 3,508,330 17.57 199,677 1994 57,800.67 26,948 47,579 17.82 801 2001 14,267 2002 491,092.43 219,846 388,159 137,310 17.85 7,692 4,303 2003 244,482.98 104,586 184,657 76,940 17.88

399,741

195,969

17.91

10,942

2004

556,738.99

226,406

GHENT UNIT 2 SCRUBBER INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2006 5,824 324 13,411.72 4,829 8,526 17.96 2012 8,815,298.69 1,488,617 2,628,295 6,804,075 18.09 376,124 2013 66,445 251,642 18.11 13,895 297,276.90 37,633 66,258,293.73 33,927,378 59,902,017 10,994,357 613,758 GHENT 3 SCRUBBER INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2037 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2007 110,351,445.96 33,187,635 30,565,215 87,510,832 20.77 4,213,328 1,160,956 6,848,600.71 1,260,563 6,167,047 20.89 295,215 2011 2012 249,577.51 37,144 34,209 232,839 20.92 11,130 2013 222,658.95 24,580 22,638 215,607 20.95 10,292 2014 567,246.36 39,240 36,139 570,814 20.98 27,208 2015 221,002.85 5,285 4,867 231,606 21.00 11,029 118,460,532.34 34,554,447 31,824,024 94,928,746 4,568,202 GHENT 4 SCRUBBER INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2038 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2011 243,442.48 43,131 92,184 168,299 21.82 7,713 2012 252,238,345.08 36,049,879 77,049,557 192,845,472 21.86 8,821,842 83,221 177,869 21.89 30,207 2013 784,199.26 661,225 2014 435,675.38 28,935 61,843 404,330 21.91 18,454 253,701,662.20 36,205,166 77,381,453 194,079,326 8,878,216 3,711,487,554.46 806,399,539 985,215,162 2,995,249,352 137,461,324 COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 21.8 3.70

TRIMBLE COUNTY UNIT 2 ASH POND INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-S4 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2066 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0 676,102 3,934,563 50.49 2011 4,610,665.23 77,928 377,291 4,610,665.23 377,291 676,102 3,934,563 77,928 TYRONE UNIT 3 ASH POND INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-S4 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0 2005 170,126.36 170,126 170,126 172,621 2007 172,621.19 172,621 2008 8,648.65 8,649 8,649 2009 224,059.52 224,060 224,060 575,455.72 575,456 575,456 GREEN RIVER UNIT 3 ASH POND INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-S4 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0 1978 931,932.13 931,932 931,932 1985 296.57 297 297 5,030 5,030 1997 5,030.40 2004 49,756.95 49,757 49,757 26,461.24 26,461 2005 26,461 2007 72,732.11 72,732 72,732 246,680.85 130,846.99 246,681 246,681 2009 2010 130,847 130,847 334,280.60 334,281 334,281 2011 33,823.14 33,823 2012 33,823 1,831,840.98 1,831,841 1,831,841

PINEVILLE UNIT 3 ASH POND INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-S4 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0 1977 50,117.00 50,117 50,117 41,149 41,149 1978 41,148.89 91,266 91,266 91,265.89 BROWN UNIT 1 ASH POND INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-S4 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2023 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0 7,598,416 1,700,699 7.50 1993 9,299,115.00 6,974,336 226,760 9,299,115.00 6,974,336 7,598,416 1,700,699 226,760 BROWN UNIT 2 ASH POND INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-S4 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2029 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0 1994 3,909,061.67 2,401,297 3,256,464 652,598 13.50 48,341 3,909,061.67 2,401,297 3,256,464 652,598 48,341 BROWN UNIT 3 ASH POND INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-S4 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2035 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0 2008 19,802,080.26 5,500,622 6,026,115 13,775,965 19.50 706,460 19,802,080.26 5,500,622 6,026,115 13,775,965 706,460 GHENT UNIT 1 ASH POND INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-S4 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0 1974 1,777,792.39 1,230,463 1,464,285 313,507 18.46 16,983 1,777,792.39 1,230,463 1,464,285 313,507 16,983 GHENT UNIT 4 ASH POND INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-S4 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2038 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0 199416,544,368.688,084,2407,960,2668,584,10322.50381,516200416,148,295.195,461,9995,378,23710,770,05822.50478,669 32,692,663.87 13,546,239 13,338,503 19,354,161 860,185 GHENT UNIT 2 SCRUBBER ASH POND INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-S4 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0 1994 1,901,133.18 1,021,859 1,901,133 1,901,133.18 1,021,859 1,901,133 76,491,074.19 33,550,670 36,759,581 39,731,493 1,936,657

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 20.5 2.53

TYRONE UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 2009 88,941 88,941 80,855.84 2011 10,306.64 11,337 11,338 100,279 91,162.48 100,278 TYRONE UNITS 1 AND 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 35,483 35,483 1973 32,257.44 1974 3,680.00 4,048 4,048 35,937.44 39,531 39,531 GREEN RIVER UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 2012 10,061.86 11,068 11,068 2013 31,239.04 34,363 34,363 41,300.90 45,431 45,431 GREEN RIVER UNIT 4 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 1965 0.10 0 7,027 7,027 1975 6,388.26 1,272.00 1,399 1,399 1977 4,814 1979 4,376.00 4,814 2,331.62 2,565 2,565 1980 5,272.42 5,800 5,800 1981 1985 692.53 762 762 1988 83,465.37 91,812 91,812 2001 18,275.84 20,103 20,103 76,387.85 84,027

84,027

2005

GREEN RIVER UNIT 4 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 2007 875 875 795.41 367,006 2012 333,641.83 367,006 2013 66,416.30 73,058 73,058 599,315.53 659,248 659,247 GREEN RIVER UNITS 1 AND 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 1974 27,465.06 30,212 30,212 1975 32,966.94 36,264 36,264 1977 91,811.76 100,993 100,993 152,243.76 167,469 167,468 PINEVILLE UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 1951 5,844.00 6,428 6,428 7,129.00 7,842 1963 7,842 1,082.00 1970 1,190 1,190 1975 8,772.00 9,649 9,649 20.00 22 22 1976 2,577.11 2,835 2,835 1978 1979 8,108.00 8,919 8,919 2,003 1988 1,821.00 2,003 1995 31,090.00 34,199 34,199 1997 6,678.00 7,346 7,346 PINEVILLE UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 10,484.00 11,532 11,532 2000 57,154 2002 51,958.50 57,154 2011 9,638.92 10,603 10,603 145,202.53 159,722 159,723

1,065,162.64 1,171,679 1,171,679

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 0.0 0.00

TRIMBLE COUNTY UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 60-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2066 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -11 1990 10,495,573.59 4,402,515 123,527 4,416,431 7,247,571 35.64 2008 10,044,788.71 1,525,504 2,503,424 8,646,292 43.09 200,657 63,278,122 1,438,466 2011 66,353,243.45 6,321,560 10,373,978 43.99 2,709 4,446 35,394 44.27 800 2012 35,891.34 131,305 2,527,821 56,425 2014 2,395,609.34 80,013 44.80 581,903.51 10,949 634,964 14,095 2015 6,672 45.05 89,907,009.94 12,352,889 20,271,673 79,525,108 1,833,970 BROWN UNIT 1 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 60-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2023 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 1956 3,283,253.45 3,029,003 2,671,922 775,494 6.60 117,499 1959 14,882.13 13,650 12,041 3,585 6.71 534 4,573 5,774.91 5,184 1,491 6.98 214 1968 9,584 8,454 3,581 493 1985 11,462.31 7.26 32,671.87 24,609 21,708 12,598 7.36 1,712 1996 17,942.90 13,315 11,745 7,095 7.37 963 1997 71,104 62,722 7.39 2001 103,385.99 45,834 6,202 2004 163,261.40 103,095 90,941 80,483 7.41 10,861 199,672 2009 467,034.49 226,357 290,714 7.43 39,127 2010 0.03 0 2012 1,851,245.33 614,593 542,140 1,401,667 7.44 188,396 2013 77,712.20 20,337 17,940 63,658 7.44 8,556 262,052.93 234,929 2014 45,602 40,226 7.45 31,534 2015 132,835 117,175 2,035,400 7.45 2,050,071.73 273,208 8,340,751.67 4,309,268 3,801,260 4,956,529 679,299 BROWN UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 60-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2029 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 1963 4,017,807.85 3,336,822 4,069,971 148,727 11.28 13,185 26,569 1965 26,462.00 21,783 1,216 11.46 106 1,495 1985 8,768.76 6,323 7,712 12.67 118 1990 23,666.17 16,098 19,635 5,215 12.84 406

BROWN	UNIT 2					
INTER	IM SURVIVOR CURVE	E IOWA 60-R2				
PROBAI	BLE RETIREMENT YE	EAR 6-2029				
NET SA	ALVAGE PERCENT	-5				
1994	1,497,407.00	957,328	1,167,667	404,610	12.95	31,244
1995	574,163.49	360,228	439,375	163,496	12.98	12,596
1996	32,822.53	20,191	24,627	9,836	13.00	757
1997	33,091.00	19,907	24,281	10,465	13.03	803
2002	1,508,264.00	785,155	957,665	626,012	13.13	47,678
2003	409,883.72	205,170	250,249	180,129	13.15	13,698
2004	1,221,923.10	585,596	714,260	568,759	13.16	43,219
2005	146,394.62	66,726	81,387	72,328	13.18	5,488
2006	632,295.16	271,977	331,734	332,176	13.20	25,165
2007	2,547.40	1,025	1,250	1,425	13.21	108
2009	927,175.48	313,887	382,853	590,682	13.24	44,613
2010	840,714.12	253,570	309,283	573,467	13.25	43,281
2011	13,859.99	3,605	4,397	10,156	13.27	765
2012	364,931.03	78,287	95,488	287,690	13.28	21,663
2013	35,612.96	5,800	7,074	30,319	13.29	2,281
2014	1,106,284.24	115,614	141,016	1,020,582	13.30	76,735
2015	317,590.08	11,842	14,444	319,026	13.31	23,969
	13,741,664.70	7,436,934	9,070,939	5,357,809		407,878
BROWN	UNIT 3					
INTER	IM SURVIVOR CURVE	E IOWA 60-R2				
PROBAI	BLE RETIREMENT YE	EAR 6-2035				
NET SA	ALVAGE PERCENT	-5				
1971	6,690,425.21	4,900,884	6,258,370	766,576	16.04	47,792
1972	12,875.38	9,359	11,951	1,568	16.18	97
1973	2,376.00	1,713	2,187	307	16.32	19
1984	13,467.21	8,695	11,103	3,037	17.53	173
1993	6,448.62	3,603	4,601	2,170	18.19	119
1994	191,259.00	104,578	133,545	67,277	18.25	3,686
1995	421,519.00	225,214	287,596	154,999	18.31	8,465
1997	10,429,790.49	5,294,396	6,760,880	4,190,400	18.41	227,615
1998	297,088.00	146,469	187,039	124,903	18.46	6,766
1999	68,653.00	32,795	41,879	30,207	18.51	1,632
2003	120,057.33	48,879	62,418	63,642	18.68	3,407
2004	72,895.42	28,183	35,989	40,551	18.72	2,166
2005	4,204,448.97	1,532,995	1,957,616	2,457,055	18.76	130,973
2006	1,419,771.42	484,437	618,620	872,140	18.80	46,390
2008	781,074.49	226,134	288,770	531,358	18.86	28,174

BROWN UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 60-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2035 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 211,402 581,407 30,779 2009 810,823.83 269,958 18.89 2011 407,184.46 79,673 101,741 325,802 18.95 17,193 3,401,970 749,322 2012 16,784,850.43 2,664,058 14,222,123 18.98 7,157 9,139 2,866 2013 60,585.16 54,475 19.01 2014 1,314,686.65 97,734 124,805 1,255,616 19.03 65,981 44,386 1,370,826 2015 1,347,820.36 34,758 19.06 71,922 45,458,100.43 16,143,116 20,614,566 27,116,439 1,445,537 GHENT UNIT 1 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 60-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 1974 13,820,013.46 10,214,702 11,887,398 2,900,016 15.78 183,778 1975 38,921.00 28,528 33,200 8,446 15.90 531 156.00 113 132 35 16.01 2 1976 18,086 21,978.00 15,541 5,431 16.32 333 1979 2,216 2,579 806 16.41 49 1980 3,163.50 156,856.25 103,829 120,831 47,005 16.83 2,793 1985 1989 252,974.07 158,271 184,188 86,494 17.11 5,055 1992 58,228.11 34,597 40,262 22,042 17.29 1,275 1994 1,803,234.05 1,029,425 1,197,997 731,463 17.39 42,062 1995 13,200.94 7,369 8,576 5,549 17.44 318 1996 32,637.46 17,784 20,696 14,226 17.49 813 2001 424,030.20 197,878 230,281 223,431 17.70 12,623 2002 162,462.00 72,758 84,672 89,162 17.74 5,026 484,766 564,148 647,978 17.78 36,444 2003 1,132,828.50 2004 1,385,035.03 563,615 655,909 826,078 17.81 46,383 2006 1,501,464.76 540,690 629,230 977,337 17.88 54,661 2008 11,574,683.26 3,543,447 4,123,700 8,261,211 17.94 460,491 2009 426,823.12 117,902 137,209 319,492 17.96 17,789 2011 3,073,590.83 638,345 742,876 2,545,866 18.02 141,280 58,830.81 9,933 11,560 18.04 2,849 2012 51,389 52,270 327,847 2013 355,249.66 44,915 18.06 18,153 22,861 18.09 2014 23,384.79 1,857 2,161 1,264 2015 2,428,504.79 78,080 2,520,420 67,093 18.11 139,173 17,895,574 20,826,042 20,634,586 38,748,250.59 1,173,145

GHENT UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 60-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 14,022,022 291,607 17,497,877.92 12,605,826 4,700,708 16.12 1977 1978 4,313,274.00 3,079,310 3,425,254 1,189,950 16.22 73,363 349 1979 20,087.00 14,204 15,800 5,693 16.32 1,764 40 1980 2,264.00 1,586 658 16.41 1981 899.00 623 693 269 16.50 16 128,384.83 84,982 94,529 42,843 2,546 1985 16.83 1993 11,440.84 6,667 7,416 4,826 17.34 278 2,506,918.63 1,366,041 1,519,508 1,162,895 17.49 66,489 1996 29,881.11 15,858 17,640 14,333 17.54 817 1997 1,809 64,136.87 33,101 36,820 31,807 17.58 1998 377,726 339,576 348,593 17.63 19,773 1999 678,802.78 68,746 17.74 2002 137,999.16 61,803 78,913 4,448 387,369 430,888 587,674 17.81 32,997 2004 951,927.36 196,011 294,741 16,512 2005 458,645.99 176,214 17.85 2006 172,946.00 62,279 69,276 115,777 17.88 6,475 2009 2,195,130.77 606,364 674,486 1,674,304 17.96 93,224 2011 241,196.39 50,093 55,721 202,359 18.02 11,230 2012 902,565.37 152,395 169,516 796,229 18.04 44,137 2013 1,341,650.30 169,626 188,683 1,246,883 18.06 69,041 6,279 2014 115,704.20 9,187 10,219 113,584 18.09 2015 54,523.20 1,506 56,665 3,129 1,675 18.11 31,826,255.72 19,224,610 21,384,390 12,669,704 744,559 GHENT UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 60-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2037 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 1981 23,966,739.13 15,805,420 19,182,251 6,462,160 18.70 345,570 1982 480,015.00 312,736 379,552 134,064 18.82 7,123 1983 29,912.17 19,251 23,364 8,642 18.93 457 1984 7,192,035.00 4,568,035 5,543,997 2,151,481 19.04 112,998 156,856.24 98,253 119,245 48,591 19.15 2,537 1985 26,904 32,652 19.35 759 1987 44,239.03 14,684 2,196,292.70 1,140,565 1,384,247 965,786 20.01 48,265 1995 1,032 20.07 51 1996 2,264.00 1,146 1,391 33,690 1,512 1999 60,118.00 27,759 30,637 20.26 2003 555,078.69 216,946 263,297 330,638 20.47 16,152 424,332 585,323 2004 943,602.66 349,633 20.52 28,525 GHENT UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 60-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2037 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 215,783 261,885 400,454 19,468 2005 619,008.50 20.57 2006 365,407.85 119,024 144,454 246,533 20.61 11,962 448,399 41,905 2007 1,228,187.47 369,463 865,762 20.66 449,739 545,826 1,405,910 20.74 67,787 2009 1,824,052.27 1,187,338 2011 1,402,218.14 257,929 313,036 20.81 57,056 1,314,528.73 195,791 237,622 1,168,924 56,090 2012 20.84 58,750 496,442 2013 530,602.17 71,302 20.88 23,776 2014 156,580.41 10,865 13,186 154,355 20.91 7,382 43,067,738.16 24,243,992 29,423,726 16,658,754 849,375 GHENT UNIT 4 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 60-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2038 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 28,492,170 807,596 1984 41,557,409.01 25,949,718 15,974,257 19.78 4,690 1985 236,810.00 145,811 160,097 93,290 19.89 34,231 20,774 20.01 1,038 1986 51,406.00 31,176 65,193.00 38,939 42,754 27,002 20.11 1,343 1987 75,365 1989 118,897.45 68,640 51,855 20.32 2,552 1991 21,490.58 11,947 13,118 9,877 20.51 482 4,551 1993 194,113.31 103,448 113,583 94,118 20.68 1994 321,113.00 167,209 183,591 159,999 20.76 7,707 1996 33,858.00 16,744 18,385 17,844 20.91 853 2000 676.00 293 322 402 21.18 19 114,566 2003 3,747,103.58 1,422,856 1,562,262 2,447,139 21.36 41,874 21.41 2004 106,038.93 38,137 71,588 3,344 2005 951,102.73 321,933 353,475 664,205 21.46 30,951 2006 1,380,479.45 435,734 478,426 998,687 21.51 46,429 2007 391,047.02 113,961 125,126 293,294 21.56 13,604 2008 399,683.45 106,244 116,653 311,008 21.60 14,399 2009 1,462,218.47 348,305 382,431 1,182,143 21.65 54,602 2011 9,957.80 1,763 1,936 8,719 21.73 401 2012 3,951,908.24 565,356 620,747 3,607,794 21.77 165,723

GHENT	UNIT 4					
INTER	IM SURVIVOR CURV	7E IOWA 60-F	2			
PROBA	BLE RETIREMENT Y	YEAR 6-2038	}			
NET S	ALVAGE PERCENT	-7				
2013	766,472.18	81,299	89,264	730,861	21.81	33,510
2014	2,164,941.54	144,225	158,356	2,158,132	21.84	98,816
2015	25,437.69	596	654	26,564	21.87	1,215
	57 957 357 43	30 114 334	33 064 819	28 949 553		1 408 391
	57,557,557.15	50,111,551	55,001,015	20,717,555		1,100,571
	329,047,128.64	131,720,717	158,457,415	195,868,482		8,542,154
	COMPOSITE REMAIN	NING LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCENT	22.9	2.60

TRIMBLE COUNTY UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2066 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -11 9,229,511.61 3,816,787 4,210,142 6,034,616 147,582 1990 40.89 2008 28,344.56 4,270 4,710 26,752 47.00 569 3,748,855 3,398,598 36,182,970 759,827 2011 35,974,616.47 47.62 89,936 81,533 1,117,960 47.80 2012 1,088,194.59 23,388 2013 159,449.60 8,665 9,558 167,431 47.98 3,490 447,854.18 480,657 16,461 9,985 2014 14,923 48.14 228,635.93 5,196 2015 2,548 2,811 250,975 48.30 47,156,606.94 7,327,324 8,082,472 44,261,362 950,037 TRIMBLE COUNTY UNIT 2 SCRUBBER INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2066 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -11 1990 1,415,469.10 585,355 751,018 820,153 40.89 20,058 1,415,469.10 751,018 820,153 20,058 585,355 BROWN UNIT 1 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2023 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 1956 965,068.08 898,168 1,012,485 837 6.88 122 1958 96,451.16 89,402 100,781 493 6.95 71 715 806 7.09 2 1963 780.00 13 65,705 195 1965 63,901.00 58,286 1,392 7.14 2,178 7.19 9 1968 2,135.00 1,932 64 57,601 7.34 1979 58,759.52 51,097 4,097 558 1989 1,850.00 1,513 1,706 237 7.41 32 1,069 1992 1,344.04 1,205 206 7.43 28 1995 1,428,056.08 1,097,154 1,236,797 262,661 7.44 35,304 2001 68,330.19 47,241 53,254 18,493 7.47 2,476 2006 767,016.47 449,749 506,992 298,375 7.48 39,890 2009 166,049.72 80,931 91,232 83,120 7.48 11,112 9,545 2010 19,084.61 8,467 10,494 7.49 1,401 2011 53,830.80 21,155 23,848 32,675 7.49 4,362
BROWN UNIT 1 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2023 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 7,180 1,717 2012 19,084.61 6,369 12,859 7.49 2014 79,740.42 13,970 15,748 67,979 7.49 9,076 2015 433,058.83 28,456 32,078 422,634 7.49 56,426 4,224,540.53 2,855,674 3,219,138 1,216,630 162,781 BROWN UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2029 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 1948 384.00 341 403 817,849.45 1963 686,195 825,252 33,490 12.04 2,782 1,103.00 917 1,103 55 12.20 5 1965 2 1966 397.00 329 396 21 12.27 1970 793.56 644 775 59 12.52 5 38,251.57 28,139 33,841 6,323 13.06 484 1984 119,767 144,038 1994 185,597.00 50,839 13.27 3,831 12,605.00 7,982 9,600 3,636 13.29 274 1995 36,014.00 21,865 26,296 11,519 13.32 865 1997 10,344 1998 14,507.07 8,601 4,888 13.33 367 2005 30,977.05 14,236 17,121 15,405 13.40 1,150 72,061 2010 105,240.55 31,964 38,441 13.44 5,362 2011 34,981.18 9,177 11,037 25,694 13.45 1,910 2012 1,109,729.78 240,058 288,706 876,511 13.45 65,168 2014 20,568.37 2,153 2,589 19,007 13.46 1,412 2,408,998.58 1,172,368 1,409,941 1,119,508 83,617 BROWN UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2035 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 1972 4,207,199.70 3,086,063 4,417,560 1973 69,444.66 50,550 72,917 1974 17,025.00 12,289 17,876 1984 4,045.00 2,639 4,247 1985 798.00 514 838 1988 8,408.74 5,193 8,817 13 18.69 1

BROWN	UNIT 3					
INTER	IM SURVIVOR CURVE	IOWA 70-R3	3			
PROBA	BLE RETIREMENT YE	CAR 6-2035				
NET SA	ALVAGE PERCENT	-5				
1989	8,164.40	4,963	8,426	147	18.74	8
1990	9,591.76	5,733	9,733	338	18.79	18
1991	5,344.58	3,138	5,328	284	18.83	15
1997	778,846.00	399,449	678,174	139,614	19.05	7,329
2003	45,349.90	18,637	31,641	15,976	19.22	831
2004	18,213.04	7,107	12,066	7,058	19.24	367
2005	6,057.20	2,230	3,786	2,574	19.26	134
2007	1,652,556.67	527,496	895,569	839,615	19.30	43,503
2010	208,220.77	48,204	81,840	136,792	19.34	7,073
2011	163,301.43	32,164	54,607	116,859	19.36	6,036
2012	1,510,611.21	241,569	410,130	1,176,012	19.37	60,713
2013	14,410.13	1,723	2,925	12,205	19.38	630
2014	100,287.63	7,561	12,837	92,465	19.39	4,769
2015	131,881.19	3,480	5,908	132,567	19.40	6,833
	8,959,757.01	4,460,702	6,735,226	2,672,519		138,260
BROWN INTERI	UNITS 1, 2 AND 3 IM SURVIVOR CURVE	SCRUBBER	3			
PROBAL	BLE RETIREMENT YE	AR 6-2035				
NEI SP	ALVAGE PERCENT	-5				
2013	29,308,888.08	3,503,658	5,739,630	25,034,702	19.38	1,291,780
	29,308,888.08	3,503,658	5,739,630	25,034,702		1,291,780
GHENT	UNIT 1 SCRUBBER					
INTER	IM SURVIVOR CURVE	E IOWA 70-R3	3			
PROBAI	BLE RETIREMENT YE	EAR 6-2034				
NET SA	ALVAGE PERCENT	-7				
1997	3,016,784.27	1,617,982	2,501.892	726.067	18.11	40,092
2011	5,833.85	1,221	1,888	4,354	18.38	237
2012	9,121,453.85	1,553,004	2,401,417	7,358,539	18.39	400,138
	12,144,071.97	3,172,207	4,905,197	8,088,960		440,467

GHENT	UNIT 1					
INTERI	IM SURVIVOR CURVE	E IOWA 70-R	3			
PROBA	BLE RETIREMENT YE	EAR., 6-2034	-			
NET SA	ALVAGE PERCENT	-7				
1974	6,397,687.82	4,775,713	6,515,087	330,439	16.89	19,564
1978	869,693.72	627,485	856,023	74,549	17.21	4,332
1994	911,155.00	525,500	716,894	258,042	18.02	14,320
1995	70.00	. 39	53	. 22	18.05	. 1
1996	15,852.00	8,727	11,905	5,056	18.08	280
2000	14,398.00	7,036	9,599	5,807	18.19	319
2004	33,927.95	13,941	19,018	17,284	18.27	946
2005	160,601.93	62,293	84,981	86,863	18.29	4,749
2007	53,989.17	18,220	24.856	32,912	18.32	1.797
2009	84,877.13	23,647	32,260	58,559	18.35	3,191
2011	268,831.65	56,270	76,764	210,886	18.38	11,474
2012	178,069.98	30,318	41,360	149,175	18.39	8,112
2013	43,107.20	5,498	7,500	38,624	18.40	2,099
2014	33,762,45	2.705	3,690	32,436	18.41	1.762
2015	2,659,970.72	73,744	100,602	2.745.566	18.42	149,054
2020	2,000,000,2	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	200,002	2,,10,000	10111	112,001
	11,725,994.72	6,231,136	8,500,593	4,046,221		222,000
GHENT	UNIT 2					
INTERI	IM SURVIVOR CURVE	E IOWA 70-R	3			
PROBA	BLE RETIREMENT YE	EAR., 6-2034	-			
NET SA	ALVAGE PERCENT	-7				
1977	9,885,751.20	7,195,834	8,891,124	1,686,629	17.14	98,403
1984	2,106,460.46	1,427,087	1,763,299	490,614	17.59	27,892
1989	42,801.92	27,078	33,457	12,341	17.83	692
1996	44,978.99	24,762	30,596	17,532	18.08	970
1997	152,868.92	81,988	101,304	62,266	18.11	3,438
2007	95,312.10	32,166	39,744	62,240	18.32	3,397
2009	292,925.23	81,611	100,838	212,592	18.35	11,585
2010	60,449.95	14,847	18,345	46,337	18.36	2,524
2011	1,111,858.00	232,727	287,556	902,132	18.38	49,082
2012	34,908.72	5,944	7,344	30,008	18.39	1,632
2013	66,340.84	8,461	10,454	60,530	18.40	3,290
2014	81,708.97	6,546	8,088	79,340	18.41	4,310
2015	326,067.39	9,040	11,170	337,722	18.42	18,335
-	,		· -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-,
	14,302,432.69	9,148,091	11,303,320	4,000,283		225,550

GHENT UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2037 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 6,758 1976 639,635.42 449,212 553,032 131,378 19.44 1981 25,051,490.27 16,684,831 20,540,969 6,264,126 19.95 313,991 8,916 1982 687,842.97 452,768 557,410 178,582 20.03 75,710 61,497 1,328 1984 95,821.00 26,819 20.19 42,277 52,048 1987 68,793.51 21,561 20.41 1,056 290 18,279.36 13,614 5,945 1988 11,058 20.47 1,933,342 2000 4,296,425.13 2,380,169 2,217,006 21.04 105,371 2007 51,757.15 15,740 19,378 36,002 21.23 1,696 2012 72,766.46 10,921 13,445 64,415 21.33 3,020 10,609.78 1,460 9,892 21.34 464 2013 1,186 2,462,458.14 211,527 21.36 2014 171,817 2,423,303 113,451 2015 32,239.52 789 971 33,525 21.37 1,569 19,835,438 24,419,733 11,412,554 557,910 33,488,118.71 GHENT UNIT 4 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2038 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 6,806,607 1984 21,606,547.09 13,629,578 16,312,398 21.04 323,508 1985 48,287.00 30,038 35,951 15,716 21.12 744 1988 20,564.21 12,206 14,609 7,395 21.35 346 1991 5,683.09 3,195 3,824 2,257 21.54 105 1993 155,202.00 83,604 100,060 66,006 21.66 3,047 1994 24,278.82 12,776 15,291 10,688 21.71 492 2000 2,476,120.09 1,085,665 1,299,365 1,350,083 21.98 61,423 19,614 22.08 2003 42,697.44 16,388 26,072 1,181 2011 27,699.80 4,951 5,926 23,713 22.29 1,064 2013 13,232.05 1,421 1,701 12,458 22.32 558 2014 2,829,163.88 189,291 226,551 2,800,655 22.34 125,365 2015 216,083.55 5,059 6,055 225,155 22.35 10,074 27,465,559.02 15,074,172 18,041,343 11,346,805 527,907

GHENT UNIT 2 SCRUBBER INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 1,381 4,862 18.38 265 2011 5,833.85 1,221 2012 890,617.40 151,635 171,445 781,515 18.39 42,497 2013 54,747.62 6,983 7,895 50,685 18.40 2,755 951,198.87 159,839 180,721 837,062 45,517 GHENT 3 SCRUBBER INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2037 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2007 11,277,366.96 3,429,621 3,429,052 8,637,731 21.23 406,864 2011 764,631.32 141,860 141,836 676,319 21.31 31,737 12,041,998.28 3,571,481 3,570,888 9,314,050 438,601 GHENT 4 SCRUBBER INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2038 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2011 5,833.83 1,043 1,124 5,118 22.29 230 2012 15,142,207.72 2,187,130 2,356,755 13,845,407 22.30 620,870 15,148,041.55 2,188,173 2,357,879 13,850,525 621,100 220,741,676.05 79,285,618 99,217,099 138,021,334 5,725,585 COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 24.1 2.59

TYRONE UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 27,147 2007 24,678.67 27,147 24,678.67 27,147 27,147 GREEN RIVER UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 1954 17,322.04 19,054 19,054 488 1955 443.76 488 1996 107,389.55 118,129 118,129 2007 40,561.24 44,617 44,617 165,716.59 182,288 182,288 GREEN RIVER UNIT 4 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 1959 16,325.58 17,958 17,958 1995 26,722.51 29,395 29,395 36,949 36,949 2001 33,590.00 18,707 2003 17,006.69 18,707 66,059 60,053.27 2005 66,059 19,724.94 21,697 2006 21,697 79,664.81 87,631 87,631 2009 90,945.25 91,557.59 44,842.47 2010 100,040 100,040 100,713 100,713 2011 49,327 2012 44,842.47 49,326 480,433.11 528,476 528,476 670,828.37 737,911 737,911

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 0.0 0.00

23.50

23.53

23.55

3,151

9,074

6,561

74,047

213,503

154,511

TRIMBLE COUNTY UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 75-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2066 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -11 10,738 11,599 34,430 790 2000 41,467.41 43.58 2002 26,900.64 6,246 6,747 23,113 43.93 526 6,401,250 610,291 2011 6,316,703.85 564,990 45.30 141,308 14,425 15,582 2012 203,432.33 210,228 45.43 4,628 46,694 2013 838,229.79 43,228 883,741 45.56 19,397 27,924 30,163 956,884 20,943 2014 889,231.16 45.69 2015 53,544.80 578 624 58,810 45.81 1,284 8,369,509.98 668,129 721,700 8,568,456 188,876 SYSTEM LABORATORY INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 75-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2040 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -1 1983 229.68 129 134 98 22.43 4 5,917 199 1984 10,283.72 5,716 4,469 22.49 27,039 22.60 966 1986 48,397.00 26,118 21,842 100,806.00 53,528 55,415 46,399 22.66 2,048 1987 3,576.00 1,900 22.76 75 1989 1,835 1,712 20,144 20,854 1990 39,994.08 19,540 22.80 857 1991 72,843.39 35,963 37,231 36,341 22.85 1,590 104 1994 4,476.87 2,066 2,139 2,383 22.98 76 1995 3,198.74 1,439 1,490 1,741 23.02 1996 5,552.69 2,430 2,516 3,093 23.06 134 1997 47,150.16 20,031 20,737 26,885 23.10 1,164 1,692 67,015.37 27,584 28,556 39,129 23.13 1998 25,026 25,908 37,697 1,627 1999 62,975.53 23.17 2000 730.00 279 289 448 23.20 19 1,891 2001 69,759.00 25,608 26,511 43,946 23.24 2002 345,217.94 121,145 125,416 223,255 23.27 9,594 2003 632,334.03 211,051 218,491 420,167 23.30 18,033 2004 199,225.39 62,903 65,120 136,097 23.33 5,834 131,911.92 39,119 40,498 92,733 23.36 3,970 2005 8,977 22,742 23.39 972 2006 31,404.52 8,671 89,149.53 22,690 23,490 66,551 23.42 2,842 2007 2009 226,404.22 46,987 48,643 180,025 23.47 7,670

16,897

39,799

22,458

2010

2011

2012

90,044.40

250,794.23

175,216.25

16,322

38,444

21,693

SYSTEM	I LABORATORY					
INTERI	M SURVIVOR CURVE.	. IOWA 75-R1.	5			
PROBAB	LE RETIREMENT YEA	AR 6-2040				
NET SA	LVAGE PERCENT	-1				
		-				
2013	161,221.62	14,758	15.278	147,556	23.58	6.258
2014	325,883,54	18,557	19,211	309,931	23.60	13,133
2015	38.318.47	771	798	37,903	23.62	1,605
2020	00,010,11			0,7,200	20.02	_,
	3,234,114.29	871,007	901,711	2,364,744		101,143
BROWN	דואדידי 1					
TNTERT	M SURVIVOR CURVE	TOWA 75-R1	5			
PROBAR	LE RETIREMENT YEA	AR = 6-2023				
NET SA	LVAGE PERCENT -	-5				
1101 01		5				
1954	7,812.22	7,212	7.994	209	7.09	29
1955	921.00	849	941	26	7.10	4
1956	150.707.00	138.665	153.701	4.541	7.11	639
1958	497.00	456	505	16	7.14	2
1971	672 26	597	662	44	7 26	6
1980	1.078.00	924	1.024	108	7.32	15
1988	1,387,17	1,133	1,256	201	7 35	27
1990	18,405,00	14.782	16.385	2,940	7.36	399
1992	7,705,00	6.072	6,730	1,360	7.37	185
1994	9,227 37	7,111	7,882	1,807	7 38	245
1995	1,940,96	1,478	1,638	400	7.38	54
1996	2,858,88	2,147	2,380	622	7.38	84
2001	64.870.51	44,472	49,294	18.820	7.40	2.543
2003	118,172.07	76,873	85,209	38,872	7.40	5,253
2005	13.393.06	8,129	9,010	5.052	7.41	682
2007	497 91	275	305	218	7 41	29
2011	8,037,82	3,137	3.477	4,963	7.42	669
2014	37,649.44	6,529	7,237	32,295	7.43	4,347
	115 822 67	220 841	255 621	112 /02		15 010
	440,002.07	32U,041	100,00C	112,493		13,212

BROWN UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 75-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2029 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5

1963	59,546.28	48,828	62,524
1965	541.89	441	569
1968	520.36	418	546

BROWN (	JNIT 2					
INTERIM	I SURVIVOR CURVE.	. IOWA 75-R1.	. 5			
PROBABI	LE RETIREMENT YEA	R 6-2029				
NET SAI	VAGE PERCENT	5				
1969	4,400.82	3,517	4,621			
1970	555.08	441	583			
1995	3,998.73	2,491	4,199			
1996	2.858.69	1.746	2,994	8	13.10	1
1998	5,685,52	3,318	5,689	281	13 12	21
2000	3 709 49	2 050	3 515	380	13.14	29
2000	21 010 50	8 402	14 406	7 655	13.20	580
2012	20 279 74	4 320	7 407	13 887	13.20	1 049
2012	20,279.71	1,520	//10/	13,007	13.21	1,019
	123,107.10	75,972	107,051	22,211		1,680
BROWN I	זאדידי 2					
TNTFRIN	A SIIBVIVOR CURVE	TOWA 75-R1	5			
DROBARI	F RETIREMENT VED	P 6-2035				
NFT CAI	VACE DERCENT -	5				
		5				
1948	3 382 73	2 714	3 423	129	15 95	8
1954	2 001 51	1 569	1 979	123	16 51	3 7
1955	1 111 17	867	1 093	-23	16 60	4
1969	55 586 77	40 304	50 826	7 540	17 59	429
1970	2 634 00	1 897	2 3 9 2	373	17 65	21
1971	373 932 83	267 455	337 278	55 351	$17 \ 71$	3 1 2 5
1972	16 006 07	11 369	14 337	2 469	17.71	139
1973	960 00	677	854	154	17 81	9
1974	3 179 00	2 2 2 4	2 805	533	17.86	30
1076	2,172.00	1 201	1 75/	367	17.00	20
1077	10 063 51	27 250	31 100	7 577	18 00	4.21
1070	1 527 00	1 040	1 21 2	202	18 05	17
1000	1 59/ 00	1 058	1 22/	330	10.05	19
1001	7 296 00	1 793	I,334 6 044	1 617	10.13	29
1001	,200.00	т,795	0,011	207	10.17	11
1002	52 222 00	24 206	12 126	10 7/0	10.21	£00
1001	10 600 00	54,200	43,130	12,740	10.24	146
1005	14 915 00	0,700	0,000	2,002	10.20	210
1006	14,015.00	9,293	114 147	3,03/	10.31 10 25	210
1007	140,230.43	90,510	160,220	39,404	10.35	2,14/
190/ 1000	ZIY,946.UU	134,2/5	110 70C	01,014 40 F10	10,11	3,352
1988 1988	140,004.00	8/,851 105 160	157,786	42,518	10.41	2,310
1909 1909	ZII,Z5U.JI	101 000	15/,83/	03,9/5	10.44	3,469
1990 1991	328,072.94	191,202	241,118 274 551	103,358	10 50	5,596
T 3 3 T	380,519.00	217,888	274,771	124,774	18.50	6,745

BROWN UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 75-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2035 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 80,595 101,636 48,942 2,641 1992 143,407.00 18.53 4,079 1993 213,117.96 117,448 148,110 75,664 18.55 166,307 90,459 4,869 1994 244,539.14 131,878 18.58 214,177 270,091 156,437 8,411 1995 406,217.07 18.60 67,927 85,660 1996 132,026.00 52,967 18.62 2,845 247,261.54 123,844 156,175 103,449 5,547 1997 18.65 1998 28,007.66 13,631 17,190 12,218 18.67 654 78,147.46 36,869 46,494 35,561 18.69 1,903 1999 12,638.00 5,762 7,266 6,004 18.71 321 2000 61,005.75 26,784 33,776 30,280 18.73 1,617 2001 87,467 110,302 217,402.17 117,971 18.77 6,285 2003 33,558 42,319 18.79 2004 87,825.06 49,897 2,656 126,190.46 45,478 57,351 75,149 18.81 3,995 2005 31,453 39,664 58,258 2006 93,259.29 18.83 3,094 2007 109,967.17 34,416 43,401 72,065 18.84 3,825 2008 76,267.72 21,835 27,535 52,546 18.86 2,786 2009 25,225.68 6,492 8,187 18,300 18.88 969 2010 510,629.45 115,907 146,166 389,995 18.89 20,646 2011 184,777.66 35,672 44,985 149,032 18.91 7,881 2012 256,120.18 40,247 50,754 218,172 18.92 11,531 288,496 2013 319,773.21 37,481 47,266 18.94 15,232 2014 23,022 29,032 299,054 18.95 15,781 312,463.22 2015 471,937.93 12,230 15,423 480,112 18.97 25,309 6,381,168.11 2,606,647 3,287,152 3,413,075 181,900 GHENT UNIT 1 SCRUBBER INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 75-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 1997 982,956.01 515,606 929,086 122,677 17.74 6,915 2000 2,454.00 1,174 2,115 510 17.80 29 2011 47,617.08 9,801 17,661 33,290 17.97 1,853 1,033,027.09 526,581 948,862 156,477 8,797 GHENT UNIT 1 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 75-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 1,024,130.37 742,505 1,066,716 29,103 1,708 1974 17.04 173 1975 81,621.12 58,737 84,384 2,950 17.08 8,748 12,568 32 1976 12,253.24 543 17.12 6,482 394 17.20 23 1978 6,426.72 4,512 1983 4,043.88 2,701 3,880 447 17.38 26 74,936.00 67,478 12,704 725 1988 46,969 17.53 1,932 1989 2,178.22 1,345 398 17.55 23 137,000.67 83,256 119,609 26,981 17.58 1,535 1990 52,592.00 29,643 42,586 13,687 17.68 774 1994 11,112.00 6,126 8,801 3,089 17.70 175 1995 153,652.05 82,710 118,825 45,583 17.72 2,572 1996 13,925 17.74 1997 18,479.01 9,693 5,847 330 1,985 913 17.76 51 1998 2,709.00 1,382 79,194.16 39,178 56,285 28,453 1,600 1999 17.78 2000 2,880.81 1,378 1,980 1,103 17.80 62 2004 42,569.91 17,129 24,608 20,942 17.87 1,172 15,754 2006 30,770.07 10,966 17,170 17.90 959 2007 7,433.84 2,460 3,534 4,420 17.91 247 2013 68,502.65 8,560 12,298 61,000 18.00 3,389 2015 70,787.92 1,925 2,766 72,978 18.03 4,048 1,883,273.64 1,159,923 1,666,398 348,705 19,624 GHENT UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 75-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 1976 97,461.37 69,583 96,843 7,440 17.12 435 1977 663,118.00 469,529 653,474 56,062 17.16 3,267 1978 591,177.00 415,003 577,587 54,972 17.20 3,196 1980 2,018.11 1,390 1,935 225 17.28 13 1985 7,576.54 4,944 6,881 1,226 17.44 70 51,128.40 31,578 43,949 10,758 17.55 613 1989 6,505 1,725 17.58 98 1990 7,692.02 4,674 6,857.97 4,097 5,702 1,636 17.61 93 1991 1992 50,988.28 29,920 41,642 12,916 17.63 733 2006 7,477 483 15,073.78 5,372 8,652 17.90

GHENT UNIT 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 75-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 3,424 4,530 253 2007 7,433.84 2,460 17.91 2013 17,365.58 2,170 3,020 15,561 18.00 864 2014 1,065 9,266 514 9,654.84 765 18.01 1,449,503 184,971 1,527,545.73 1,041,485 10,632 GHENT UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 75-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2037 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 1981 2,137,927.84 1,379,595 1,814,698 472,885 19.85 23,823 220,596.00 140,702 185,077 50,961 19.90 2,561 1982 7,786 1983 9,393.97 5,919 2,266 19.95 114 1984 599,875.00 373,322 491,062 150,804 19.99 7,544 1987 14,126.58 8,429 11,087 4,028 20.12 200 8,279.00 6,399 2,459 20.15 122 1988 4,865 20.33 1993 31,841.79 17,048 22,425 11,646 573 1,429.72 749 985 545 20.36 1994 27 70,857.65 25,886 34,050 41,768 20.62 2,026 2004 2007 56,110.00 16,665 21,921 38,117 20.69 1,842 2013 8,682.80 946 1,244 8,046 20.81 387 2014 824,923.38 56,729 74,620 808,048 20.82 38,811 3,984,043.73 2,030,855 2,671,355 1,591,572 78,030 GHENT UNIT 4 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 75-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2038 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 1984 1,552,539.66 948,190 988,466 672,751 20.83 32,297 1985 75,061.39 45,218 47,139 33,177 20.88 1,589 1986 71,918.00 42,699 44,513 32,440 20.93 1,550 1987 197,214.00 115,362 120,262 90,757 20.97 4,328 1988 246,937.00 142,162 148,201 116,022 21.01 5,522 1989 288,049.17 163,069 169,996 138,217 21.05 6,566 1990 248,790.00 138,347 144,224 121,982 21.09 5,784 1991 238,960.87 130,393 135,932 119,756 21.13 5,668 1992 186,806.00 99,893 104,136 95,746 21.17 4,523 GHENT UNIT 4 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 75-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2038 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7

1993	119,556.00	62,591	65,250	62,675	21.20	2,956
1994	96,245.00	49,225	51,316	51,666	21.24	2,432
1995	403,518.00	201,427	209,983	221,781	21.27	10,427
1996	260,103.45	126,395	131,764	146,547	21.31	6,877
1997	261,371.59	123,434	128,677	150,991	21.34	7,075
1998	36,015.00	16,493	17,194	21,342	21.37	999
1999	626,250.00	277,322	289,102	380,986	21.40	17,803
2000	69,931.00	29,880	31,149	43,677	21.42	2,039
2003	274,884.03	102,815	107,182	186,944	21.51	8,691
2004	259,074.19	91,801	95,700	181,509	21.53	8,431
2005	117,203.33	39,052	40,711	84,697	21.56	3,928
2006	15,073.78	4,691	4,890	11,239	21.58	521
2007	167,940.61	48,301	50,353	129,344	21.60	5,988
2008	38,302.23	10,031	10,457	30,526	21.63	1,411
2009	82,463.42	19,371	20,194	68,042	21.65	3,143
2010	820,549.05	169,118	176,302	701,686	21.67	32,381
2011	575,117.79	100,626	104,900	510,476	21.69	23,535
2012	694,925.41	98,114	102,282	641,289	21.71	29,539
2013	65,548.30	6,897	7,190	62,947	21.73	2,897
2014	109,379.77	7,173	7,478	109,559	21.75	5,037
2015	572,254.91	13,208	13,769	598,544	21.77	27,494
	8,771,982.95	3,423,298	3,568,709	5,817,313		271,431
	35,753,605.29	12,724,738	15,678,072	22,580,017		877,325
	COMPOSITE REMAIN	ING LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCEN	г 25.	7 2.45

TYRONE UNIT 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 75-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 2 1987 2 1.57 18,427.65 20,270 20,270 1989 16,747.71 18,422 18,422 1994 7,990 7,990 7,264.00 1995 21.00 23 23 1996 6,775 6,775 1998 6,158.71 1999 1,781.97 1,960 1,960 10,208.60 2000 11,229 11,229 2003 1,945.90 2,140 2,140 2004 2,086.10 2,295 2,295 2009 9,848.48 10,833 10,833 74,491.69 81,939 81,941 TYRONE UNITS 1 AND 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 75-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 12,695 2003 11,541.15 12,695 11,541.15 12,695 12,695 GREEN RIVER UNIT 4 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 75-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 1954 1,164.00 1,280 1,280 8,874.48 9,762 9,762 1959 2,867 1966 2,606.00 2,867 1971 881.40 970 970 72 72 1972 65.10 1974 36.19 40 40 1975 1,648.52 1,813 1,813 5,026.03 1980 5,529 5,529 1981 66.60 73 73 7,645.65 1984 8,410 8,410 1985 9,431.32 10,374 10,374 1986 1,692.00 1,861 1,861

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GREEN RIVER UNIT 4
INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 75-R1.5
PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015
NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10
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1989	156.90	173	173
1992	1,883.56	2,072	2,072
1993	4,681.88	5,150	5,150
1995	8,509.23	9,360	9,360
1996	19,905.00	21,896	21,896
1997	5,058.15	5,564	5,564
1999	13,769.35	15,146	15,146
2001	8,714.92	9,586	9,586
2003	6,243.33	6,868	6,868
2004	20,681.30	22,749	22,749
2006	4,095.33	4,505	4,505
2007	10,188.60	11,207	11,207
2009	3,399.56	3,740	3,740
2010	2,889.70	3,179	3,179
2011	101,643.05	111,807	111,807
2012	90,178.44	99,196	99,196
2014	39,055.67	42,961	42,961

380,191.26 418,210 418,210

GREEN RIVER UNITS 1 AND 2 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 75-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 12-2015 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10

1941	632.00	695	695
1950	40,301.94	44,332	44,332
1974	4,755.57	5,231	5,231
	45,689.51	50,258	50,258
	511,913.61	563,102	563,104

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 0.0 0.00

DIX DAM INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 100-R4 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2041 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0 1941 879,311.47 672,928 912,333 33,022-879,311.47 672,928 912,333 33,022-

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 0.0 0.00

DIX DAM INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 90-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2041 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -3 41,806 232,513.54 185,326 197,683 2,198 1941 19.02 1967 1,469.92 1,015 1,083 431 23.06 19 21,653.46 11,679 12,458 9,845 24.90 395 1988 54,778.00 28,440 30,336 26,085 25.00 1,043 1990 77,146.00 39,240 41,856 1991 37,604 25.04 1,502 1992 1,037.00 516 550 518 25.08 21 23,670.29 7,129 7,604 16,776 2005 25.41 660 2007 66,025.06 17,037 18,173 49,833 25.43 1,960 2009 11,732.37 2,458 2,622 9,462 25.45 372 75,260.09 14,689 62,829 2010 13,771 25.46 2,468 31,110.92 4,129 2012 27,915 25.47 1,096 3,871 6,393 2013 6,860.35 631 673 25.48 251 2014 224,345.64 12,848 13,705 217,371 25.48 8,531 323,961 345,562 506,869 20,516 827,602.64

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 24.7 2.48

DIX DAM INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 105-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2041 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -3 5,868,664.83 4,602,030 4,975,220 1,069,505 49,514 1941 21.60 1944 862.00 668 722 166 21.96 8 229,388.00 173,264 187,314 48,955 22.64 2,162 1950 24.45 2,461 2,661 1971 3,719.85 1,171 48 4,112 1990 7,354.12 3,804 3,462 25.24 137 1,200,006.00 607,942 657,241 578,765 25.27 22,903 1991 1992 370,020.00 183,449 198,325 182,795 25.29 7,228 1993 16,470.00 7,978 8,625 8,339 25.31 329 1994 10,861.26 5,132 5,548 5,639 25.33 223 136,421.67 46,295 50,049 90,465 25.44 3,556 2003 298,916 25.47 1,072,820.18 276,494 806,089 31,649 2007 197,306 213,306 2008 842,093.55 654,050 25.47 25,679 2011 300,776.20 46,501 50,272 259,528 25.48 10,186 11,493,426.01 1,429,229 1,545,129 10,293,100 25.49 403,809 2012 2014 297,790.55 17,048 18,430 288,294 25.49 11,310 2015 34,972.15 693 749 35,272 25.49 1,384 7,600,294 14,325,596 570,125 21,885,646.37 8,216,620

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 25.1 2.61

DIX D INTER PROBA NET S	DAM LIM SURVIVOR CURVE BLE RETIREMENT YE BALVAGE PERCENT	IOWA 75-R3 AR 6-2041 -3	3			
1941	47,034.96	39,205	16,976	31,470	14.18	2,219
1957	67,525.73	50,580	21,902	47,649	19.32	2,466
1958	4,342.00	3,229	1,398	3,074	19.59	157
1962	12,808.80	9,240	4,001	9,192	20.60	446
1963	31.46	23	10	22	20.82	1
1992	12,412.14	6,183	2,677	10,107	24.49	413
1997	24,821.62	10,821	4,686	20,881	24.76	843
2005	1,992.81	601	260	1,792	25.08	71
2008	62,158.95	14,592	6,319	57,705	25.17	2,293
2010	4,035,403.02	739,934	320,405	3,836,061	25.21	152,164
2012	4,177,975.81	521,088	225,640	4,077,675	25.26	161,428
2013	5,285,996.18	486,418	210,628	5,233,948	25.28	207,039
2015	326,392.84	6,512	2,820	333,365	25.31	13,171
	14,058,896.32	1,888,426	817,722	13,662,941		542,711
	COMPOSITE REMAINI	NG LIFE AND 2	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCEN	г 25.2	3.86

INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 40-L2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2041 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -3 46,673 40,928 14,884 2,272 1941 54,187.00 6.55 7,959 1947 10,865.00 9,076 3,232 7.56 428 290.00 240 210 88 7.92 11 1949 411.49 296 127 8.11 16 1950 338 1952 206.57 168 147 65 8.49 8 1953 772.14 622 545 250 8.69 29 1960 1,738.80 1,339 1,174 617 10.09 61 1961 56.97 44 39 20 10.30 2 1962 3,724.00 2,828 2,480 1,356 10.49 129 1963 156.52 118 103 58 10.69 5 3,361.98 2,382 2,089 1,374 12.33 1974 111 12.44 1975 4,094.59 2,888 2,533 1,685 135 1989 5,503.19 3,409 2,989 2,679 15.01 178 2010 486,152.97 95,070 83,368 417,369 23.34 17,882 2012 401,455.77 52,767 46,272 367,227 23.86 15,391 2013 341,346.54 33,070 29,000 322,587 24.08 13,396 2014 7,365.24 438 384 7,202 24.29 297 251,470 1,321,688.77 220,518 1,140,821 50,351

DIX DAM

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 22.7 3.81

DIX DAM	1					
INTERIM	I SURVIVOR CURVE.	. IOWA 40-S0				
PROBABL	LE RETIREMENT YEA	AR 6-2041				
NET SAL	VAGE PERCENT	- 3				
1941	3,020.11	2,954	2,273	838	2.02	415
1947	1,160.75	1,068	822	374	4.27	88
1948	65.00	59	45	22	4.65	5
1949	41.43	37	28	14	5.03	3
1951	59.26	52	40	21	5.80	4
1952	2.05	2	2			
1962	18,423.86	14,161	10,896	8,080	10.15	796
1988	185,484.40	99,592	76,631	114,418	17.76	6,442
1990	1,449.67	750	577	916	18.16	50
1992	11,230.37	5,582	4,295	7,272	18.55	392
1994	22,393.40	10,633	8,182	14,884	18.93	786
1995	14,300.79	6,627	5,099	9,631	19.11	504
1996	9,512.12	4,289	3,300	6,497	19.30	337
2003	4,481.37	1,557	1,198	3,418	20.55	166
2010	10,026.50	1,931	1,486	8,841	21.83	405
2014	35,295.66	2,187	1,683	34,672	22.65	1,531
	316,946.74	151,481	116,558	209,897		11,924

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 17.6 3.76

DIX I	DAM					
INTEF	RIM SURVIVOR CURVE	IOWA 60-R	4			
PROBA	ABLE RETIREMENT YEAR	6-2041				
NET S	SALVAGE PERCENT3					
1941	46,976.13	45,224	43,369	5,016	3.92	1,280
2009	129,383.46	27,206	26,090	107,175	25.34	4,229
2015	58,149.54	1,155	1,108	58,786	25.44	2,311
	234,509.13	73,585	70,567	170,977		7,820
	COMPOSITE REMAINING	LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCEN	г 21.9	3.33

CT GAS PIPELINE					
I SURVIVOR CURVE.	SQUARE				
LE RETIREMENT YEA	AR 6-2031				
LVAGE PERCENT (	)				
167,723.31	97,461	110,904	56,820	15.50	3,666
8,686.00	4,946	5,628	3,058	15.50	197
176,409.31	102,407	116,532	59,877		3,863
	CT GAS PIPELINE 1 SURVIVOR CURVE. LE RETIREMENT YEA LVAGE PERCENT ( 167,723.31 8,686.00 176,409.31	CT GAS PIPELINE         M SURVIVOR CURVE SQUARE         LE RETIREMENT YEAR 6-2031         LVAGE PERCENT 0         167,723.31       97,461         8,686.00       4,946         176,409.31       102,407	CT GAS PIPELINE         M SURVIVOR CURVE SQUARE         JE RETIREMENT YEAR 6-2031         JVAGE PERCENT 0         167,723.31       97,461       110,904         8,686.00       4,946       5,628         176,409.31       102,407       116,532	CT GAS PIPELINE         M SURVIVOR CURVE SQUARE         JE RETIREMENT YEAR 6-2031         JVAGE PERCENT 0         167,723.31       97,461       110,904       56,820         8,686.00       4,946       5,628       3,058         176,409.31       102,407       116,532       59,877	CT GAS PIPELINE         M SURVIVOR CURVE SQUARE         JE RETIREMENT YEAR 6-2031         JVAGE PERCENT 0         167,723.31       97,461         110,904       56,820         15.50         8,686.00       4,946         5,628       3,058         176,409.31       102,407

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 15.5 2.19

CANE RUN CC 7 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2055 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 2015 46,895,473.79 670,089 663,228 50,921,793 36.48 1,395,882 46,895,473.79 670,089 663,228 50,921,793 1,395,882 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 5 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2032 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2002 3,566,217.06 1,716,256 1,645,021 2,170,831 15.83 137,134 2004 11,589 27,551.15 12,091 17,891 15.92 1,124 2006 146,463.11 57,175 54,802 101,914 16.00 6,370 2,290,636 3,740,231.32 1,785,522 1,711,412 144,628 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 6 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2032 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2002 3,564,353.91 1,715,359 1,636,951 2,176,908 15.83 137,518 2004 24,330.33 10,678 10,190 15,844 15.92 995 3,588,684.24 1,726,037 1,647,141 2,192,751 138,513 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 7 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2004 3,559,154.97 1,461,357 1,423,558 2,384,738 17.73 134,503 2,384,738 3,559,154.97 1,461,357 1,423,558 134,503

TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 8 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2004 3,548,851.71 1,457,127 1,419,437 2,377,834 17.73 134,114 3,548,851.71 1,457,127 1,419,437 2,377,834 134,114 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 9 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2004 3,655,976.41 1,501,111 1,452,931 2,458,964 17.73 138,689 3,655,976.41 1,501,111 1,452,931 2,458,964 138,689 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 10 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2004 3,653,029.99 1,499,902 1,451,760 2,456,982 17.73 138,578 3,653,029.99 1,499,902 1,451,760 2,456,982 138,578 BROWN CT 5 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2031 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 2001 754,032.65 385,882 370,518 428,757 14.88 28,814 655 2002 1,116.00 550 528 14.92 44 834 2004 19,933.20 8,981 8,623 12,506 15.00 2015 10,818.38 356 342 11,126 15.29 728 395,769 380,011 30,420 785,900.23 453,043

BROWN INTERI PROBAB	CT 6 M SURVIVOR CURVE LE RETIREMENT YE LVAGE PERCENT	E IOWA 50-R: EAR 6-2029 -6	2.5			
1999	133,678,33	77,770	72,280	69,419	12 98	5.348
2005	38,287.07	17,694	16,445	24,139	13 17	1,833
2006	20,848.62	9,098	8,456	13,644	13.19	1,034
	192,814.02	104,562	97,181	107,202		8,215
BROWN INTERII PROBAB NET SA	CT 7 M SURVIVOR CURVE LE RETIREMENT YE LVAGE PERCENT	E IOWA 50-R: EAR 6-2029 -6	2.5			
1999	481.712.77	280.246	259.377	251,238	12.98	19.356
2002	4.117.50	2.176	2,014	2.351	13.08	180
2005	57,093.08	26,384	24,419	36,099	13.17	2,741
2006	2,042.62	891	825	1,341	13.19	102
2015	22,546.10	846	783	23,116	13.35	1,732
	567,512.07	310,543	287,418	314,145		24,111
BROWN INTERII PROBAB NET SA	CT 8 M SURVIVOR CURVE LE RETIREMENT YE LVAGE PERCENT	E IOWA 50-R: EAR 6-2025 -6	2.5			
1994	143 346 95	104 938	102 769	49 179	9 1 7	5 363
1995	1,730,556.00	1,248,430	1,222,627	611,762	9.19	66,568
1997	120,183.00	83,828	82,095	45,299	9.23	4,908
2001	18,569.00	11,844	11,599	8,084	9.30	869
	2,012,654.95	1,449,040	1,419,091	714,323		77,708
BROWN	СТ 9					
INTERI	M SURVIVOR CURVE	E IOWA 50-R	2.5			
PROBAB	LE RETIREMENT YE	EAR 6-2031				
NET SA	LVAGE PERCENT	-б				
1994	2.477.163 92	1.527.424	1.702.000	923 793	14,49	63.754
1995	512.980 00	309 801	345,210	198,549	14.56	13,637
1996	438.868.00	259,228	288.856	176.344	14.62	12,062
1997	1,190,538.00	686,461	764,920	497,050	14.68	33,859

BROWN CT 9 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2031 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 18,569.00 9,503 10,589 9,094 2001 14.88 611 2012 6,254.64 1,216 1,355 5,275 15.23 346 2013 15,782.48 2,316 2,581 14,149 928 15.25 4,660,156.04 2,795,949 3,115,511 1,824,254 125,197 BROWN CT 10 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2031 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 1995 1,751,485.20 1,057,765 1,133,009 723,565 14.56 49,695 1997 95,664.00 55,160 59,084 42,320 14.68 2,883 2001 18,569.00 9,503 10,179 9,504 14.88 639 1,865,718.20 1,122,428 1,202,272 775,389 53,217 BROWN CT 11 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2026 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 1996 1,321,515.93 907,092 870,796 530,011 10.14 52,269 42,453 65,678.00 44,223 27,165 10.17 2,671 1997 198,269 1998 313,025.00 206,533 133,538 10.19 13,105 47,772 2001 81,269.00 49,763 38,373 10.25 3,744 2004 56,158.33 30,997 29,757 29,771 10.30 2,890 2,639 2011 36,259.52 11,497 11,037 27,398 10.38 2013 45,109.35 9,177 8,810 39,006 10.40 3,751 81,069 1,919,015.13 1,259,282 1,208,894 825,262

HAEFL INTER PROBA NET S	ING UNITS 1, 2 A IM SURVIVOR CURV BLE RETIREMENT Y ALVAGE PERCENT	ND 3 E IOWA 50-R EAR 6-2020 -10	2.5			
1994	3,638.00	3,298	951	3,051	4.43	689
2000	287,491.35	244,280	70,403	245,838	4.46	55,121
2013	322.20	127	37	318	4.48	71
	291,451.55	247,705	71,390	249,207		55,881
PADDY INTER PROBA NET S	'S RUN GENERATOR IM SURVIVOR CURV BLE RETIREMENT Y ALVAGE PERCENT	13 E IOWA 50-R EAR 6-2031 -6	2.5			
2001	1,906,444.76	975,637	923,257	1,097,575	14.88	73,762
2002	3,883.00	1,913	1,810	2,306	14.92	155
2013	42,179.89	6,189	5,857	38,854	15.25	2,548
2015	183,795.18	6,049	5,724	189,099	15.29	12,367
	2,136,302.83	989,788	936,648	1,327,833		88,832
	83,072,927.45	18,776,211	18,487,883	71,674,356		2,769,557
	COMPOSITE REMAIN	ING LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCENT	r 25.9	3.33

CANE RUN CC 7 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 45-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2055 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 2015 111,535,551.95 1,630,538 1,643,640 121,045,467 35.63 3,397,291 111,535,551.95 1,630,538 1,643,640 121,045,467 3,397,291 CANE RUN GAS PIPELINE INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 45-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2055 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 2015 23,414,526.87 342,297 345,052 25,410,928 35.63 713,189 23,414,526.87 342,297 345,052 25,410,928 713,189 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 5 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 45-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2032 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 114,730 109,380 145,010 15.63 2002 237,747.79 9,278 2004 1,836.64 808 770 1,195 15.76 76 239,584.43 115,538 110,150 146,205 9,354 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 6 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 45-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2032 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2002 237,623.60 114,670 109,326 144,931 15.63 9,273 2004 1,621.94 713 680 1,056 15.76 67 239,245.54 115,383 110,006 145,987 9,340

TRIMBLE INTERIM PROBABL NET SAL	COUNTY CT GAS SURVIVOR CURVE E RETIREMENT YE VAGE PERCENT	PIPELINE E IOWA 45-R2 EAR 6-2034 -7	2.5			
2002 2005 2006 2013	4,474,853.28 369,111.16 6,150.29 6,019.92	2,032,498 143,564 2,240 768	2,066,980 146,000 2,278 781	2,721,113 248,949 4,303 5,660	17.34 17.58 17.65 18.02	156,927 14,161 244 314
	4,856,134.65	2,179,070	2,216,039	2,980,025		171,646
TRIMBLE INTERIM PROBABL NET SAL	COUNTY CT 7 SURVIVOR CURVE E RETIREMENT YE VAGE PERCENT	E IOWA 45-R2 EAR 6-2034 -7	2.5			
2004	578,059.38	238,113	231,910	386,614	17.51	22,080
	578,059.38	238,113	231,910	386,614		22,080
TRIMBLE INTERIM PROBABL NET SAL	COUNTY CT 8 I SURVIVOR CURVE E RETIREMENT YE VAGE PERCENT	E IOWA 45-R2 EAR 6-2034 -7	2.5			
2004	576,385.74	237,424	231,239	385,494	17.51	22,016
	576,385.74	237,424	231,239	385,494		22,016
TRIMBLE INTERIM PROBABL NET SAL	COUNTY CT 9 SURVIVOR CURVE E RETIREMENT YE VAGE PERCENT	E IOWA 45-R2 EAR 6-2034 -7	2.5			
2004	593,786.01	244,591	236,879	398,472	17.51	22,757
	593,786.01	244,591	236,879	398,472		22,757

TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 10 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 45-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2004 593,307.31 244,394 236,962 397,877 17.51 22,723 2007 29,565.29 9,983 9,679 21,955 17.72 1,239 246,641 419,833 622,872.60 254,377 23,962 BROWN CT 5 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 45-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2031 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 288,627 213,466 382,846 14.69 26,062 2001 562,558.04 2002 837.00 413 305 582 14.75 39 2010 232,392.85 64,415 47,641 198,696 15.11 13,150 795,787.89 353,455 261,412 582,123 39,251 BROWN CT 6 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 45-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2029 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 1999 89,103.45 51,919 35,815 58,635 12.82 4,574 2009 20,420.52 7,016 4,840 16,806 13.20 1,273 71,157 49,086 197,251 13.22 2010 232,392.75 14,921 11,746 2011 64,543.29 17,027 56,670 13.25 4,277 2014 553,157.19 58,717 40,504 545,842 13.30 41,041 959,617.20 205,836 141,990 875,204 66,086 BROWN CT 7 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 45-R2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2029 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 34,600 1999 87,848.59 51,188 58,519 12.82 4,565 1,322 2009 21,086.20 7,245 4,897 17,454 13.20

BROWN	СТ 7					
INTERI	M SURVIVOR CURV	E IOWA 45-R2	2.5			
PROBAE	LE RETIREMENT Y	EAR., 6-2029				
NET SA	LVAGE PERCENT	 _б				
1101 01		0				
2010	232 392 85	71 157	48 098	198 238	13 22	14 995
2011	64 543 31	17 027	11 509	56 907	13 25	4 295
2011	553 157 16	58 717	39 689	546 657	13.20	41 102
2011	555,157.10	50,717	57,005	510,057	13.30	11,102
	959.028 11	205.334	138.794	877,776		66.279
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	200,001	1007791	0,,,,,,		007279
BROWN	ርጥ 8					
TNTERT	M SURVIVOR CURVI		2 5			
PROBAR	I.E RETIREMENT VI	EAR 6-2025	1.5			
NET SA	LVAGE PERCENT	-6				
1111 DI		0				
1995	2,370,10	1.710	2.049	463	9 0 9	51
1997	1 827 00	1 274	1 527	410	9 15	45
2010	232 392 85	90 001	107 846	138 491	9 38	14 764
2010	252,552.05	7 512	107,040	10 0/0	9.30	2 0 2 6
2012	20,433.37	7,515	9,005	19,040	9.40	2,020
	263,045.52	100,498	120,424	158,404		16,886
BROWN	СТ 9					
INTERI	M SURVIVOR CURVI	E IOWA 45-R2	2.5			
PROBAE	LE RETIREMENT Y	EAR 6-2031				
NET SA	LVAGE PERCENT	-б				
1994	82,736.81	51,238	47,648	40,053	14.14	2,833
1995	1,271,203.00	771,147	717,118	630,357	14.23	44,298
1996	198,281.39	117,599	109,360	100,819	14.32	7,040
1997	219,834.00	127,199	118,287	114,737	14.41	7,962
2010	232,392.85	64,415	59,902	186,435	15.11	12,339
2012	26,455.55	5,159	4,798	23,245	15.17	1,532
2013	1,019,249.16	149,441	138,971	941.433	15.20	61.936
2014	105,015.81	9,805	9,118	102,199	15.22	6,715
		· ,	, -	- ,		-,
	3,155,168.57	1,296,003	1,205,201	2,139,278		144,655

BROWN	CT 10					
INTERI	M SURVIVOR CURVE	E IOWA 45-R2	2.5			
PROBAB	LE RETIREMENT YE	CAR 6-2031				
NET SA	LVAGE PERCENT	-б				
1995	21,944.22	13,312	11,291	11,970	14.23	841
1997	1,653.00	956	811	941	14.41	65
2010	232,392.85	64,415	54,637	191,699	15.11	12,687
2012	26,455.57	5,159	4,376	23,667	15.17	1,560
	282,445.64	83,842	71,115	228,277		15,153
BROWN	CT 11					
INTERI	M SURVIVOR CURVE	IOWA 45-R2	2.5			
PROBAB	LE RETIREMENT YE	EAR 6-2026				
NET SA	LVAGE PERCENT	-б				
1996	16,452.45	11,302	8,721	8,718	10.02	870
1997	18,693.00	12,598	9,721	10,093	10.06	1,003
1998	7,567.00	4,997	3,856	4,165	10.09	413
2010	232,392.85	84,355	65,094	181,242	10.35	17,511
2012	26,455.57	6,985	5,390	22,653	10.37	2,184
	301,560.87	120,237	92,783	226,872		21,981
BROWN	CT GAS PIPELINE					
INTERI	M SURVIVOR CURVE	E IOWA 45-R2	2.5			
PROBAB	LE RETIREMENT YE	EAR 6-2031				
NET SA	LVAGE PERCENT	-6				
1994	7,687,474.69	4,760,810	5,005,780	3,142,943	14.14	222,273
1998	206.00	116	122	96	14.49	7
1999	381,882.00	209,182	219,946	184,849	14.56	12,696
2003	36,567.97	17,310	18,201	20,561	14.81	1,388
2013	68,291.83	10,013	10,528	61,861	15.20	4,070
2015	33,700.20	1,112	1,169	34,553	15.25	2,266
	8,208,122.69	4,998,543	5,255,746	3,444,864		242,700

HAEFL INTER PROBA NET S	ING UNITS 1, 2 A IM SURVIVOR CURVI BLE RETIREMENT Y ALVAGE PERCENT	ND 3 E IOWA 45-R EAR 6-2020 -10	2.5			
1070		20.040	17 004	14 100	2 05	2 502
1970	29,1/5.92	29,040	17,904	14,189	3.95	3,592
19/1	25,248.00	25,077	15,461	12,312	3.99	3,086
1973	245.00	242	149	120	4.06	30
1977	66,536.25	65,141	40,162	33,028	4.18	7,901
2011	350,911.66	192,353	118,594	267,409	4.48	59,690
	472,116.83	311,853	192,271	327,058		74,299
PADDY INTER PROBA NET S	'S RUN GENERATOR IM SURVIVOR CURVI BLE RETIREMENT Y ALVAGE PERCENT	13 E IOWA 45-R EAR 6-2031 -6	2.5			
2001	1,971,446.95	1,011,473	965,131	1,124,603	14.69	76,556
2002	4,531.00	2,238	2,135	2,667	14.75	181
2005	19,123,07	8,186	7.811	12,460	14 91	836
2014	1,990.13	186	177	1,932	15.22	127
	1,997,091.15	1,022,083	975,255	1,141,662		77,700
	160,050,131.64	14,055,015	13,826,547	161,320,543		5,156,625
	COMPOSITE REMAIN	ING LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCENT	r 31.3	3.22

CANE RUN CC 7 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 35-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2055 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 2015 89,873,336.88 1,325,722 1,353,524 97,507,147 30.91 3,154,550 89,873,336.88 1,325,722 1,353,524 97,507,147 3,154,550 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 5 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 35-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2032 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2002 28,175,412.09 13,329,500 12,202,878 17,944,813 1,236,720 14.51 2004 535,878.89 230,893 211,378 362,013 14.73 24,577 2006 139,712.62 53,454 48,936 100,556 14.93 6,735 31,113 2007 41,824.49 14,898 13,639 15.01 2,073 1,952 35,842.85 9,369 8,577 29,775 15.25 2010 2011 504,489.32 113,143 103,580 436,224 15.31 28,493 2012 3,518,543.10 643,374 588,995 3,175,846 15.38 206,492 2013 20,239.38 2,551 19,106 15.44 1,237 2,786 5,389 2014 84,338.50 7,329 6,710 83,533 15.50 33,056,281.24 14,404,746 13,187,243 22,182,978 1,513,668 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 6 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 35-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2032 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2002 28,160,141.31 13,322,276 12,447,622 17,683,729 1,218,727 14.51 2004 615,389.01 265,151 247,743 410,723 14.73 27,883 3,193 7,073 15.01 2007 9,593.87 3,417 471 4,264 2009 15,420.35 4,564 12,235 15.17 807 2010 17,172.22 4,489 4,194 14,180 15.25 930 179,794 2011 3,199,061.90 717,460 670,356 2,752,640 15.31 2012 823,396.88 150,560 140,675 740,359 15.38 48,138 2013 20,239.38 2,786 2,603 19,053 15.44 1,234 2014 84,314.06 7,326 6,845 83,371 15.50 5,379 32,944,728.98 14,478,029 13,527,496 21,723,364 1,483,363

TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 7 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 35-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 8,469,461 7,796,350 904,036 2004 20,965,127.62 14,636,336 16.19 2006 404,108.42 143,958 132,517 299,879 16.45 18,230 1,326 2007 4,356.44 1,440 3,336 16.56 201 84,522 447,639.13 91,819 394,452 23,272 2011 16.95 2012 3,194,626.52 531,880 489,609 2,928,642 17.04 171,869 1,199,885.22 149,803 137,897 1,145,980 66,977 2013 17.11 74,826.31 2014 5,870 5,403 74,661 17.19 4,343 26,290,569.66 9,394,231 8,647,624 19,483,286 1,188,928 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 8 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 35-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2004 20,718,538.04 8,369,844 7,408,812 14,760,023 16.19 911,675 2006 294,116.88 104,775 92,745 221,960 16.45 13,493 1,275 16.56 205 2007 4,356.44 1,440 3,387 4,124 17,172.20 3,650 14,724 16.86 873 2010 447,639.11 91,819 81,276 397,698 16.95 23,463 2011 2012 3,146,258.75 523,827 463,681 2,902,816 17.04 170,353 2013 257,690.19 32,172 28,478 247,251 17.11 14,451 2014 272,690.21 21,393 18,937 272,842 17.19 15,872 25,158,461.82 9,149,394 8,098,854 18,820,700 1,150,385 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 9 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 35-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2004 20,776,437.14 8,393,234 7,701,968 14,528,820 16.19 897,395 2006 294,378.88 104,868 96,231 218,754 16.45 13,298 2007 4,356.44 1,440 1,321 3,340 16.56 202 2009 193,712.50 52,786 48,439 158,834 16.77 9,471 2010 17,172.22 4,124 3,784 14,590 16.86 865 2011 447,639.11 91,819 84,257 394,717 16.95 23,287
TRIMB INTER PROBA NET S	LE COUNTY CT 9 IM SURVIVOR CURVI BLE RETIREMENT YI ALVAGE PERCENT	E IOWA 35-R1 EAR 6-2034 -7	L.5			
2012	3,063,709.10	510,083	468,073	2,810,096	17.04	164,912
2013	17,078.50	2,132	1,956	16,318	17.11	954
2014	74,826.36	5,870	5,387	74,678	17.19	4,344
	24,889,310.25	9,166,356	8,411,416	18,220,146		1,114,728
TRIMB	LE COUNTY CT 10					
INTER	IM SURVIVOR CURVE	E IOWA 35-R1	L.5			
PROBA	BLE RETIREMENT Y	EAR 6-2034				
NET SA	ALVAGE PERCENT	-7				
2004	20,640,467.03	8,338,305	7,661,757	14,423,543	16.19	890,892
2006	294,703.99	104,984	96,466	218,867	16.45	13,305
2007	170,474.64	56,337	51,766	130,642	16.56	7,889
2009	15,420.35	4,202	3,861	12,639	16.77	754
2011	447,639.11	91,819	84,369	394,605	16.95	23,281
2012	730,619.77	121,642	111,772	669,991	17.04	39,319
2013	2,340,915.97	292,258	268,545	2,236,235	17.11	130,698
2014	99,584.57	7,813	7,179	99,376	17.19	5,781
	24,739,825.43	9,017,360	8,285,715	18,185,898		1,111,919
BROWN	CT 5					
INTER	IM SURVIVOR CURVI	E IOWA 35-R1	L.5			
PROBA	BLE RETIREMENT YI	EAR 6-2031				
NET SA	ALVAGE PERCENT	-б				
2001	12,135,401.29	6,102,842	6,035,129	6,828,396	13.67	499,517
2002	16,181.00	7,828	7,741	9,411	13.78	683
2003	122,530.71	56,778	56,148	73,735	13.88	5,312
2006	718,680.00	283,055	279,914	481,886	14.14	34,080
2007	23,148.35	8,499	8,405	16,133	14.21	1,135
2010	16,889.40	4,584	4,533	13,370	14.41	928
2011	1,590,074.69	370,721	366,608	1,318,871	14.47	91,145
2012	99,764.48	19,037	18,826	86,925	14.53	5,982
	14,722,669.92	6,853,344	6,777,304	8,828,726		638,782

BROWN CT 6 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 35-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2029 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 10,642,759 1,170,461 1999 23,268,758.67 13,304,485 14,022,125 11.98 2002 704,287.00 365,172 292,115 454,429 12.24 37,127 2,699,807 215,985 2006 3,762,739.34 1,610,997 1,288,697 12.50 11,500 9,199 2007 28,730.96 21,256 12.56 1,692 2008 6,186,526.42 2,288,578 1,830,720 4,726,998 12.61 374,861 9,671 122,436 2009 154,832.01 52,112 41,686 12.66 27,846 2010 116,152.53 34,810 95,276 12.71 7,496 2012 348,120.25 74,215 59,367 309,640 12.79 24,210 2013 70,233.07 11,359 9,086 65,361 12.83 5,094 2014 62,091.32 6,462 5,169 60,648 12.86 4,716 14,206,645 22,577,975 34,702,471.57 17,759,690 1,851,313 BROWN CT 7 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 35-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2029 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 18,883,386.83 10,797,041 8,840,161 11,176,229 932,907 1999 11.98 5,754,196.00 3,091,749 2,531,394 3,568,054 12.16 293,425 2001 2003 143,366.38 71,472 58,518 93,450 12.31 7,591 2004 35,835.80 17,085 13,988 23,997 12.38 1,938 2006 3,472,462.75 1,486,716 1,217,260 2,463,550 12.50 197,084 2007 28,730.96 11,500 9,416 21,039 12.56 1,675 2009 3,254,978.30 1,095,532 896,975 2,553,302 12.66 201,683 2012 198,456.45 42,308 34,640 175,724 12.79 13,739 2013 105,173.75 17,010 13,927 97,557 12.83 7,604 31,876,587.22 16,630,413 13,616,280 20,172,902 1,657,646 BROWN CT 8 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 35-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2025 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 9,225,715 1995 13,002,726.13 8,296,918 5,485,972 8.60 637,904 1997 989,546.00 678,441 610,139 438,780 8.71 50,377 1998 2,617,425.00 1,761,262 1,583,947 1,190,523 8.75 136,060 2006 1,654,779.20 859,212 772,711 981,355 9.04 108,557 2007 7,728,711.57 3,787,854 3,406,512 4,785,922 9.07 527,665

BROWN CT 8 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 35-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2025 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 7,057 14,756 1,616 2010 20,578.26 7,847 9.13 2011 483,972.65 161,922 145,621 367,390 9.15 40,152 10,866 34,894 9.17 3,805 2012 43,169.43 12,082 30,110 27,079 13,088 2013 139,017.01 120,279 9.19 26,679,925.25 16,524,445 14,860,849 13,419,872 1,519,224 BROWN CT 9 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 35-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2031 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 13,156,279.09 8,042,041 7,607,149 6,338,506 12.70 499,095 1994 409,078.00 244,659 231,429 202,194 12.86 15,723 1995 1996 472,854.00 276,115 261,183 240,042 13.02 18,436 1997 1,221,475.00 695,638 658,020 636,744 13.16 48,385 98,300 2,439,970.00 1,278,984 1,307,384 13.30 1998 1,352,102 51,141 2006 1,051,911.47 414,299 391,895 723,131 14.14 1,524,046.02 515,389 487,518 1,127,971 14.28 78,990 2008 491,197 637,647.85 195,269 184,709 14.35 34,230 2009 7,793 2012 43,169.43 8,238 37,967 14.53 2,613 2013 7,591,117.33 1,092,243 1,033,177 7,013,407 14.58 481,029 2014 164,063.77 14,991 14,180 159,727 14.63 10,918 28,711,611.96 12,850,984 12,156,038 18,278,271 1,338,860 BROWN CT 10 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 35-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2031 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 1995 12,529,955.77 7,493,831 7,292,938 5,988,815 12.86 465,693 1996 3,189,002.00 1,862,163 1,812,242 1,568,100 13.02 120,438 1997 61,215.88 34,863 33,928 30,960 13.16 2,353 1999 66,608.00 35,833 34,872 35,732 13.43 2,661 2006 1,075,401.49 423,551 412,197 727,729 14.14 51,466

219,657

661,773

14.41

45,925

2010

831,538.26

225,708

BROWN CT 10 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 35-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2031 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 2,598 2012 43,169.43 8,238 8,017 37,742 14.53 2014 70,820.51 6,471 6,298 68,772 14.63 4,701 8,059,176.08 8,290,156 2015 252,571 564,725 259,528 14.68 10,350,186 10,072,720 17,409,781 1,260,560 25,926,887.42 BROWN CT 11 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 35-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2026 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 14,143,515.81 9,545,187 9,100,258 5,891,869 9.45 623,478 1996 744,351.00 493,014 470,033 318,979 9.51 33,541 1997 376,427 1998 580,337.00 358,881 256,277 9.57 26,779 1999 2,301,040.00 1,458,778 1,390,780 1,048,322 9.63 108,860 8,408,534 2000 14,259,988.00 8,819,643 6,707,053 9.68 692,877 2002 336,087.00 195,989 186,853 169,399 9.78 17,321 1,267,900.75 714,605 681,295 662,680 67,483 2003 9.82 14,424 13,752 14,453 9.86 1,466 2004 26,608.61 979,775.63 454,807 433,607 604,955 9.96 60,738 2007 10,703 2012 43,169.43 11,226 35,057 10.09 3,474 34,682,773.23 22,084,100 21,054,696 15,709,044 1,636,017 PADDY'S RUN GENERATOR 13 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 35-R1.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2031 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 6,857,320 4,733,997 711,032 2001 13,635,667.06 9,719,810 13.67 2002 37,538.00 18,161 12,538 27,253 13.78 1,978 2005 23,907.18 10,010 6,910 18,431 14.06 1,311 2007 40,130.09 14,734 10,172 32,366 14.21 2,278 2009 1,637,901.07 501,581 346,270 1,389,905 14.35 96,857

PADDY	''S RUN GENERATOF	R 13				
INTER	IM SURVIVOR CURV	7E IOWA 35-F	R1.5			
PROBA	BLE RETIREMENT Y	YEAR 6-2031	L			
NET S	ALVAGE PERCENT	-б				
2012	4,027,492.40	768,531	530,561	3,738,581	14.53	257,301
2013	42,179.90	6,069	4,190	40,521	14.58	2,779
2014	114,061.15	10,422	7,195	113,710	14.63	7,772
	19,558,876.85	8,186,828	5,651,832	15,080,577		1,081,308
	473,814,317.68	178,175,828	159,908,236	347,600,667		21,701,251
	COMPOSITE REMAIN	NING LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCENT	16.0	4.58

CANE RUN CC 7 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 55-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2055 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 2015 113,390,206.33 1,612,749 1,903,560 122,825,667 38.16 3,218,702 113,390,206.33 1,612,749 1,903,560 122,825,667 3,218,702 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 5 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 55-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2032 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2002 3,734,423.83 1,812,270 1,673,522 2,322,312 16.23 143,088 2004 28,850.68 12,759 11,782 19,088 16.31 1,170 2012 37,125.91 6,962 6,429 33,296 16.47 2,022 1,691,733 2,374,695 3,800,400.42 1,831,991 146,280 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 6 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 55-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2032 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2002 3,732,468.71 1,811,322 1,672,704 2,321,037 16.23 143,009 2004 25,477.86 11,267 10,405 16,857 16.31 1,034 2012 37,125.91 6,962 6,429 33,296 16.47 2,022 3,795,072.48 1,829,551 1,689,538 2,371,190 146,065 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 7 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 55-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 1,220,199 2004 2,950,282.37 1,149,660 2,007,142 18.22 110,161 29,952 18.44 2012 32,943.60 5,623 5,298 1,624 2,983,225.97 1,225,822 1,154,958 2,037,094 111,785

TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 8 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 55-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2004 2,937,930.22 1,215,090 1,144,837 1,998,748 18.22 109,701 2012 32,943.58 5,623 5,298 29,952 18.44 1,624 2,970,873.80 1,220,713 1,150,135 2,028,700 111,325 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 9 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 55-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT. -7 2004 2,957,520.12 1,223,192 1,144,963 2,019,584 18.22 110,844 2012 32,943.58 5,623 5,263 29,986 18.44 1,626 2,990,463.70 1,228,815 1,150,226 2,049,570 112,470 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 10 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 55-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2004 2,954,148.53 1,221,798 1,143,822 2,017,117 18.22 110,709 2012 32,943.60 5,623 5,264 29,986 18.44 1,626 2,987,092.13 1,227,421 1,149,086 2,047,103 112,335 BROWN CT 5 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 55-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2031 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 2001 2,786,638.61 1,438,135 1,309,373 1,644,464 15.24 107,904 1,766 2002 3,906.00 1,940 2,374 15.28 155 14,702 56,957 15.47 2011 16,148 3,682 67,603.05 1,696 7,650 15.47 1,544 2012 8,674.12 495 112,236 2,866,821.78 1,457,919 1,327,386 1,711,445

BROWN CT 6 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 55-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2029 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 19993,712,619.522,177,0501,992,6711,942,70513.27146,398 2012 8,674.11 1,894 1,734 7,461 13.49 553 3,721,293.63 2,178,944 1,994,405 1,950,166 146,951 BROWN CT 7 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 55-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2029 NET SALVAGE PERCENT. -6 1999 3,693,120.46 2,165,616 1,955,274 1,959,434 13.27 147,659 16,369 14,779 2001 29,668.00 16,669 13.33 1,250 7,485 13.49 2012 8,674.11 1,894 1,710 555 3,731,462.57 2,183,879 1,971,763 1,983,587 149,464 BROWN CT 8 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 55-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2025 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 1995 4,953,960.72 3,599,802 3,435,112 1,816,086 9.34 194,442 6,833 9.50 2012 8,674.11 2,475 2,362 719 4,962,634.83 3,602,277 3,437,474 1,822,919 195,161 BROWN CT 9 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 55-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2031 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 3,329,880 1994 5,333,167.97 3,521,232 2,131,926 14.84 143,661 76,838 49,168 14.91 1995 118,873.00 72,662 3,298 7,401 15.47 2012 1,793 478 8,674.11 1,696 147,437 5,460,715.08 3,404,238 3,599,863 2,188,495

BROWN CT 10 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 55-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2031 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 4,944,422.71 3,022,326 3,127,299 2,113,789 14.91 141,770 1995 2012 8,674.11 1,696 1,755 7,440 15.47 481 4,953,096.82 3,024,022 3,129,054 2,121,229 142,251 BROWN CT 11 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 55-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2026 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 4,573,326.33 3,163,287 2,601,158 1996 2,246,568 10.32 217,691 1997 119,111.00 80,849 66,482 59,776 10.34 5,781 2012 8,674.11 2,299 1,890 7,304 10.50 696 177,980 2013 1,061,783.54 216,443 947,510 10.50 90,239 5,762,894.98 3,462,878 2,847,510 3,261,159 314,407 HAEFLING UNITS 1, 2 AND 3 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 55-S2.5 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2020 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 1970 2,280,419.06 2,279,915 2,019,725 488,736 4.19 116,643 146,237 129,548 4.21 1971 146,547.00 31,654 7,519 1975 18,497.00 18,306 16,217 4,130 4.27 967 4.49 2001 236,672.62 198,720 176,042 84,298 18,775 2,682,135.68 2,643,178 2,341,531 608,818 143,904

PADDY	'S RUN GENERATOR	13				
INTER	IM SURVIVOR CURV	E IOWA 55-S	52.5			
PROBA	BLE RETIREMENT Y	EAR 6-2031	-			
NET S	ALVAGE PERCENT	-6				
2001	4,940,529.59	2,549,719	2,221,371	3,015,590	15.24	197,873
2002	11,002.00	5,464	4,760	6,902	15.28	452
2012	26,588.67	5,200	4,530	23,654	15.47	1,529
2014	472,429.16	44,213	38,519	462,256	15.49	29,842
	5,450,549.42	2,604,596	2,269,181	3,508,401		229,696
	172,508,939.62	34,738,993	32,807,403	154,890,238		5,540,469
	COMPOSITE REMAIN	NING LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCENT	28.0	3.21

CANE RUN CC 7 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2055 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 2015 26,286,452.56 375,318 421,424 28,493,674 37.25 764,931 26,286,452.56 375,318 421,424 28,493,674 764,931 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 5 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2032 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2002 1,645,529.86 797,534 721,538 1,039,179 15.99 64,989 8,615 16.08 2004 12,857.15 5,684 5,142 536 2011 24,962.92 5,736 5,189 21,521 16.31 1,319 68,399.27 12,826 11,604 61,583 16.33 3,771 2012 12,337 136,707 16.37 2014 138,194.66 11,161 8,351 1,889,943.86 834,117 754,635 1,267,605 78,966 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 6 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2032 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2002 4,313,237.34 2,090,485 1,683,398 2,931,766 15.99 183,350 5,019 2004 11,354.12 4,042 8,107 16.08 504 2012 5,249.63 984 792 4,825 16.33 295 4,329,841.09 2,096,488 1,688,232 2,944,698 184,149 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 7 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 3,136,584.26 1,297,452 1,194,784 120,544 2004 2,161,361 17.93 568 1,790 18.16 99 2009 2,204.23 617 1,129 22,579.92 3,858 3,553 20,608 18.26 2012 47,758 18.29 2013 50,147.90 6,407 5,900 2,611 2014 621,521.71 50,043 46,083 618,945 18.31 33,804 3,833,038.02 1,358,377 1,250,888 2,850,463 158,187

TRIMBL INTERI PROBAB NET SA	E COUNTY CT 8 M SURVIVOR CURVE LE RETIREMENT YE LVAGE PERCENT	E IOWA 50-R3 EAR 6-2034 -7				
2004 2009 2012	3,137,127.45 2,204.23 5,249.63	1,297,677 617 897	1,228,387 584 849	2,128,340 1,774 4,768	17.93 18.16 18.26	118,703 98 261
	3,144,581.31	1,299,191	1,229,820	2,134,882		119,062
TRIMBL INTERI PROBAB NET SA	E COUNTY CT 9 M SURVIVOR CURVE LE RETIREMENT YE LVAGE PERCENT	E IOWA 50-R3 EAR 6-2034 -7				
2004 2009 2012 2014	3,222,176.42 2,204.19 22,579.92 176,314.04	1,332,857 617 3,858 14,196	1,239,857 574 3,589 13,205	2,207,872 1,785 20,572 175,451	17.93 18.16 18.26 18.31	123,138 98 1,127 9,582
	3,423,274.57	1,351,528	1,257,225	2,405,679		133,945
TRIMBL INTERI PROBAB NET SA	E COUNTY CT 10 M SURVIVOR CURVE LE RETIREMENT YE LVAGE PERCENT	E IOWA 50-R3 EAR 6-2034 -7				
2004 2009 2011 2012 2013	7,144,489.03 2,204.23 49,925.08 5,249.63 59,208.10	2,955,327 617 10,500 897 7,564	2,496,860 521 8,871 758 6,391	5,147,743 1,837 44,549 4,859 56,962	17.93 18.16 18.23 18.26 18.29	287,102 101 2,444 266 3,114
	7,261,076.07	2,974,905	2,513,401	5,255,950		293,027

BROWN INTERI PROBAB NET SA	CT 5 M SURVIVOR CURVE LE RETIREMENT YE LVAGE PERCENT	E IOWA 50-R3 EAR 6-2031 -6				
2001	2,262,097.84	1,164,863	993,869	1,403,955	15.03	93,410
2002	3,069.00	1,522	1,299	1,955	15.07	130
2010	11,853.65	3,297	2,813	9,752	15.32	637
2012	33,212.26	6,488	5,536	29,669	15.36	1,932
	2,310,232.75	1,176,170	1,003,516	1,445,331		96,109
BROWN	СТ 6					
INTERI	M SURVIVOR CURVE	E IOWA 50-R3				
PROBAB	LE RETIREMENT YE	EAR 6-2029				
NET SA	LVAGE PERCENT	-6				
1999	1,930,284.42	1,129,100	966,413	1,079,688	13.10	82,419
2010	44,931.99	13,810	11,820	35,808	13.37	2,678
2012	41,923.74	9,162	7,842	36,597	13.40	2,731
2013	9,502.80	1,577	1,350	8,723	13.41	650
	2,026,642.95	1,153,649	987,425	1,160,817		88,478
BROWN INTERI PROBAB NET SA	CT 7 M SURVIVOR CURVE LE RETIREMENT YE LVAGE PERCENT	E IOWA 50-R3 EAR 6-2029 -6				
1999	1,920,146,21	1.123.170	952.813	1.082.542	13.10	82.637
2010	15,635.77	4,806	4,077	12,497	13.37	935
2012	41,923.74	9,162	7,772	36,667	13.40	2,736
2013	9,502.80	1,577	1,338	8,735	13.41	651
	1,987,208.52	1,138,715	966,000	1,140,441		86,959
BROWN INTERI PROBAB NET SA	CT 8 M SURVIVOR CURVE LE RETIREMENT YE LVAGE PERCENT	E IOWA 50-R3 EAR 6-2025 -6				
1993	1,248,083.99	930,722	775,317	547,652	9.20	59,527
1995	1,075,103.50	778,969	648,903	490,707	9.25	53,049
1997	302,783.00	212,132	176,712	144,238	9.29	15,526

BROWN CT 8 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2025 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 10,526.68 9.43 2007 5,267 4,388 6,771 718 2012 530,214.36 151,466 126,175 435,852 9.46 46,073 2014 159,624.16 19,274 149,928 15,832 23,137 9.47 3,326,335.69 2,101,693 1,750,769 1,775,147 190,725 BROWN CT 9 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2031 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 1994 1,895,387.28 1,177,720 1,141,993 867,117 14.62 59,310 1,463,066.43 890,312 863,304 687,546 14.69 46,804 1995 293,484.00 174,598 169,301 141,792 14.76 9,607 1996 1997 336,423.00 195,386 189,459 167,149 14.82 11,279 2011 217,486.58 51,928 50,353 180,183 15.34 11,746 2012 353,258.42 69,004 66,911 307,543 15.36 20,022 2014 148,050.77 13,853 13,433 143,501 15.39 9,324 4,707,156.48 2,572,801 2,494,754 2,494,832 168,092 BROWN CT 10 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R3 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2031 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 30,069 1993 940,073.23 595,684 559,270 437,207 14.54 1995 1,483,977.47 903,037 847,835 725,181 14.69 49,366 320,442.00 186,104 174,728 164,941 14.82 11,130 1997 64,786 15.36 2012 353,258.41 69,004 309,668 20,161 2014 148,140.76 13,861 13,014 144,016 15.39 9,358 3,245,891.87 1,767,690 1,659,633 1,781,012 120,084

BROWN	I CT 11					
INTER	IM SURVIVOR CURV	E IOWA 50-R	3			
PROBA	BLE RETIREMENT Y	EAR 6-2026				
NET S	SALVAGE PERCENT	-6				
		-				
1996	1.767.686.75	1,219,248	1,209,195	664.553	10 21	65.088
1007	35 427 00	22 007	22 720	12 762	10.22	1 2/15
2010		100 25	43,709 105 212	13,703	10.23	1,34J
2012	4//,155./9	120,355	125,313	360,472	10.45	30,409
2014	173,988.88	23,131	22,940	161,488	10.46	15,439
	2,454,258.42	1,392,721	1,381,238	1,220,276		118,281
HAEFI	ING UNITS 1, 2 A	ND 3				
INTER	IM SURVIVOR CURV	E IOWA 50-R	3			
PROBA	BLE RETIREMENT Y	EAR 6-2020				
NET S	ALVAGE PERCENT	-10				
1070	100 400 07	100 000	40 100	170 100	1 1 1	42 500
1970	199,408.97	199,082	40,159	1/9,190	4.11	43,599
1971	41,999.00	41,844	8,441	37,758	4.14	9,120
1973	2,825.81	2,803	565	2,543	4.19	607
2007	19,643.19	14,116	2,848	18,760	4.49	4,178
2012	552,386.44	265,739	53,606	554,019	4.49	123,390
	816,263.41	523,584	105,619	792,271		180,894
עחעם	Y'S DIIN GENEDATOD	13				
	TM CUDUITION CUDU		2			
	DIE DEWIDENENE V	E IOWA $30^{-R}$	.5			
PROBA	ABLE REIIREMENI Y	EAR 6-2031				
NET S	SALVAGE PERCENT	-6				
2001	2.416.310.20	1.244.274	1.132.321	1,428,968	15.03	95.074
2002	5 178 00	2 568	2 3 3 7	3 152	15 07	209
2002		1 000	4 457	3, 132	15.07	1 440
2012	25,075.74	4,090	4,407	22,121	15.30	1,440
2014	10,513.67	984	895	10,249	15.39	666
2015	42,575.01	1,419	1,291	43,838	15.40	2,847
	2,499,650.62	1,254,143	1,141,302	1,508,328		100,236
	73,541,848.19	23,371,090	20,605,881	58,671,406		2,882,125
	COMPOSITE REMAIN	NING LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUA	L RATE, PERCEN	г 20.4	4 3.92

CANE RUN INTERIM PROBABLE NET SALV	I CC 7 SURVIVOR CURVE. C RETIREMENT YEA VAGE PERCENT	. IOWA 40-R2 R 6-2055 10				
2015	21,065.55	313	88	23,084	33.56	688
	21,065.55	313	88	23,084		688
TRIMBLE INTERIM PROBABLE NET SALV	COUNTY CT 5 SURVIVOR CURVE. RETIREMENT YEA VAGE PERCENT	. IOWA 40-R2 R 6-2032 7				
2006 2007	15,274.16 13,689.47	5,950 4,960	7,024 5,856	9,319 8,792	15.46 15.53	603 566
	28,963.63	10,910	12,880	18,111		1,169
TRIMBLE INTERIM PROBABLE NET SALV	COUNTY CT 7 SURVIVOR CURVE. RETIREMENT YEA VAGE PERCENT	. IOWA 40-R2 R 6-2034 7				
2004	8,888.93	3,653	3,661	5,850	16.92	346
	8,888.93	3,653	3,661	5,850		346
TRIMBLE INTERIM PROBABLE NET SALV	COUNTY CT 8 SURVIVOR CURVE. RETIREMENT YEA VAGE PERCENT	. IOWA 40-R2 R 6-2034 7				
2004	8,861.01	3,641	3,649	5,832	16.92	345
	8,861.01	3,641	3,649	5,832		345

TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 9 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 40-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2004 9,113.52 3,745 6,021 16.92 356 3,730 9,113.52 3,745 3,730 6,021 356 TRIMBLE COUNTY CT 10 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 40-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2034 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -7 2004 9,105.52 3,742 3,657 6,086 16.92 360 2010 22,232 26,747.06 6,536 6,388 17.47 1,273 2011 6,015.93 1,255 1,226 5,211 17.54 297 41,868.51 11,533 11,271 33,528 1,930 BROWN CT 5 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 40-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2031 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 2001 2,082,373.17 1,063,882 1,044,238 1,163,078 14.23 81,734 2,790.00 2002 1,371 1,346 1,612 14.32 113 2003 998.32 470 461 597 14.40 41 22,748.93 10,223 10,034 973 2004 14,080 14.47 2007 30,442.19 11,360 11,150 21,118 14.67 1,440 2,139,352.61 1,087,306 1,067,229 1,200,485 84,301 BROWN CT 6 INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 40-R2 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2029 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -6 15,859.82 8,674 654 1999 9,192 8,137 12.45 2001 2,144.00 1,170 1,104 1,169 12.58 93 2003 16,198.37 8,200 7,738 9,432 12.70 743

BROWN C INTERIM PROBABL NET SAL	T 6 SURVIVOR CURVE. E RETIREMENT YEA VAGE PERCENT	. IOWA 40-R2 AR 6-2029 6				
2005	14,757.51	6,792	6,409	9,234	12.81	721
2011 2015	48,476.11	1,260	1,189	3,887 49,645	13.05	298 3,770
	102,224.96	28,457	26,854	81,504		6,279
BROWN C INTERIM PROBABL NET SAL	T 7 SURVIVOR CURVE. E RETIREMENT YEA VAGE PERCENT	. IOWA 40-R2 AR 6-2029 6				
1999	15,776.54	9,144	9,436	7,288	12.45	585
2003	19,870.85	10,059	10,380	10,683	12.70	841
2015	48,476.09	1,843	1,902	49,483	13.17	3,757
	84,123.48	21,046	21,717	67,454		5,183
BROWN C INTERIM PROBABL NET SAL	T 8 SURVIVOR CURVE. E RETIREMENT YEA VAGE PERCENT	. IOWA 40-R2 AR 6-2025 6				
1994	34,743,72	25.314	24.732	12.097	8 82	1.372
1995	185,434,00	133,091	130,030	66,530	8 87	7,501
2001	9 891 00	6 280	6 136	4 349	9 08	479
2001	55 863 61	18 900	18 465	40 750	9 30	4 382
2012	5,293.68	1,497	1,463	4,149	9.32	445
	291,226.01	185,082	180,825	127,875		14,179
BROWN C	Т 9					
INTERIM	SURVIVOR CURVE.	. IOWA 40-R2				
PROBABL	E RETIREMENT YEA	AR 6-2031				
NET SAL	VAGE PERCENT	- 6				
1994	196,427.37	121,290	135,915	72,298	13.48	5,363
1995	548,710.00	331,600	371,585	210,047	13.61	15,433
1996	5,227.00	3,088	3,460	2,080	13.73	151

BROWN C	т 9					
INTERIM	SURVIVOR CURVE.	. IOWA 40-R2				
PROBABL	E RETIREMENT YEA	AR 6-2031				
NET SAL	VAGE PERCENT	- 6				
2001	9,891.00	5,053	5,662	4,822	14.23	339
2014	66,684.25	6,231	6,982	63,703	15.00	4,247
2015	33,485.67	1,098	1,230	34,264	15.04	2,278
	860,425.29	468,360	524,836	387,215		27,811
BROWN C	т 10					
INTERIM	SURVIVOR CURVE.	IOWA 40-R2				
PROBABL	E RETIREMENT YEA	AR 6-2031				
NET SAL	VAGE PERCENT	- 6				
1995	228,488.31	138,082	146,888	95,310	13.61	7,003
1996	3,144.00	1,858	1,976	1,356	13.73	99
2001	9,891.00	5,053	5,375	5,109	14.23	359
2003	32,867.56	15,484	16,471	18,368	14.40	1,276
	274,390.87	160,477	170,711	120,143		8,737
BROWN C	T 11					
INTERIM	SURVIVOR CURVE.	. IOWA 40-R2				
PROBABL	E RETIREMENT YEA	AR 6-2026				
NET SAL	VAGE PERCENT	-б				
1996	149,568.53	102,155	95,861	62,682	9.77	6,416
1997	21,262.00	14,257	13,379	9,159	9.81	934
1999	9,687.00	6,221	5,838	4,431	9.90	448
2001	24,337.00	14,832	13,918	11,879	9.98	1,190
2003	277,131.30	158,272	148,520	145,239	10.05	14,452
2004	46,587.64	25,588	24,011	25,372	10.08	2,517
2005	20,014.16	10,518	9,870	11,345	10.11	1,122
2011	41,975.19	13,235	12,420	32,074	10.25	3,129
	590,562.82	345,078	323,816	302,181		30,208

HAEFL INTER PROBA NET S	ING UNITS 1, 2 ANI IM SURVIVOR CURVE. BLE RETIREMENT YEA ALVAGE PERCENT	0 3 IOWA 40-R2 AR 6-2020 -10				
1970	30,264.20	29,970	17,059	16,232	3.80	4,272
1971	5,384.33	5,321	3,029	2,894	3.84	754
1973	113.00	111	63	61	3.92	16
2013	69,229.69	27,033	15,387	60,765	4.47	13,594
	104,991.22	62,435	35,538	79,952		18,636
PADDY INTER PROBA NET S	S RUN GENERATOR 1 IM SURVIVOR CURVE. BLE RETIREMENT YEA ALVAGE PERCENT	L3 IOWA 40-R2 AR 6-2031 -6				
2001	1.086.962.03	555.328	545.052	607.128	14.23	42.665
2002	2,588.00	1,272	1,248	1,495	14.32	104
	1,089,550.03	556,600	546,300	608,623		42,769
	5,655,608.44	2,948,636	2,933,105	3,067,858		242,937
	COMPOSITE REMAININ	NG LIFE AND A	NNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCENT	r 12.6	4.30

NET S	SALVAGE PERCENT	0				
1941	686,361.06	567,229	686,361			
1942	27,091.62	22,231	27,092			
1943	1,077.00	877	1,077			
1944	860.00	695	860			
1945	5,395.00	4,324	5,395			
1946	38,829.00	30,864	38,829			
1947	65,530.00	51,638	65,530			
1948	33,277.00	25,985	33,277			
1949	228,344.00	176,640	228,344			
1950	22,549.00	17,276	22,549			
1951	104,789.00	79,475	104,789			
1952	186,048.00	139,642	186,048			
1953	409,306.00	303,881	409,306			
1954	108,821.00	79,906	108,821			
1955	85,914.00	62,362	85,914			
1956	259,450.00	186,101	259,450			
1957	32,179.00	22,797	32,179			
1958	373,514.00	261,299	371,912	1,602	21.03	76
1959	226,833.00	156,612	222,909	3,924	21.67	181
1960	263,434.00	179,435	255,394	8,040	22.32	360
1961	327,284.00	219,840	312,903	14,381	22.98	626
1962	280,359.36	185,637	264,221	16,138	23.65	682
1963	465,120.00	303,458	431,918	33,202	24.33	1,365
1964	93,142.00	59,850	85,186	7,956	25.02	318
1965	287,634.00	181,949	258,972	28,662	25.72	1,114
1966	415,879.00	258,856	368,435	47,444	26.43	1,795
1967	611,565.00	374,455	532,970	78,595	27.14	2,896
1968	128,655.00	77,432	110,211	18,444	27.87	662
1969	402,094.00	237,754	338,400	63,694	28.61	2,226
1970	1,682,695.00	977,158	1,390,809	291,886	29.35	9,945
1971	970,069.00	552,804	786,817	183,252	30.11	6,086
1972	593,107.00	331,547	471,898	121,209	30.87	3,926
1973	978,038.00	535,965	762,850	215,188	31.64	6,801
1974	542,946.00	291,486	414,878	128,068	32.42	3,950
1975	172,802.00	90,844	129,300	43,502	33.20	1,310
1976	454,641.00	233,881	332,888	121,753	33.99	3,582
1977	141,182.00	71,015	101,077	40,105	34.79	1,153
1978	902,286.00	443,410	631,115	271,171	35.60	7,617
1979	881,852.00	423,033	602,112	279,740	36.42	7,681
1980	758,709.00	355,076	505,387	253,322	37.24	6,802
1981	. 572,541.00	261,159	371,713	200,828	38.07	5,275
1982	859,510.00	381,743	543,343	316,167	38.91	8,126
1983	315,498.00	136,339	194,054	121,444	39.75	3,055

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0

1984	2,222,027.00	933,251	1,328,315	893,712	40.60	22,013
1985	1,379,271.00	562,343	800,394	578,877	41.46	13,962
1986	169,584.00	67,059	95,446	74,138	42.32	1,752
1987	604,324.00	231,456	329,436	274,888	43.19	6,365
1988	124,766.00	46,217	65,782	58,984	44.07	1,338
1989	125,746.00	44,999	64,048	61,698	44.95	1,373
1990	125,552.00	43,333	61,677	63,875	45.84	1,393
1991	308,966.00	102,710	146,189	162,777	46.73	3,483
1992	56,034.00	17,907	25,487	30,547	47.63	641
1993	47,759.00	14,641	20,839	26,920	48.54	555
1994	84,416.00	24,782	35,273	49,143	49.45	994
1995	414,604.00	116,325	165,568	249,036	50.36	4,945
1996	75,397.00	20,153	28,684	46,713	51.29	911
1997	64,154.96	16,304	23,206	40,949	52.21	784
1998	315,419.00	75,972	108,133	207,286	53.14	3,901
1999	347,323.37	78,992	112,431	234,892	54.08	4,343
2000	70,004.00	14,981	21,323	48,681	55.02	885
2003	349,837.18	60,672	86,356	263,481	57.86	4,554
2005	545.00	80	114	431	59.77	7
2009	353,837.52	32,150	45,760	308,078	63.64	4,841
2010	152,130.15	11,714	16,673	135,457	64.61	2,097
2011	24,821.33	1,564	2,226	22,595	65.59	344
2012	3,922,392.56	192,746	274,339	3,648,054	66.56	54,809
2013	1,801,301.84	63,298	90,093	1,711,209	67.54	25,336
2014	291,572.35	6,164	8,773	282,799	68.52	4,127
	29,428,995.30	12,133,773	17,044,058	12,384,937		253,363

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 48.9 0.86

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -25

1940	1,901.21	1,978	2,377			
1941	42,347.02	43,746	52,934			
1947	3,222.45	3,174	3,909	119	14.84	8
1948	1,400.50	1,367	1,683	68	15.34	4
1949	24,234.72	23,434	28,859	1,434	15.85	90
1950	22,123.18	21,187	26,092	1,562	16.37	95
1951	26,145.14	24,787	30,525	2,156	16.91	127
1952	2,055.05	1,928	2,374	195	17.46	11
1953	28,141.84	26,117	32,163	3,014	18.03	167
1954	46,002.37	42,224	51,998	5,505	18.60	296
1955	13,433.92	12,189	15,011	1,781	19.19	93
1956	161,112.14	144,455	177,895	23,495	19.79	1,187
1957	13,238.93	11,724	14,438	2,111	20.41	103
1958	49,232.11	43,052	53,018	8,522	21.03	405
1959	37,746.86	32,577	40,118	7,066	21.67	326
1960	37,268.81	31,732	39,078	7,508	22.32	336
1961	17,168.99	14,416	17,753	3,708	22.98	161
1962	12,553.11	10,390	12,795	2,896	23.65	122
1963	11,844.93	9,660	11,896	2,910	24.33	120
1964	42,399.73	34,056	41,940	11,060	25.02	442
1965	32,209.35	25,468	31,364	8,898	25.72	346
1966	45,936.12	35,740	44,013	13,407	26.43	507
1967	12,722.00	9,737	11,991	3,912	27.14	144
1968	13,800.95	10,383	12,787	4,464	27.87	160
1969	39,890.18	29,483	36,308	13,555	28.61	474
1970	70,548.61	51,210	63,065	25,121	29.35	856
1971	125,888.81	89,674	110,432	46,929	30.11	1,559
1972	199,094.35	139,117	171,321	77,547	30.87	2,512
1973	26,126.25	17,896	22,039	10,619	31.64	336
1974	32,497.65	21,808	26,856	13,766	32.42	425
1975	83,479.24	54,857	67,556	36,793	33.20	1,108
1976	43,600.10	28,036	34,526	19,974	33.99	588
1977	226,179.21	142,210	175,130	107,594	34.79	3,093
1978	201,284.69	123,647	152,270	99,336	35.60	2,790
1979	212,287.33	127,295	156,762	108,597	36.42	2,982
1980	195,674.53	114,470	140,968	103,625	37.24	2,783
1981	966,223.83	550,917	678,448	529,332	38.07	13,904
1982	700,284.66	388,781	478,779	396,577	38.91	10,192
1983	431,367.27	233,014	286,954	252,255	39.75	6,346
1984	212,916.21	111,781	137,657	128,488	40.60	3,165
1985	112,188.04	57,175	70,410	69,825	41.46	1,684
1986	53,056.45	26,225	32,296	34,025	42.32	804
1987	133,190.84	63,765	78,526	87,963	43.19	2,037

1988	114,353.09	52,950	65,207	77,734	44.07	1,764
1989	17,100.34	7,649	9,420	11,955	44.95	266
1990	171,913.94	74,168	91,337	123,555	45.84	2,695
1991	7,702.35	3,201	3,942	5,686	46.73	122
1992	141,734.20	56,617	69,723	107,445	47.63	2,256
1993	102,402.67	39,242	48,326	79,677	48.54	1,641
1994	299,706.89	109,981	135,440	239,194	49.45	4,837
1995	479,982.26	168,336	207,304	392,674	50.36	7,797
1996	105,458.55	35,235	43,392	88,431	51.29	1,724
1997	95,464.07	30,327	37,347	81,983	52.21	1,570
1998	633,320.49	190,677	234,817	556,834	53.14	10,479
1999	27,077.02	7,698	9,480	24,366	54.08	451
2000	204,160.00	54,613	67,255	187,945	55.02	3,416
2001	150,801.95	37,808	46,560	141,942	55.96	2,536
2002	81,986.71	19,164	23,600	78,883	56.91	1,386
2003	38,594.54	8,367	10,304	37,939	57.86	656
2004	293,527.04	58,654	72,232	294,677	58.81	5,011
2005	191,745.22	35,027	43,135	196,547	59.77	3,288
2007	199,665.65	29,593	36,443	213,139	61.70	3,454
2008	5,336,706.92	698,508	860,206	5,810,678	62.67	92,719
2009	2,352,857.19	267,226	329,086	2,611,985	63.64	41,043
2010	130,562.84	12,567	15,476	147,728	64.61	2,286
2011	1,453,389.24	114,454	140,949	1,675,788	65.59	25,549
2012	891,090.53	54,735	67,406	1,046,457	66.56	15,722
2013	3,666,932.75	161,070	198,356	4,385,310	67.54	64,929
2014	2,085,586.37	55,112	67,869	2,539,114	68.52	37,057
2015	1,276,621.32	11,170	13,756	1,582,021	69.51	22,760
	25,314,463.82	5,381,031	6,625,682	25,017,398		420,302

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R3 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -25

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 59.5 1.66

SURVI NET S	VOR CURVE IOWA 65- CALVAGE PERCENT25	-R4 5				
1956	17,016.61	17,197	18,185	3,086	12.45	248
1958	9,243.36	9,121	9,645	1,909	13.69	139
1960	35.08	34	36	8	15.00	1
1962	26.03	24	25	8	16.36	
1968	50.32	43	45	18	20.69	1
1974	6,614.02	5,032	5,321	2,947	25.44	116
1988	4,541.07	2,364	2,500	3,176	37.93	84
1997	77,868.93	27,524	29,106	68,230	46.62	1,464
2011	77,830.59	6,721	7,107	90,181	60.51	1,490
	193,226.01	68,060	71,970	169,563		3,543
	COMPOSITE REMAINING	LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCENT	r 47.9	1.83

1,329.06 1,352 1,370 158 6.93 23 1929 1940 614.96 585 114 10.35 11 593 1,491 1,511 28 1941 1,577.30 303 10.69 1942 3,185.97 2,990 3,030 634 11.04 57 1943 6,406.69 5,968 6,048 1,320 11.40 116 2,409 47 1944 2,571.36 2,377 548 11.76 15,106 295 1945 16,249.99 14,906 3,581 12.14 21,302 420 1946 23,097.96 21,020 5,261 12.52 9,095 1947 10,076.59 9,217 2,371 12.91 184 18,358.68 16,429 16,650 4,462 13.31 335 1948 460,870.87 408,896 414,388 115,614 13.71 8,433 1949 679,885.12 597,738 605,766 176,102 14.13 12,463 1950 389,755.98 339,450 344,009 14.56 1951 104,210 7,157 1952 102,589.77 88,504 89,693 28,285 14.99 1,887 1,759,493 1,783,126 586,019 37,955 1953 2,060,125.68 15.44 3,555 1954 192,644.52 162,833 165,020 56,521 15.90 1955 1,293,855.69 1,082,219 1,096,755 391,179 16.36 23,911 1956 1,178,902.86 975,223 988,322 367,416 16.84 21,818 1957 1,586,495.86 1,297,800 1,315,231 509,239 17.32 29,402 1958 15,987.39 12,925 13,099 5,286 17.82 297 1959 595,989.03 476,118 482,513 202,874 18.32 11,074 1960 350,377.01 276,412 280,125 122,809 18.84 6,519 9,676 519,477.18 404,636 410,071 187,328 19.36 1961 1962 358,532.14 275,560 133,051 19.90 6,686 279,261 1963 992,783.17 752,757 762,868 378,833 20.44 18,534 1964 1,103,159.69 824,612 835,688 432,946 21.00 20,616 992,755.06 731,433 741,257 400,411 21.56 1965 18,572 1966 768,602.09 557,736 565,227 318,665 22.14 14,393 1967 284,326.58 203,160 205,889 121,087 22.72 5,330 456,958.19 321,344 325,660 199,842 23.31 8,573 1968 52,949 1969 2,819,648.41 1,949,870 1,976,060 1,266,536 23.92 1,330,376 36,778 1970 1,956,880.52 1,348,245 902,168 24.53 2,016,452 56,785 1971 3,018,845.94 2,043,536 1,428,137 25.15 1,019,335 1,005,825 744,249 25.78 28,869 1972 1,533,551.57 1973 838,327.57 539,719 546,968 417,109 26.41 15,794 1,647,063.80 1974 1,039,874 1,053,841 840,282 27.06 31,053 1,309,959.20 684,836 27.71 24,714 1975 810,728 821,617 1976 468,961.96 284,214 288,031 251,275 28.38 8,854 4,712,364 4,359,840 29.05 150,081 1977 7,943,911.51 4,775,658 2,083,272.53 1,208,663 1,224,897 1,170,866 29.73 39,383 1978 1979 3,795,491.58 2,151,854 2,180,756 2,184,059 30.42 71,797 3,598,686 1980 6,499,049.23 3,647,021 3,826,886 31.11 123,011 1981 3,247,892.39 1,754,851 1,778,421 1,956,655 31.81 61,511

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 60-R2 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -15

9,635,152.70 5,074,835 5,142,997 5,937,429 182,578 1982 32.52 1983 1,605,263.83 30,435 823,340 834,399 1,011,654 33.24 1984 3,100,245.72 1,546,727 1,567,502 1,997,781 33.97 58,810 1985 6,924,282.01 3,357,726 3,402,825 4,560,099 34.70 131,415 7,762 1986 408,753.93 192,413 194,997 275,070 35.44 147,336 149,315 221,968 6,133 1987 322,854.77 36.19 43,533 1988 2,290,454.44 1,012,334 1,025,931 1,608,092 36.94 707,974 717,483 1,187,364 37.70 31,495 1989 1,656,388.49 1990 1,380,098.71 569,504 577,153 1,009,961 38.47 26,253 467,004 1,158,687.52 460,815 865,487 39.25 22,051 1991 7,182,903.62 2,749,289 2,786,216 5,474,123 40.03 136,751 1992 2,367,410.60 870,744 882,439 1,840,083 40.81 45,089 1993 536,352 543,556 28,992 1994 1,521,675.18 1,206,370 41.61 70,457 1995 3,696,636.77 1,246,304 1,263,044 2,988,088 42.41 754,255 43.21 44,097 1996 2,312,766.67 744,259 1,905,427 1997 74,273 3,894,099.17 1,192,683 1,208,703 3,269,511 44.02 1998 3,843,836.90 1,116,906 1,131,908 3,288,504 44.84 73,339 1999 1,059,125.44 290,894 294,801 923,193 45.67 20,214 2000 3,361,549.26 870,458 882,150 2,983,632 46.49 64,178 2001 156,600.10 38,030 38,541 141,549 47.33 2,991 2002 698,980.26 158,491 160,620 643,207 48.17 13,353 2003 13,062,138.98 2,751,481 2,788,437 12,233,023 49.01 249,603 2004 2,377,597.37 461,621 467,821 2,266,416 49.87 45,446 602,139 50.72 63,867 2005 3,340,402.36 594,159 3,239,324 2006 2,976,240.72 480,304 486,755 2,935,922 51.58 56,920 2007 2,708,418.47 391,920 397,184 2,717,497 52.45 51,811 834,850 846,063 6,652,815 53.32 124,771 2008 6,520,763.07 2009 10,938,738.65 1,216,065 1,232,399 11,347,150 54.20 209,357 2010 10,711,770.63 1,010,120 1,023,687 11,294,849 55.08 205,063 2011 7,037,833.48 544,936 7,541,254 55.96 134,762 552,255 2012 35,675,668.49 2,153,918 2,182,849 38,844,170 56.85 683,275 593,957 260,346 2013 13,590,385.40 586,085 15,034,986 57.75 617,563 625,858 453,881 2014 23,688,207.28 26,615,580 58.64 2015 128,507 130,233 17,003,971 59.55 285,541 14,899,307.63 257,735,637.27 69,507,481 70,441,066 225,954,917 4,908,788

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 60-R2 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -15

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 46.0 1.90

1956	47,196.60	46,050	54,276
1957	4,105.00	3,972	4,721
1958	16,541.06	15,865	19,022
1959	668.56	635	769
1963	18.00	16	21
1964	520.00	470	598
1965	4,631.00	4,139	5,326
1966	126.37	112	145
1969	12,502.99	10,624	14,378
1970	395.87	332	455
1971	595.00	491	684
1972	279.00	227	321
1974	20,933.98	16,483	24,074
1975	119,759.61	92,673	137,724
1976	17,902.00	13,606	20,587
1977	1,712.00	1,277	1,969
1978	17,378.00	12,706	19,985
1979	4,878.00	3,494	5,610
1980	38,794.04	27,204	44,613
1981	1,017.00	698	1,170
1982	1,475.00	988	1,696
1984	158,135.22	100,828	181,856
1985	39,869.71	24,759	45,850
1988	1,170.11	666	1,346
1989	2,677.45	1,477	3,079
1990	23,387.00	12,473	26,895
1991	51,555.00	26,561	59,288
1992	424,824.23	210,945	488,548
1993	7,293.25	3,485	8,387
1994	1,060,360.12	486,412	1,219,414
1995	846,562.36	372,109	973,547
1996	69,429.47	29,152	79,844
1997	1,379,250.62	551,976	1,586,138
1998	1,310,019.29	498,162	1,506,522
1999	43,011.56	15,487	49,463
2001	142,678.00	45,542	164,080
2002	355,960.00	106,252	409,354
2003	340,447.80	94,398	391,514

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 45-R2 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -15

6,568,060.27 2,832,746 7,553,269

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 0.0 0.00

1941	411,762.97	507,621	576,468			
1942	1,388.10	1,700	1,943			
1949	360,382.06	417,972	497,439	7,096	12.01	591
1951	20,488.00	23,295	27,724	959	13.15	73
1953	20,743.65	23,075	27,462	1,579	14.38	110
1956	19,906.16	21,367	25,429	2,440	16.33	149
1958	986,158.80	1,031,518	1,227,636	152,986	17.70	8,643
1959	17,524.00	18,088	21,527	3,007	18.39	164
1960	16,344.36	16,638	19,801	3,081	19.10	161
1961	630,143.58	632,538	752,800	129,401	19.81	6,532
1962	252,963.20	250,231	297,806	56,342	20.54	2,743
1963	276,404.84	269,329	320,535	66,432	21.28	3,122
1964	49,946.80	47,919	57,030	12,896	22.03	585
1965	56,872.95	53,711	63,923	15,699	22.78	689
1966	72,558.00	67,406	80,222	21,359	23.55	907
1967	140,496.00	128,329	152,728	43,966	24.33	1,807
1969	503,586.20	443,860	528,249	176,772	25.93	6,817
1970	2,450,234.08	2,119,943	2,522,999	907,329	26.74	33,932
1971	1,216,527.88	1,032,596	1,228,919	474,220	27.56	17,207
1972	272,111.12	226,451	269,505	111,451	28.39	3,926
1973	977,622.68	797,155	948,715	419,957	29.23	14,367
1974	226,225.99	180,573	214,905	101,811	30.09	3,384
1975	192,029.00	149,975	178,489	90,352	30.95	2,919
1976	465,378.15	355,364	422,928	228,601	31.82	7,184
1977	971,068.22	724,421	862,152	497,344	32.70	15,209
1978	5,770,262.52	4,201,882	5,000,769	3,077,599	33.59	91,622
1979	105,174.77	74,716	88,921	58,324	34.48	1,692
1980	12,532,292.00	8,674,878	10,324,197	7,221,012	35.39	204,041
1981	138,335.27	93,238	110,965	82,704	36.30	2,278
1982	6,445,195.05	4,225,509	5,028,888	3,994,385	37.22	107,318
1984	9,911,845.74	6,131,507	7,297,266	6,579,318	39.07	168,398
1985	4,464,870.00	2,678,038	3,187,202	3,063,616	40.01	76,571
1986	1,888,194.87	1,097,041	1,305,617	1,337,856	40.95	32,670
1987	1,778,980.00	999,790	1,189,876	1,300,696	41.90	31,043
1988	11,777.06	6,393	7,608	8,880	42.86	207
1989	1,632,118.38	854,897	1,017,435	1,267,531	43.81	28,932
1990	238,275.00	120,187	143,038	190,547	44.78	4,255
1992	44,670.00	20,807	24,763	37,775	46.71	809
1994	0.01					
1996	108,099.00	41,900	49,866	101,473	50.62	2,005
1997	1,549,505.00	570,224	678,639	1,490,668	51.60	28,889
1999	106,700.00	35,061	41,727	107,653	53.57	2,010
2000	30,847.86	9,526	11,337	31,850	54.56	584

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R4 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -40

SURVI	VOR CURVE IOWA	70-R4				
NET S	SALVAGE PERCENT	-40				
2001	42,618.00	12,317	14,659	45,006	55.55	810
2002	452,193.36	121,733	144,878	488,193	56.54	8,634
2003	2,222,893.40	553,945	659,264	2,452,787	57.54	42,628
2004	831,149.91	190,669	226,920	936,690	58.53	16,004
2005	1,603.60	336	400	1,845	59.52	31
2009	1,570,011.47	203,778	242,521	1,955,495	63.51	30,790
2010	841,844.22	92,436	110,011	1,068,571	64.51	16,564
2011	61,080.35	5,485	6,528	78,984	65.51	1,206
2012	8,105,126.65	567,359	675,228	10,671,949	66.50	160,480
2013	3,112,137.44	155,588	185,170	4,171,822	67.50	61,805
2014	895,946.95	26,880	31,990	1,222,336	68.50	17,844
2015	900,683.97	9,003	10,715	1,250,243	69.50	17,989
	76,403,298.64	41,316,198	49,143,732	57,820,886		1,289,330
	COMPOSITE REMAIN	ING LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCEN	т 44.8	1.69

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 58-R2 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -75

1941	49,501.34	72,439	79,128	7,499	9.50	789
1942	23,167.41	33,672	36,781	3,762	9.83	383
1943	8,711.34	12,572	13,733	1,512	10.17	149
1944	278.28	399	436	51	10.52	5
1945	3,917.29	5,571	6,085	770	10.87	71
1946	2,071.16	2,923	3,193	432	11.23	38
1947	43,007.56	60,211	65,771	9,492	11.60	818
1948	9,448.45	13,120	14,331	2,204	11.98	184
1949	72,294.42	99,555	108,748	17,767	12.36	1,437
1950	4,479.31	6,114	6,679	1,160	12.76	91
1951	143,235.10	193,744	211,634	39,027	13.17	2,963
1952	78,634.67	105,391	115,122	22,489	13.58	1,656
1953	210,762.63	279,743	305,574	63,261	14.01	4,515
1954	14,385.25	18,907	20,653	4,521	14.44	313
1955	245,747.30	319,653	349,169	80,889	14.89	5,432
1956	178,925.18	230,305	251,571	61,548	15.34	4,012
1957	52,287.22	66,560	72,706	18,797	15.81	1,189
1958	373,755.56	470,481	513,924	140,148	16.28	8,609
1959	410,130.07	510,204	557,315	160,413	16.77	9,565
1960	320,076.26	393,348	429,668	130,465	17.27	7,554
1961	369,663.62	448,711	490,144	156,767	17.77	8,822
1962	231,678.89	277,587	303,218	102,220	18.29	5,589
1963	537,569.39	635,493	694,172	246,574	18.82	13,102
1964	333,354.15	388,746	424,642	158,728	19.35	8,203
1965	602,793.34	692,956	756,941	297,947	19.90	14,972
1966	565,212.28	640,199	699,313	289,808	20.46	14,165
1967	792,125.50	883,590	965,178	421,042	21.03	20,021
1968	245,101.70	269,191	294,047	134,881	21.60	6,244
1969	1,649,051.79	1,781,747	1,946,268	939,573	22.19	42,342
1970	803,293.08	853,396	932,196	473,567	22.79	20,780
1971	601,618.65	628,246	686,256	366,577	23.39	15,672
1972	1,122,083.06	1,150,755	1,257,012	706,633	24.01	29,431
1973	2,519,769.01	2,537,017	2,771,277	1,638,319	24.63	66,517
1974	1,134,205.72	1,120,076	1,223,500	761,360	25.27	30,129
1975	1,011,951.71	979,812	1,070,285	700,630	25.91	27,041
1976	1,561,506.76	1,481,280	1,618,057	1,114,580	26.56	41,965
1977	638,078.25	592,588	647,306	469,331	27.22	17,242
1978	1,361,062.08	1,236,518	1,350,694	1,031,165	27.89	36,973
1979	1,340,209.40	1,190,062	1,299,948	1,045,418	28.57	36,591
1980	1,185,133.59	1,028,053	1,122,980	951,004	29.25	32,513
1981	1,960,635.57	1,659,355	1,812,574	1,618,538	29.95	54,041
1982	1,408,631.89	1,162,421	1,269,755	1,195,351	30.65	39,000
1983	1,440,317.61	1,157,716	1,264,616	1,255,940	31.36	40,049

1984	2,273,009.79	1,777,664	1,941,808	2,035,959	32.08	63,465
1985	1,580,351.03	1,201,604	1,312,556	1,453,058	32.80	44,301
1986	3,527,168.76	2,604,197	2,844,660	3,327,885	33.53	99,251
1987	590,855.70	423,050	462,113	571,884	34.27	16,688
1988	2,372,872.15	1,645,272	1,797,191	2,355,335	35.02	67,257
1989	2,317,960.70	1,554,019	1,697,512	2,358,919	35.78	65,928
1990	1,505,268.28	974,661	1,064,658	1,569,561	36.54	42,955
1991	1,468,700.81	916,851	1,001,510	1,568,716	37.31	42,045
1992	2,489,377.34	1,496,209	1,634,364	2,722,046	38.08	71,482
1993	707,926.13	408,827	446,577	792,294	38.86	20,388
1994	1,419,981.90	786,194	858,789	1,626,179	39.65	41,013
1995	2,994,768.95	1,585,827	1,732,257	3,508,589	40.45	86,739
1996	3,231,991.65	1,633,392	1,784,214	3,871,771	41.25	93,861
1997	2,553,646.78	1,228,183	1,341,589	3,127,293	42.06	74,353
1998	2,053,898.99	937,615	1,024,191	2,570,132	42.87	59,952
1999	3,471,370.10	1,498,799	1,637,193	4,437,705	43.69	101,573
2000	1,032,772.53	420,047	458,833	1,348,519	44.52	30,290
2001	3,399,636.14	1,297,556	1,417,368	4,531,995	45.35	99,934
2002	1,384,479.67	493,339	538,892	1,883,947	46.19	40,787
2003	6,370,205.61	2,108,506	2,303,199	8,844,661	47.03	188,064
2004	1,508,743.00	460,680	503,218	2,137,082	47.88	44,634
2005	6,460,010.00	1,806,881	1,973,722	9,331,296	48.73	191,490
2006	2,936,712.52	745,191	814,000	4,325,247	49.59	87,220
2007	8,318,033.57	1,892,353	2,067,087	12,489,472	50.46	247,512
2008	1,876,246.58	378,153	413,070	2,870,362	51.32	55,931
2009	15,459,085.06	2,705,340	2,955,142	24,098,257	52.20	461,652
2010	8,925,672.90	1,325,038	1,447,388	14,172,540	53.08	267,003
2011	5,709,054.76	695,962	760,225	9,230,621	53.96	171,064
2012	45,400,179.38	4,314,947	4,713,375	74,736,939	54.85	1,362,570
2013	11,920,916.11	809,222	883,943	19,977,660	55.75	358,344
2014	12,994,487.43	533,261	582,500	22,157,853	56.64	391,205
2015	34,884,598.58	473,733	517,476	60,530,572	57.55	1,051,791
	228,799,845.74	66,823,000	72,993,220	327,406,510		6,711,919

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 58-R2 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -75

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 48.8 2.93

624,600.94 936,833 1,005,979 87,073 9,373 1941 9.29 1942 1,089 70,238.60 104,707 112,435 10,483 9.63 264 1943 16,512.85 24,456 26,261 2,636 9.99 1944 222.83 328 352 38 10.36 4 10,767 1945 6,864.73 10,027 1,246 10.75 116 32,052 3,978 357 1946 20,588.38 29,849 11.15 331,047 1947 214,275.52 308,292 43,935 11.56 3,801 72,722 1948 47,452.06 67,723 10,319 11.99 861 1949 1,225,264.33 1,734,175 1,862,172 282,041 12.43 22,690 88,276.76 133,016 21,468 12.88 1,667 1950 123,873 478,658.06 665,615 714,743 122,909 13.35 9,207 1951 349,370 375,156 68,725 13.84 4,966 1952 253,646.28 1,585,282 1,702,289 331,323 14.33 1953 1,162,064.09 23,121 252,965 1954 174,476.23 235,577 52,368 14.85 3,526 873,123 192,020 1955 608,653.13 813,109 15.38 12,485 19,498 1956 937,573.94 1,238,901 1,330,342 310,412 15.92 1957 123,937.58 161,900 173,850 43,041 16.48 2,612 1958 1,887,154.10 2,436,236 2,616,051 686,469 17.05 40,262 1959 772,716.10 985,482 1,058,219 294,034 17.63 16,678 1960 576,221.76 725,576 779,130 229,258 18.23 12,576 1961 1,158,183.34 1,439,347 1,545,583 481,238 18.84 25,543 1962 577,895.63 708,549 760,846 250,471 19.46 12,871 1963 1,448,584.98 1,751,118 1,880,365 654,659 20.10 32,570 1,157,892 1,243,354 457,502 20.75 22,048 1964 971,917.59 1965 1,262,198.14 1,481,297 1,590,629 618,218 21.41 28,875 1,602,269.72 1,851,491 1,988,147 815,825 22.08 36,949 1966 1,042,844 1,119,815 484,930 22.76 21,306 1967 916,997.36 1968 297,658.29 332,976 357,552 163,350 23.45 6,966 1969 2,269,124.29 2,494,999 2,679,151 1,291,817 24.16 53,469 1970 3,480,385 3,737,267 1,900,080 24.87 76,400 3,221,341.14 41,482 1971 1,738,361.40 1,844,475 1,980,613 1,061,519 25.59 1,932,899 44,567 1972 1,856,575.22 2,075,563 1,173,444 26.33 3,307,310 3,551,417 2,116,249 27.07 78,177 1973 3,238,666.32 992,682 1,065,950 669,508 27.82 24,066 1974 991,690.21 1975 1,317,277.75 1,291,647 1,386,981 918,255 28.58 32,129 1976 2,506,725.98 2,405,968 2,583,549 1,803,221 29.35 61,439 1,202,799 39,920 1977 1,621,233.45 1,522,022 1,634,360 30.13 1978 6,122,982.85 5,619,704 6,034,486 4,680,734 30.91 151,431 2,003,773.68 49,768 1,795,907 1979 1,928,460 1,578,144 31.71 11,194,599.03 9,792,336 10,515,093 9,075,455 32.51 279,159 1980 1981 4,221,188.75 3,600,315 3,866,049 3,521,031 33.32 105,673 5,022,206 1982 6,044,678.61 5,392,887 5,185,301 34.14 151,883 1983 1,731,795.63 1,400,611 1,503,988 1,526,654 34.96 43,669

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R3 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -75

1984	7,376,631.79	5,799,158	6,227,185	6,681,921	35.80	186,646
1985	3,673,869.95	2,805,156	3,012,200	3,417,072	36.64	93,261
1986	5,144,212.24	3,810,074	4,091,290	4,911,081	37.49	130,997
1987	8,070,624.52	5,792,792	6,220,349	7,903,244	38.34	206,136
1988	1,683,670.65	1,169,053	1,255,339	1,691,085	39.21	43,129
1989	828,642.35	555,949	596,983	853,141	40.08	21,286
1990	1,292,730.03	837,043	898,824	1,363,454	40.95	33,296
1991	835,854.17	521,410	559,894	902,851	41.83	21,584
1992	2,015,043.28	1,208,719	1,297,933	2,228,393	42.72	52,163
1993	310,447.57	178,697	191,886	351,397	43.62	8,056
1994	1,172,361.60	646,428	694,140	1,357,493	44.52	30,492
1995	2,831,606.29	1,491,945	1,602,063	3,353,248	45.43	73,811
1996	2,053,849.85	1,031,834	1,107,992	2,486,245	46.34	53,652
1997	1,059,699.88	506,123	543,479	1,310,996	47.26	27,740
1998	1,575,075.94	713,269	765,914	1,990,469	48.18	41,313
1999	1,525,005.27	652,405	700,558	1,968,201	49.11	40,077
2000	1,770,196.87	712,504	765,093	2,332,752	50.05	46,608
2001	2,885,029.66	1,088,219	1,168,539	3,880,263	50.99	76,099
2002	715,884.24	251,913	270,506	982,291	51.93	18,916
2003	4,336,663.35	1,415,075	1,519,520	6,069,641	52.88	114,781
2004	838,350.06	252,123	270,732	1,196,381	53.83	22,225
2005	2,753,852.53	757,729	813,656	4,005,586	54.78	73,121
2006	1,458,250.35	363,549	390,382	2,161,556	55.74	38,779
2007	2,832,666.14	632,237	678,901	4,278,265	56.71	75,441
2008	835,594.27	164,902	177,073	1,285,217	57.67	22,286
2009	5,328,616.25	912,459	979,806	8,345,272	58.64	142,314
2010	6,679,746.54	969,298	1,040,841	10,648,715	59.61	178,640
2011	4,002,620.29	475,261	510,339	6,494,247	60.59	107,183
2012	12,390,049.23	1,147,442	1,232,133	20,450,453	61.56	332,204
2013	4,896,967.54	324,363	348,304	8,221,389	62.54	131,458
2014	4,262,613.58	169,854	182,391	7,277,183	63.52	114,565
2015	13,501,170.31	178,148	191,297	23,435,751	64.51	363,289
	178,542,714.22	106,341,422	114,190,318	198,259,432		4,527,061

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 65-R3 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -75

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 43.8 2.54

SURVIVO	R CURVE IOWA	50-R4				
NET SAL	VAGE PERCENT	0				
1962	16,102.50	14,212	15,803	300	5.87	51
1969	629.49	514	572	57	9.14	б
1972	1,023.52	798	887	137	11.00	12
1973	66,872.27	51,264	57,005	9,867	11.67	846
1974	1,183.38	891	991	192	12.35	16
1980	26,278.29	17,496	19,455	6,823	16.71	408
1984	275.00	165	183	92	19.92	5
1997	318,959.12	116,675	129,741	189,218	31.71	5,967
1998	449.82	156	173	277	32.67	8
1999	702.00	230	256	446	33.64	13
2002	3,451.41	926	1,030	2,421	36.58	66
2003	12,833.46	3,193	3,550	9,283	37.56	247
	448,760.26	206,520	229,646	219,114		7,645

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 28.7 1.70

SURVI	VOR CURVE IOWA 4	0-R3				
NET S	SALVAGE PERCENT 0					
1962	13,218.53	12,062	13,219			
1969	87,624.88	75,576	87,625			
1972	15,875.19	13,268	15,875			
1973	78,405.34	64,743	78,405			
1974	136,383.31	111,186	136,383			
1980	204,862.86	151,496	204,863			
1982	13,871.63	9,842	13,872			
1984	2,212.12	1,499	2,210	2	12.89	
1988	123,767.49	75,282	110,986	12,781	15.67	816
1992	116,241.28	61,928	91,298	24,943	18.69	1,335
1997	313,023.53	134,757	198,667	114,357	22.78	5,020
2009	55,822.59	8,820	13,003	42,820	33.68	1,271
2015	11,994.57	147	217	11,778	39.51	298
	1,173,303.32	720,606	966,623	206,680		8,740
	COMPOSITE REMAININ	G LIFE AND A	ANNUAL ACCRUAL I	RATE, PERCEN	г 23.6	0.74
1941	373,772.94	329,133	373,773			
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1942	41,173.38	36,027	41,173			
1943	911.00	792	911			
1944	850.00	734	850			
1945	2,100.00	1,799	2,100			
1946	3,262.00	2,774	3,262			
1947	4,434.00	3,739	4,434			
1948	3,258.00	2,724	3,258			
1949	4,314.00	3,574	4,314			
1950	59,904.00	49,147	59,904			
1951	18,663.00	15,157	18,663			
1952	27,550.00	22,134	27,550			
1953	33,233.00	26,406	33,233			
1954	24,267.00	19,060	24,267			
1955	40,298.35	31,277	40,298			
1956	21,633.00	16,586	21,633			
1957	19,771.00	14,967	19,771			
1958	27,040.00	20,203	27,040			
1959	19,357.00	14,272	19,357			
1960	33,627.00	24,452	33,627			
1961	18,106.00	12,982	18,106			
1962	10,562.32	7,463	10,562			
1963	21,516.00	14,975	21,338	178	21.28	8
1964	20,398.00	13,979	19,919	479	22.03	22
1965	35,563.00	23,990	34,184	1,379	22.78	61
1966	5,187.00	3,442	4,905	282	23.55	12
1967	19,695.00	12,850	18,310	1,385	24.33	57
1968	15,350.00	9,841	14,023	1,327	25.12	53
1969	41,542.00	26,154	37,267	4,275	25.93	165
1970	24,874.00	15,372	21,904	2,970	26.74	111
1971	46,508.00	28,197	40,178	6,330	27.56	230
1972	16,301.00	9,690	13,807	2,494	28.39	88
1973	8,970.00	5,224	7,444	1,526	29.23	52
1974	43,465.00	24,781	35,311	8,154	30.09	271
1975	27,337.00	15,250	21,730	5,607	30.95	181
1976	6,205.00	3,384	4,822	1,383	31.82	43
1977	15,472.00	8,244	11,747	3,725	32.70	114
1978	17,820.00	9,269	13,207	4,613	33.59	137
1979	31,886.00	16,180	23,055	8,831	34.48	256
1980	10,670.00	5,276	7,518	3,152	35.39	89
1981	1,808.00	870	1,240	568	36.30	16
1982	61,168.00	28,644	40,815	20,353	37.22	547
1984	14,670.00	6,482	9,236	5,434	39.07	139

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 70-R4 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0

SURV	/IVOR	CUF	RVE	IOWA	70-R4
NET	SALVA	AGE	PERCE	ENT	0

1985	33,531.00	14,366	20,470	13,061	40.01	326
1986	779.00	323	460	319	40.95	8
1987	16,266.00	6,530	9,305	6,961	41.90	166
1988	4,886.00	1,894	2,699	2,187	42.86	51
1989	7,350.00	2,750	3,919	3,431	43.81	78
1990	38,364.00	13,822	19,695	18,669	44.78	417
1991	12,981.00	4,499	6,411	6,570	45.74	144
1992	5,140.00	1,710	2,437	2,703	46.71	58
1993	38,715.00	12,345	17,590	21,125	47.68	443
1994	23,233.00	7,083	10,093	13,140	48.66	270
1995	54,744.00	15,923	22,689	32,055	49.64	646
1996	143,362.00	39,691	56,556	86,806	50.62	1,715
1997	100,670.04	26,462	37,706	62,964	51.60	1,220
1998	11,034.00	2,744	3,910	7,124	52.59	135
1999	28,534.63	6,697	9,543	18,992	53.57	355
2000	5,450.00	1,202	1,713	3,737	54.56	68
2001	1,400.00	289	412	988	55.55	18
2003	113.00	20	28	85	57.54	1
2004	74,362.56	12,185	17,362	57,001	58.53	974
2009	58,265.05	5,402	7,697	50,568	63.51	796
2010	3,796.63	298	425	3,372	64.51	52
2011	22,282.80	1,429	2,036	20,247	65.51	309
2012	209,177.61	10,459	14,903	194,275	66.50	2,921
	2,168,929.31	1,125,619	1,458,105	710,824		13,823

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 51.4 0.64

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 60-R2.5 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -25

1940	238.90	255	233	66	8.83	7
1941	503.83	534	488	142	9.11	16
1945	56.00	58	53	17	10.29	2
1946	11,183.46	11,505	10,524	3,455	10.62	325
1947	4,642.00	4,744	4,339	1,464	10.95	134
1948	2,742.00	2,782	2,545	882	11.30	78
1949	5,131.61	5,168	4,727	1,688	11.66	145
1950	13,026.82	13,019	11,909	4,375	12.03	364
1951	5,204.70	5,159	4,719	1,787	12.42	144
1952	5,293.78	5,203	4,759	1,858	12.82	145
1953	202.30	197	180	73	13.23	б
1954	16,676.06	16,099	14,726	6,119	13.66	448
1955	20,624.35	19,718	18,037	7,743	14.11	549
1956	18,449.76	17,462	15,973	7,089	14.57	487
1957	12,480.07	11,690	10,693	4,907	15.04	326
1958	26,992.10	25,007	22,875	10,865	15.53	700
1959	11,277.90	10,331	9,450	4,647	16.03	290
1960	16,138.04	14,608	13,362	6,811	16.55	412
1961	16,723.37	14,953	13,678	7,226	17.08	423
1962	28,657.49	25,302	23,144	12,678	17.62	720
1963	39,606.77	34,507	31,565	17,943	18.18	987
1964	33,481.83	28,773	26,320	15,532	18.75	828
1965	27,875.09	23,613	21,600	13,244	19.34	685
1966	20,756.17	17,327	15,850	10,095	19.93	507
1967	29,960.66	24,630	22,530	14,921	20.54	726
1968	38,002.13	30,750	28,128	19,375	21.16	916
1969	52,376.58	41,694	38,139	27,332	21.79	1,254
1970	14,931.52	11,684	10,688	7,976	22.44	355
1971	76,589.72	58,895	53,873	41,864	23.09	1,813
1972	44,762.96	33,796	30,914	25,040	23.76	1,054
1973	54,026.62	40,036	36,622	30,911	24.43	1,265
1974	63,345.57	46,044	42,118	37,064	25.11	1,476
1975	48,572.11	34,597	31,647	29,068	25.81	1,126
1976	26,172.81	18,261	16,704	16,012	26.51	604
1977	72,116.85	49,235	45,037	45,109	27.23	1,657
1978	67,478.67	45,056	41,214	43,134	27.95	1,543
1979	95,377.11	62,234	56,927	62,294	28.68	2,172
1980	158,265.95	100,829	92,231	105,601	29.42	3,589
1981	59,640.98	37,065	33,904	40,647	30.17	1,347
1982	103,233.38	62,543	57,210	71,832	30.92	2,323
1983	13,444.28	7,929	7,253	9,552	31.69	301
1984	68,778.00	39,461	36,096	49,876	32.46	1,537
1985	8,631.87	4,812	4,402	6,388	33.24	192

1986	50,245.96	27,185	24,867	37,940	34.03	1,115
1987	80,691.35	42,330	38,720	62,144	34.82	1,785
1988	9,583.49	4,866	4,451	7,528	35.63	211
1989	21,186.00	10,399	9,512	16,970	36.44	466
1990	89,521.00	42,430	38,812	73,089	37.25	1,962
1991	232,064.00	105,975	96,938	193,142	38.08	5,072
1992	133,283.06	58,561	53,567	113,037	38.91	2,905
1993	45,318.28	19,128	17,497	39,151	39.74	985
1994	559,184.42	226,120	206,839	492,142	40.59	12,125
1995	40,486.86	15,655	14,320	36,289	41.44	876
1997	163,072.85	57,212	52,333	151,508	43.16	3,510
1998	81,469.76	27,106	24,795	77,042	44.03	1,750
2000	66,743.00	19,773	18,087	65,342	45.78	1,427
2001	270,942.78	75,244	68,828	269,850	46.67	5,782
2002	141,181.00	36,589	33,469	143,007	47.56	3,007
2003	212,582.75	51,153	46,791	218,937	48.45	4,519
2004	15,786.36	3,503	3,204	16,529	49.35	335
2005	134,777.18	27,348	25,016	143,455	50.26	2,854
2006	137,673.95	25,327	23,167	148,925	51.17	2,910
2007	632,246.14	104,321	95,426	694,882	52.08	13,343
2008	39,332.05	5,736	5,247	43,918	53.00	829
2009	376,899.45	47,739	43,668	427,456	53.92	7,928
2010	1,748,743.89	187,618	171,620	2,014,310	54.85	36,724
2011	662,257.08	58,361	53,384	774,437	55.77	13,886
2012	736,752.19	50,495	46,189	874,751	56.71	15,425
2013	793,055.08	38,989	35,665	955,654	57.64	16,580
2014	1,147,920.41	33,964	31,068	1,403,833	58.58	23,964
2015	662,124.22	6,481	5,928	821,727	59.53	13,804
	10,718,796.73	2,467,173	2,256,794	11,141,702		230,057

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 60-R2.5 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -25

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 48.4 2.15

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 54-R2 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -20

1930	15,555.43	17,280	16,212	2,455	4.01	612
1931	729.35	806	756	119	4.30	28
1934	1,455.51	1,579	1,481	266	5.17	51
1935	3,176.82	3,427	3,215	597	5.46	109
1937	2,952.72	3,147	2,952	591	6.04	98
1939	12,360.53	13,011	12,207	2,626	6.63	396
1940	20,935.23	21,898	20,544	4,578	6.93	661
1941	36,231.37	37,656	35,328	8,150	7.23	1,127
1942	8,428.73	8,702	8,164	1,950	7.54	259
1943	3,934.21	4,036	3,786	935	7.84	119
1944	10,947.83	11,152	10,463	2,674	8.16	328
1945	22,095.81	22,356	20,974	5,541	8.47	654
1946	19,892.98	19,981	18,746	5,126	8.80	582
1947	32,135.31	32,043	30,062	8,500	9.13	931
1948	137,378.61	135,944	127,540	37,314	9.47	3,940
1949	128,858.17	126,538	118,716	35,914	9.81	3,661
1950	96,435.66	93,929	88,122	27,601	10.17	2,714
1951	49,455.90	47,774	44,821	14,526	10.53	1,379
1952	225,772.23	216,240	202,872	68,055	10.90	б,244
1953	322,649.00	306,301	287,366	99,813	11.28	8,849
1954	363,371.02	341,729	320,604	115,441	11.68	9,884
1955	255,309.63	237,836	223,133	83,239	12.08	6,891
1956	500,562.62	461,739	433,195	167,480	12.49	13,409
1957	173,267.34	158,213	148,432	59,489	12.91	4,608
1958	326,971.75	295,436	277,172	115,194	13.34	8,635
1959	183,873.55	164,341	154,182	66,466	13.78	4,823
1960	320,917.58	283,550	266,021	119,080	14.24	8,362
1961	436,362.45	381,091	357,532	166,103	14.70	11,300
1962	716,323.13	617,949	579,748	279,840	15.18	18,435
1963	714,897.33	609,093	571,439	286,438	15.66	18,291
1964	540,627.11	454,607	426,504	222,249	16.16	13,753
1965	768,070.75	637,161	597,772	323,913	16.67	19,431
1966	775,871.38	634,666	595,431	335,615	17.19	19,524
1967	690,294.92	556,530	522,126	306,228	17.72	17,281
1968	866,204.61	687,957	645,428	394,018	18.26	21,578
1969	1,454,949.96	1,137,445	1,067,129	678,811	18.82	36,069
1970	447,206.14	344,050	322,781	213,866	19.38	11,035
1971	1,025,259.41	775,785	727,827	502,484	19.95	25,187
1972	897,923.42	667,656	626,382	451,126	20.54	21,963
1973	1,284,663.07	938,369	880,360	661,236	21.13	31,294
1974	1,279,217.89	917,061	860,369	674,692	21.74	31,035
1975	1,018,426.59	716,292	672,011	550,101	22.35	24,613
1976	900,410.18	620,678	582,308	498,184	22.98	21,679

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 54-R2 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -20

1977	1,314,022.89	887,407	832,548	744,279	23.61	31,524
1978	1,781,805.86	1,177,574	1,104,777	1,033,390	24.26	42,596
1979	319,366.51	206,451	193,688	189,552	24.91	7,609
1980	2,303,384.07	1,455,223	1,365,262	1,398,799	25.57	54,705
1981	1,906,111.86	1,175,850	1,103,160	1,184,174	26.24	45,129
1982	1,840,756.23	1,107,325	1,038,871	1,170,036	26.93	43,447
1983	904,278.72	530,110	497,339	587,795	27.62	21,281
1984	2,434,345.23	1,389,213	1,303,333	1,617,881	28.32	57,129
1985	321,673.52	178,564	167,525	218,483	29.02	7,529
1986	1,448,830.85	781,082	732,796	1,005,801	29.74	33,820
1987	3,219,958.60	1,684,412	1,580,283	2,283,667	30.46	74,973
1988	220,988.50	112,017	105,092	160,094	31.19	5,133
1989	2,372,671.60	1,163,141	1,091,236	1,755,970	31.94	54,977
1990	1,507,932.86	714,416	670,251	1,139,268	32.68	34,861
1991	3,540,874.19	1,617,783	1,517,773	2,731,276	33.44	81,677
1992	4,756,373.26	2,092,823	1,963,446	3,744,202	34.20	109,480
1993	1,686,952.31	713,399	669,297	1,355,046	34.97	38,749
1994	5,872,031.10	2,381,414	2,234,197	4,812,240	35.75	134,608
1995	3,713,046.69	1,440,647	1,351,587	3,104,069	36.54	84,950
1996	9,964.23	3,691	3,463	8,494	37.33	228
1997	5,714,713.73	2,015,397	1,890,807	4,966,849	38.13	130,261
1998	4,781,179.72	1,601,141	1,502,160	4,235,256	38.93	108,792
1999	2,417,232.41	765,982	718,630	2,182,049	39.74	54,908
2000	1,218,266.69	363,857	341,364	1,120,556	40.56	27,627
2001	6,399,383.48	1,793,261	1,682,403	5,996,857	41.39	144,887
2002	4,370,900.20	1,144,214	1,073,479	4,171,601	42.22	98,806
2003	4,452,469.89	1,082,431	1,015,516	4,327,448	43.06	100,498
2004	873,793.19	196,121	183,997	864,555	43.90	19,694
2005	3,325,354.65	683,560	641,303	3,349,123	44.75	74,841
2006	2,314,030.88	431,437	404,766	2,372,071	45.61	52,008
2007	2,007,739.11	335,951	315,183	2,094,104	46.47	45,064
2008	599,194.72	88,815	83,325	635,709	47.33	13,431
2009	14,297,621.07	1,839,589	1,725,867	15,431,278	48.21	320,085
2010	16,335,795.12	1,786,025	1,675,614	17,927,340	49.08	365,268
2011	7,308,925.55	654,558	614,093	8,156,618	49.97	163,230
2012	10,253,428.60	717,699	673,331	11,630,783	50.85	228,727
2013	10,447,078.54	522,396	490,102	12,046,392	51.75	232,781
2014	11,105,751.65	333,173	312,576	13,014,326	52.65	247,186
2015	6,438,165.38	64,356	60,378	7,665,420	53.55	143,145
	173,228,756.89	50,995,539	47,843,031	160,031,477		3,967,466

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 40.3 2.29

NET	SALVAGE PERCENT	-50				
194	1 39.382.10	50.519	59.073			
194	2 2,785.61	3,550	4,178			
194	3 5,097.53	6,452	7,646			
194	4 9,886.80	12,425	14,830			
194	5 33,159.32	41,373	49,739			
194	6 84,808.39	105,052	127,213			
194	7 143,668.38	176,626	215,503			
194	8 159,504.60	194,612	239,257			
194	9 285,208.94	345,245	427,813			
195	0 462,615.98	555,556	693,924			
195	1 454,992.54	541,896	682,489			
195	2 508,633.22	600,594	760,524	2,426	10.64	228
195	3 168,070.27	196,693	249,070	3,035	10.99	276
195	4 97,546.06	113,134	143,260	3,059	11.34	270
195	5 233,803.17	268,640	340,175	10,530	11.70	900
195	6 401,026.31	456,328	577,842	23,697	12.07	1,963
195	7 536,481.77	604,347	765,277	39,446	12.45	3,168
195	8 359,433.34	400,696	507,396	31,754	12.84	2,473
195	9 507,072.27	559,199	708,107	52,501	13.24	3,965
196	0 150,349.13	163,956	207,615	17,909	13.65	1,312
196	1 592,707.31	638,879	809,004	80,057	14.07	5,690
196	2 540,075.82	575,343	728,549	81,565	14.49	5,629
196	3 729,390.32	767,392	971,739	122,346	14.93	8,195
196	4 845,588.59	878,228	1,112,089	156,294	15.38	10,162
196	5 858,182.09	879,465	1,113,655	173,618	15.84	10,961
196	6 941,548.56	951,623	1,205,028	207,295	16.31	12,710
196	7 919,429.97	916,028	1,159,954	219,191	16.79	13,055
196	8 1,069,462.49	1,049,784	1,329,328	274,866	17.28	15,907
196	9 1,181,859.83	1,142,386	1,446,589	326,201	17.78	18,347
197	0 835,562.56	794,871	1,006,535	246,809	18.29	13,494
197	1 1,404,520.39	1,314,210	1,664,167	442,614	18.81	23,531
197	2 1,216,907.24	1,118,946	1,416,907	408,454	19.35	21,109
197	3 1,846,293.82	1,667,757	2,111,859	657,582	19.89	33,061
197	4 1,804,898.20	1,600,584	2,026,799	680,548	20.44	33,295
197	5 1,407,829.76	1,224,812	1,550,964	560,781	21.00	26,704
197	6 1,678,853.94	1,431,391	1,812,552	705,729	21.58	32,703
197	7 1,786,765.58	1,492,307	1,889,689	790,459	22.16	35,671
197	8 1,842,666.63	1,506,380	1,907,510	856,490	22.75	37,648
197	9 2,522,979.93	2,017,122	2,554,256	1,230,214	23.35	52,686
198	0 2,613,531.68	2,041,691	2,585,367	1,334,931	23.96	55,715
198	1 2,860,831.18	2,181,670	2,762,621	1,528,626	24.58	62,190
198	2 3,179,965.83	2,364,941	2,994,694	1,775,255	25.21	70,419
198	3 3,669,562.25	2,659,699	3,367,943	2,136,400	25.84	82,678

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R1.5

1984 2,991,572.33 2,109,956 2,671,810 1,815,548 26.49   1985 3,368,563.38 2,310,161 2,925,327 2,127,518 27.14   1986 4,431,626.37 2,951,463 3,737,400 2,910,040 27.80 1   1987 4,569,918.39 2,951,710 3,737,712 3,117,166 28.47 1   1988 4,815,348.29 3,013,445 3,815,887 3,407,135 29.14 1   1989 5,102,888.46 3,007,758 3,909,988 3,744,345 20.83 1   1991 5,130,094.56 2,890,295 3,659,943 4,035,199 31.22 1   1992 6,561,609.05 3,419,254 4,329,757 5,512,657 32.63 1   1994 8,287,655.84 4,139,684 5,242,029 7,189,455 33.35 2   1995 9,005,843.54 4,303,893 5,449,965 8,058,800 34.07 2   1996 7,853,400.16 3,581,150 4,534,764 7,245,336 34.80 2   1997 7,696,222.27 3,170,074	
1985 3,368,563.38 2,310,161 2,925,327 2,127,518 27.14   1986 4,431,626.37 2,951,463 3,737,400 2,910,040 27.80 1   1987 4,569,918.39 2,951,710 3,737,712 3,117,166 28.47 1   1988 4,815,348.29 3,013,445 3,815,887 3,407,135 29.14 1   1989 5,102,888.46 3,087,758 3,909,988 3,744,345 29.83 1   1990 5,146,362.11 3,007,534 3,808,402 3,911,141 30.52 1   1991 5,130,094.56 2,890,295 3,659,943 4,035,199 31.22 1   1992 6,579,633.24 3,568,793 4,519,117 5,350,333 31.92 1   1994 8,287,655.84 4,303,893 5,449,965 8,058,800 34.07 2   1996 7,853,400.16 3,581,150 4,534,764 7,245,336 34.80 2   1997 8,797,655.79 3,819,062 4,836,029 8,360,455 35.53 2   1998 7,696,222.27 3,17	68,537
1986 4,431,626.37 2,951,463 3,737,400 2,910,040 27.80 1   1987 4,569,918.39 2,951,710 3,737,712 3,117,166 28.47 1   1988 4,815,348.29 3,013,445 3,815,887 3,407,135 29.14 1   1989 5,102,888.46 3,087,758 3,909,988 3,744,345 29.83 1   1990 5,146,362.11 3,007,534 3,808,402 3,911,141 30.52 1   1991 5,130,094.56 2,890,295 3,659,943 4,035,199 31.22 1   1992 6,561,609.05 3,419,254 4,329,757 5,512,657 32.63 1   1994 8,287,655.84 4,139,684 5,242,029 7,189,455 33.35 2   1995 9,005,843.54 4,303,893 5,449,965 8,058,800 34.07 2   1997 7,853,400.16 3,581,150 4,534,764 7,245,336 34.80 2   1997 7,696,222.27 3,170,074 4,014,224 7,530,109 36.27 2   2000 7,107,332.71 <td>78,390</td>	78,390
1987 4,569,918.39 2,951,710 3,737,712 3,117,166 28.47 1   1988 4,815,348.29 3,013,445 3,815,887 3,407,135 29.14 1   1989 5,102,888.46 3,087,758 3,909,988 3,744,345 29.83 1   1990 5,146,352.11 3,007,554 3,808,402 3,911,141 30.52 1   1991 5,130,094.56 2,890,295 3,659,943 4,035,199 31.22 1   1992 6,579,633.24 3,568,793 4,519,117 5,350,333 31.92 1   1993 6,561,609.05 3,419,254 4,329,757 5,512,657 32.63 1   1994 8,287,655.84 4,139,684 5,242,029 7,189,455 35.53 2   1995 9,005,843.54 4,303,893 5,449,965 8,058,800 34.07 2   1997 8,797,655.79 3,819,062 4,836,029 8,360,455 35.53 2   1998 7,696,222.27 3,170,074 4,014,224 7,530,109 36.27 2   2000 7,107,332.71 <td>104,678</td>	104,678
1988 4,815,348.29 3,013,445 3,815,887 3,407,135 29.14 1   1989 5,102,888.46 3,087,758 3,909,988 3,744,345 29.83 1   1990 5,146,362.11 3,007,534 3,808,402 3,911,141 30.52 1   1991 5,130,094.56 2,890,295 3,659,943 4,035,199 31.22 1   1992 6,579,633.24 3,568,793 4,519,117 5,350,333 31.92 1   1993 6,561,609.05 3,419,254 4,329,757 5,512,657 32.63 1   1994 8,287,655.84 4,139,684 5,242,029 7,189,455 33.35 2   1995 9,005,843.54 4,303,893 5,449,965 8,058,800 34.07 2   1997 8,797,655.79 3,819,062 4,836,029 8,360,455 35.53 2   1998 7,696,222.27 3,170,074 4,014,224 7,530,109 36.27 2   1999 7,459,313.97 2,904,657 3,678,130 7,510,841 37.02 2   2000 7,107,332.71 <td>109,489</td>	109,489
1989 5,102,888.46 3,087,758 3,909,988 3,744,345 29.83 1   1990 5,146,362.11 3,007,534 3,808,402 3,911,141 30.52 1   1991 5,130,094.56 2,890,295 3,659,943 4,035,199 31.22 1   1992 6,579,633.24 3,568,793 4,519,117 5,350,333 31.92 1   1993 6,561,609.05 3,419,254 4,329,757 5,512,657 32.63 1   1994 8,287,655.84 4,139,684 5,242,029 7,189,455 33.35 2   1995 9,005,843.54 4,303,893 5,449,965 8,058,800 34.07 2   1997 8,797,655.79 3,819,062 4,836,029 8,360,455 35.53 2   1998 7,696,222.27 3,170,074 4,014,224 7,530,109 36.27 2   1999 7,459,313.97 2,904,657 3,678,130 7,510,841 37.02 2   2000 7,107,332.71 2,607,680 3,302,072 7,358,927 37.77 1   2004 4,463,082.69 <td>116,923</td>	116,923
1990 5,146,362.11 3,007,534 3,808,402 3,911,141 30.52 1   1991 5,130,094.56 2,890,295 3,659,943 4,035,199 31.22 1   1992 6,579,633.24 3,568,793 4,519,117 5,350,333 31.92 1   1993 6,561,609.05 3,419,254 4,329,757 5,512,657 32.63 1   1994 8,287,655.84 4,139,684 5,242,029 7,189,455 33.35 2   1995 9,005,843.54 4,303,893 5,449,965 8,058,800 34.07 2   1996 7,853,400.16 3,581,150 4,534,764 7,245,336 34.80 2   1997 8,797,655.79 3,819,062 4,836,029 8,360,455 35.53 2   1998 7,696,222.27 3,170,074 4,014,224 7,530,109 36.27 2   2000 7,107,332.71 2,607,680 3,302,072 7,358,927 37.77 1   2001 6,283,578.19 2,157,176 2,731,604 6,663,763 38.52 1   2002 7,285,069.52 <td>125,523</td>	125,523
1991 5,130,094.56 2,890,295 3,659,943 4,035,199 31.22 1   1992 6,579,633.24 3,568,793 4,519,117 5,350,333 31.92 1   1993 6,561,609.05 3,419,254 4,329,757 5,512,657 32.63 1   1994 8,287,655.84 4,139,684 5,242,029 7,189,455 33.35 2   1995 9,005,843.54 4,303,893 5,449,965 8,058,800 34.07 2   1996 7,853,400.16 3,581,150 4,534,764 7,245,336 34.80 2   1997 8,797,655.79 3,819,062 4,836,029 8,360,455 35.53 2   1998 7,696,222.27 3,170,074 4,014,224 7,530,109 36.27 2   2000 7,107,332.71 2,607,680 3,302,072 7,358,927 37.77 1   2002 7,285,069.52 2,342,878 2,966,756 7,960,848 39.28 2   2003 10,597,393.96 3,163,322 4,005,674 11,890,417 40.05 2   2004 4,463,082.69<	128,150
1992 $6,579,633.24$ $3,568,793$ $4,519,117$ $5,350,333$ $31.92$ $1$ 1993 $6,561,609.05$ $3,419,254$ $4,329,757$ $5,512,657$ $32.63$ $1$ 1994 $8,287,655.84$ $4,139,684$ $5,242,029$ $7,189,455$ $33.35$ $2$ 1995 $9,005,843.54$ $4,303,893$ $5,449,965$ $8,058,800$ $34.07$ $2$ 1996 $7,853,400.16$ $3,581,150$ $4,534,764$ $7,245,336$ $34.80$ $2$ 1997 $8,797,655.79$ $3,819,062$ $4,836,029$ $8,360,455$ $35.53$ $2$ 1998 $7,696,222.27$ $3,170,074$ $4,014,224$ $7,530,109$ $36.27$ $2$ 2000 $7,107,332.71$ $2,607,680$ $3,302,072$ $7,358,927$ $37.777$ $1$ 2010 $6,263,578.19$ $2,157,176$ $2,731,604$ $6,663,763$ $38.52$ $1$ 2003 $10,597,393.96$ $3,163,322$ $4,005,674$ $11,890,417$ $40.05$ $2$ 2004 $4,463,082.69$ $1,229,133$ $1,556,435$ $5,138,189$ $40.82$ $1$ 2005 $5,002,953.85$ $1,262,245$ $1,598,365$ $5,906,066$ $41.59$ $1$ 2006 $6,290,113.12$ $1,439,807$ $1,823,209$ $7,611,961$ $42.37$ $1$ 2007 $4,234,788.67$ $870,249$ $1,101,985$ $5,250,198$ $43.15$ $1$ 2008 $23,434,556.73$ $4,260,402$ $5,394,893$ $29,756,942$ $43.94$ $6$ 2009 $33,359,927.81$ <td>129,250</td>	129,250
1993 6,561,609.05 3,419,254 4,329,757 5,512,657 32.63 1   1994 8,287,655.84 4,139,684 5,242,029 7,189,455 33.35 2   1995 9,005,843.54 4,303,893 5,449,965 8,058,800 34.07 2   1996 7,853,400.16 3,581,150 4,534,764 7,245,336 34.80 2   1997 8,797,655.79 3,819,062 4,836,029 8,360,455 35.53 2   1998 7,696,222.27 3,170,074 4,014,224 7,530,109 36.27 2   1999 7,459,313.97 2,904,657 3,678,130 7,510,841 37.02 2   2000 7,107,332.71 2,607,680 3,302,072 7,358,927 37.77 1   2001 6,263,578.19 2,157,176 2,731,604 6,663,763 38.52 1   2002 7,285,069.52 2,342,878 2,966,756 7,960,848 39.28 2   2004 4,463,082.69 1,229,133 1,556,435 5,138,189 40.82 1   2005 5,002,953.85 <td>167,617</td>	167,617
1994 8,287,655.84 4,139,684 5,242,029 7,189,455 33.35 2   1995 9,005,843.54 4,303,893 5,449,965 8,058,800 34.07 2   1996 7,853,400.16 3,581,150 4,534,764 7,245,336 34.80 2   1997 8,797,655.79 3,819,062 4,836,029 8,360,455 35.53 2   1998 7,696,222.27 3,170,074 4,014,224 7,530,109 36.27 2   2000 7,107,332.71 2,607,680 3,302,072 7,358,927 37.77 1   2001 6,263,578.19 2,157,176 2,731,604 6,663,763 38.52 1   2002 7,285,069.52 2,342,878 2,966,756 7,960,848 39.28 2   2003 10,597,393.96 3,163,322 4,005,674 11,890,417 40.05 2   2004 4,463,082.69 1,229,133 1,556,435 5,906,066 41.59 1   2005 5,002,953.85 1,262,245 1,598,365 5,906,942 43.94 6   2007 4,234,788.67<	168,944
1995 9,005,843.54 4,303,893 5,449,965 8,058,800 34.07 2   1996 7,853,400.16 3,581,150 4,534,764 7,245,336 34.80 2   1997 8,797,655.79 3,819,062 4,836,029 8,360,455 35.53 2   1998 7,696,222.27 3,170,074 4,014,224 7,530,109 36.27 2   1999 7,459,313.97 2,904,657 3,678,130 7,510,841 37.02 2   2000 7,107,332.71 2,607,680 3,302,072 7,358,927 37.77 1   2001 6,263,578.19 2,157,176 2,731,604 6,663,763 38.52 1   2002 7,285,069.52 2,342,878 2,966,756 7,960,848 39.28 2   2003 10,597,393.96 3,163,322 4,005,674 11,890,417 40.05 2   2004 4,463,082.69 1,229,133 1,556,435 5,138,189 40.82 1   2005 5,002,953.85 1,262,245 1,598,365 5,906,066 41.59 1   2006 6,290,113.12<	215,576
1996 7,853,400.16 3,581,150 4,534,764 7,245,336 34.80 2   1997 8,797,655.79 3,819,062 4,836,029 8,360,455 35.53 2   1998 7,696,222.27 3,170,074 4,014,224 7,530,109 36.27 2   1999 7,459,313.97 2,904,657 3,678,130 7,510,841 37.02 2   2000 7,107,332.71 2,607,680 3,302,072 7,358,927 37.77 1   2001 6,263,578.19 2,157,176 2,731,604 6,663,763 38.52 1   2002 7,285,069.52 2,342,878 2,966,756 7,960,848 39.28 2   2003 10,597,393.96 3,163,322 4,005,674 11,890,417 40.05 2   2004 4,463,082.69 1,229,133 1,556,435 5,138,189 40.82 1   2005 5,002,953.85 1,262,245 1,598,365 5,906,066 41.59 1   2006 6,290,113.12 1,439,807 1,823,209 7,611,961 42.37 1   2008 23,434,556.73	236,537
1997 8,797,655.79 3,819,062 4,836,029 8,360,455 35.53 2   1998 7,696,222.27 3,170,074 4,014,224 7,530,109 36.27 2   1999 7,459,313.97 2,904,657 3,678,130 7,510,841 37.02 2   2000 7,107,332.71 2,607,680 3,302,072 7,358,927 37.77 1   2001 6,263,578.19 2,157,176 2,731,604 6,663,763 38.52 1   2002 7,285,069.52 2,342,878 2,966,756 7,960,848 39.28 2   2003 10,597,393.96 3,163,322 4,005,674 11,890,417 40.05 2   2004 4,463,082.69 1,229,133 1,556,435 5,138,189 40.82 1   2005 5,002,953.85 1,262,245 1,598,365 5,906,066 41.59 1   2006 6,290,113.12 1,439,807 1,823,209 7,611,961 42.37 1   2007 4,234,788.67 870,249 1,101,985 5,250,198 43.15 1   2008 23,434,556.73 </td <td>208,199</td>	208,199
19987,696,222.273,170,0744,014,2247,530,10936.27219997,459,313.972,904,6573,678,1307,510,84137.02220007,107,332.712,607,6803,302,0727,358,92737.77120016,263,578.192,157,1762,731,6046,663,76338.52120027,285,069.522,342,8782,966,7567,960,84839.282200310,597,393.963,163,3224,005,67411,890,41740.05220044,463,082.691,229,1331,556,4355,138,18940.82120055,002,953.851,262,2451,598,3655,906,06641.59120066,290,113.121,439,8071,823,2097,611,96142.371200823,434,556.734,260,4025,394,89329,756,94243.946200933,359,927.815,274,2056,678,65843,361,23444.739201015,138,104.702,030,0202,570,58820,136,56945.534201115,348,256.031,689,8432,139,82720,882,55746.334201315,655,391.86962,8071,219,19022,263,89847.954201421,504,931.62793,5321,004,83931,252,55848.776201516,256,031.40199,949253,19324,130,85449.594	235,307
19997,459,313.972,904,6573,678,1307,510,84137.02220007,107,332.712,607,6803,302,0727,358,92737.77120016,263,578.192,157,1762,731,6046,663,76338.52120027,285,069.522,342,8782,966,7567,960,84839.282200310,597,393.963,163,3224,005,67411,890,41740.05220044,463,082.691,229,1331,556,4355,138,18940.82120055,002,953.851,262,2451,598,3655,906,06641.59120066,290,113.121,439,8071,823,2097,611,96142.37120074,234,788.67870,2491,101,9855,250,19843.151200823,434,556.734,260,4025,394,89329,756,94243.946200933,359,927.815,274,2056,678,65843,361,23444.739201015,138,104.702,030,0202,570,58820,136,56945.534201115,348,256.031,689,8432,139,82720,882,55746.334201315,655,391.86962,8071,219,19022,263,89847.954201421,504,931.62793,5321,004,83931,252,55848.776201516,256,031.40199,949253,19324,130,85449.594	207,613
20007,107,332.712,607,6803,302,0727,358,92737.77120016,263,578.192,157,1762,731,6046,663,76338.52120027,285,069.522,342,8782,966,7567,960,84839.282200310,597,393.963,163,3224,005,67411,890,41740.05220044,463,082.691,229,1331,556,4355,138,18940.82120055,002,953.851,262,2451,598,3655,906,06641.59120066,290,113.121,439,8071,823,2097,611,96142.37120074,234,788.67870,2491,101,9855,250,19843.151200823,434,556.734,260,4025,394,89329,756,94243.946200933,359,927.815,274,2056,678,65843,361,23444.739201015,138,104.702,030,0202,570,58820,136,56945.534201115,348,256.031,689,8432,139,82720,882,55746.334201224,065,080.012,064,7842,614,61033,483,01047.147201315,655,391.86962,8071,219,19022,263,89847.954201421,504,931.62793,5321,004,83931,252,55848.776201516,256,031.40199,949253,19324,130,85449.594	202,886
20016,263,578.192,157,1762,731,6046,663,76338.52120027,285,069.522,342,8782,966,7567,960,84839.282200310,597,393.963,163,3224,005,67411,890,41740.05220044,463,082.691,229,1331,556,4355,138,18940.82120055,002,953.851,262,2451,598,3655,906,06641.59120066,290,113.121,439,8071,823,2097,611,96142.37120074,234,788.67870,2491,101,9855,250,19843.151200823,434,556.734,260,4025,394,89329,756,94243.946200933,359,927.815,274,2056,678,65843,361,23444.739201015,138,104.702,030,0202,570,58820,136,56945.534201115,348,256.031,689,8432,139,82720,882,55746.334201224,065,080.012,064,7842,614,61033,483,01047.147201315,655,391.86962,8071,219,19022,263,89847.954201421,504,931.62793,5321,004,83931,252,55848.776201516,256,031.40199,949253,19324,130,85449.594	194,835
20027,285,069.522,342,8782,966,7567,960,84839.282200310,597,393.963,163,3224,005,67411,890,41740.05220044,463,082.691,229,1331,556,4355,138,18940.82120055,002,953.851,262,2451,598,3655,906,06641.59120066,290,113.121,439,8071,823,2097,611,96142.37120074,234,788.67870,2491,101,9855,250,19843.151200823,434,556.734,260,4025,394,89329,756,94243.946200933,359,927.815,274,2056,678,65843,361,23444.739201015,138,104.702,030,0202,570,58820,136,56945.534201115,348,256.031,689,8432,139,82720,882,55746.334201224,065,080.012,064,7842,614,61033,483,01047.147201315,655,391.86962,8071,219,19022,263,89847.954201421,504,931.62793,5321,004,83931,252,55848.776201516,256,031.40199,949253,19324,130,85449.594	172,995
200310,597,393.963,163,3224,005,67411,890,41740.05220044,463,082.691,229,1331,556,4355,138,18940.82120055,002,953.851,262,2451,598,3655,906,06641.59120066,290,113.121,439,8071,823,2097,611,96142.37120074,234,788.67870,2491,101,9855,250,19843.151200823,434,556.734,260,4025,394,89329,756,94243.946200933,359,927.815,274,2056,678,65843,361,23444.739201015,138,104.702,030,0202,570,58820,136,56945.534201115,348,256.031,689,8432,139,82720,882,55746.334201224,065,080.012,064,7842,614,61033,483,01047.147201315,655,391.86962,8071,219,19022,263,89847.954201421,504,931.62793,5321,004,83931,252,55848.776201516,256,031.40199,949253,19324,130,85449.594	202,669
20044,463,082.691,229,1331,556,4355,138,18940.82120055,002,953.851,262,2451,598,3655,906,06641.59120066,290,113.121,439,8071,823,2097,611,96142.37120074,234,788.67870,2491,101,9855,250,19843.151200823,434,556.734,260,4025,394,89329,756,94243.946200933,359,927.815,274,2056,678,65843,361,23444.739201015,138,104.702,030,0202,570,58820,136,56945.534201115,348,256.031,689,8432,139,82720,882,55746.334201224,065,080.012,064,7842,614,61033,483,01047.147201315,655,391.86962,8071,219,19022,263,89847.954201421,504,931.62793,5321,004,83931,252,55848.776201516,256,031.40199,949253,19324,130,85449.594	296,889
20055,002,953.851,262,2451,598,3655,906,06641.59120066,290,113.121,439,8071,823,2097,611,96142.37120074,234,788.67870,2491,101,9855,250,19843.151200823,434,556.734,260,4025,394,89329,756,94243.946200933,359,927.815,274,2056,678,65843,361,23444.739201015,138,104.702,030,0202,570,58820,136,56945.534201115,348,256.031,689,8432,139,82720,882,55746.334201224,065,080.012,064,7842,614,61033,483,01047.147201315,655,391.86962,8071,219,19022,263,89847.954201421,504,931.62793,5321,004,83931,252,55848.776201516,256,031.40199,949253,19324,130,85449.594	125,874
2006 6,290,113.12 1,439,807 1,823,209 7,611,961 42.37 1   2007 4,234,788.67 870,249 1,101,985 5,250,198 43.15 1   2008 23,434,556.73 4,260,402 5,394,893 29,756,942 43.94 6   2009 33,359,927.81 5,274,205 6,678,658 43,361,234 44.73 9   2010 15,138,104.70 2,030,020 2,570,588 20,136,569 45.53 4   2011 15,348,256.03 1,689,843 2,139,827 20,882,557 46.33 4   2012 24,065,080.01 2,064,784 2,614,610 33,483,010 47.14 7   2013 15,655,391.86 962,807 1,219,190 22,263,898 47.95 4   2014 21,504,931.62 793,532 1,004,839 31,252,558 48.77 6   2015 16,256,031.40 199,949 253,193 24,130,854 49.59 4	142,007
2007 4,234,788.67 870,249 1,101,985 5,250,198 43.15 1   2008 23,434,556.73 4,260,402 5,394,893 29,756,942 43.94 6   2009 33,359,927.81 5,274,205 6,678,658 43,361,234 44.73 9   2010 15,138,104.70 2,030,020 2,570,588 20,136,569 45.53 4   2011 15,348,256.03 1,689,843 2,139,827 20,882,557 46.33 4   2012 24,065,080.01 2,064,784 2,614,610 33,483,010 47.14 7   2013 15,655,391.86 962,807 1,219,190 22,263,898 47.95 4   2014 21,504,931.62 793,532 1,004,839 31,252,558 48.77 6   2015 16,256,031.40 199,949 253,193 24,130,854 49.59 4	179,654
2008 23,434,556.73 4,260,402 5,394,893 29,756,942 43.94 6   2009 33,359,927.81 5,274,205 6,678,658 43,361,234 44.73 9   2010 15,138,104.70 2,030,020 2,570,588 20,136,569 45.53 4   2011 15,348,256.03 1,689,843 2,139,827 20,882,557 46.33 4   2012 24,065,080.01 2,064,784 2,614,610 33,483,010 47.14 7   2013 15,655,391.86 962,807 1,219,190 22,263,898 47.95 4   2014 21,504,931.62 793,532 1,004,839 31,252,558 48.77 6   2015 16,256,031.40 199,949 253,193 24,130,854 49.59 4	121,673
2009 33,359,927.81 5,274,205 6,678,658 43,361,234 44.73 9   2010 15,138,104.70 2,030,020 2,570,588 20,136,569 45.53 4   2011 15,348,256.03 1,689,843 2,139,827 20,882,557 46.33 4   2012 24,065,080.01 2,064,784 2,614,610 33,483,010 47.14 7   2013 15,655,391.86 962,807 1,219,190 22,263,898 47.95 4   2014 21,504,931.62 793,532 1,004,839 31,252,558 48.77 6   2015 16,256,031.40 199,949 253,193 24,130,854 49.59 4	577,218
2010 15,138,104.70 2,030,020 2,570,588 20,136,569 45.53 4   2011 15,348,256.03 1,689,843 2,139,827 20,882,557 46.33 4   2012 24,065,080.01 2,064,784 2,614,610 33,483,010 47.14 7   2013 15,655,391.86 962,807 1,219,190 22,263,898 47.95 4   2014 21,504,931.62 793,532 1,004,839 31,252,558 48.77 6   2015 16,256,031.40 199,949 253,193 24,130,854 49.59 4	969,399
2011 15,348,256.03 1,689,843 2,139,827 20,882,557 46.33 4   2012 24,065,080.01 2,064,784 2,614,610 33,483,010 47.14 7   2013 15,655,391.86 962,807 1,219,190 22,263,898 47.95 4   2014 21,504,931.62 793,532 1,004,839 31,252,558 48.77 6   2015 16,256,031.40 199,949 253,193 24,130,854 49.59 4	442,270
2012 24,065,080.01 2,064,784 2,614,610 33,483,010 47.14 7   2013 15,655,391.86 962,807 1,219,190 22,263,898 47.95 4   2014 21,504,931.62 793,532 1,004,839 31,252,558 48.77 6   2015 16,256,031.40 199,949 253,193 24,130,854 49.59 4	450,735
2013 15,655,391.86 962,807 1,219,190 22,263,898 47.95 4   2014 21,504,931.62 793,532 1,004,839 31,252,558 48.77 6   2015 16,256,031.40 199,949 253,193 24,130,854 49.59 4	710,289
2014 21,504,931.62 793,532 1,004,839 31,252,558 48.77 6   2015 16,256,031.40 199,949 253,193 24,130,854 49.59 4   254,707,240,22,120,189,232,152,141,111 280,054,740 0,4	464,315
2015 16,256,031.40 199,949 253,193 24,130,854 49.59 4   254 707 240 22 152 141 111 280 054 740 0 4	540,815
	186,607
534,/9/,240.52 I20,I09,525 I52,I4I,III 500,054,/49 9,4	477,978

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R1.5 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -50

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 40.1 2.67

SURVIV	OR CURVE IOWA	47-R1				
NET SA	LVAGE PERCENT	-30				
1941	70 050 01	81 317	93 938			
1942	19 204 65	21 444	24 966			
10/2	12 5/2 65	12 802	16 207			
1011	12,545.05	13,092 21 005	10,307 26 027			
1045	20,020.03	ZI,900	20,027			
1945	55,001.00 111 500 54	20,023	10,020			
1946	111,529.54	120,3/1	144,988			
1947	107,573.80	115,061	139,846			
1948	245,169.62	259,859	318,721			
1949	291,533.25	306,098	378,993			
1950	333,751.64	347,011	433,877			
1951	267,775.57	275,670	348,108			
1952	365,196.64	372,128	472,409	2,347	10.16	231
1953	314,613.44	317,276	402,776	6,221	10.54	590
1954	277,667.27	277,024	351,676	9,291	10.93	850
1955	393,521.63	388,365	493,022	18,556	11.32	1,639
1956	420,072.46	409,920	520,385	25,709	11.72	2,194
1957	401,712.02	387,444	491,852	30,374	12.13	2,504
1958	420,923.27	401,202	509,318	37,882	12.54	3,021
1959	386,812.49	364,199	462,343	40,513	12.96	3,126
1960	317,378.91	295,136	374,669	37,924	13.38	2,834
1961	485,939.88	446,103	566,319	65,403	13.81	4,736
1962	533,121.24	482,929	613,069	79,989	14.25	5,613
1963	742,622.84	663,671	842,517	122,893	14.69	8,366
1964	872,558.78	768,688	975,834	158,492	15.15	10,462
1965	1,160,545.95	1,007,954	1,279,578	229,132	15.60	14,688
1966	959,392.18	820,776	1,041,959	205,251	16.07	12,772
1967	1,088,941.85	917,452	1,164,687	250,937	16.54	15,172
1968	1,370,656.33	1,136,591	1,442,880	338,973	17.02	19,916
1969	1,463,853.90	1,194,443	1,516,322	386,688	17.50	22,096
1970	1,143,596.58	917,309	1,164,506	322,170	18.00	17,898
1971	2,030,548.62	1,600,669	2,032,017	607,696	18.50	32,848
1972	1,614,599.94	1,250,006	1,586,858	512,122	19.01	26,940
1973	1,894,137.46	1,439,704	1,827,676	634,703	19.52	32,516
1974	2,412,888.69	1,799,306	2,284,183	852,572	20.04	42,544
1975	1,575,440.78	1,151,713	1,462,077	585,996	20.57	28,488
1976	1,595,696,28	1,142,686	1,450,617	623,788	21.11	29,549
1977	2,219,559.11	1,555,678	1,974,902	910,525	21.66	42.037
1978	2,646,789.26	1,814,864	2,303,934	1,136,892	22.21	51,188
1979	3,141,266,53	2,105,242	2,672,563	1,411,083	22.77	61,971
1980	3,024,088 76	1,979,024	2.512.332	1,418,983	23.34	60,796
1981	2,837,957 07	1,812 501	2,300 934	1,388,410	23 91	58 068
1982	3,023,316,43	1,882 383	2,389,648	1,540 663	24 49	62 910
1983	3 140 604 10	1 904 129	2,305,010	1 665 531	25 08	66 40Q
	J, I I U, UU I I U	エ , ノ U エ , エムノ	_,/,_J_	I,000,00I	20.00	50,409

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 47-R1 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -30

1985 1986 1987	2,579,753.85 3,478,412.55 3,895,200,15	1,478,470 1,934,801	1,876,888	1,476,792	26.28	56.195
1986 1987	3,478,412.55 3,895,200,15	1,934,801				00,100
1987	3 895 200 15		2,456,191	2,065,745	26.89	76,822
	5,075,200.15	2,099,840	2,665,705	2,398,055	27.51	87,170
1988	4,431,790.51	2,313,115	2,936,453	2,824,875	28.13	100,422
1989	5,695,742.90	2,873,599	3,647,977	3,756,489	28.76	130,615
1990	4,889,429.80	2,381,563	3,023,347	3,332,912	29.39	113,403
1991	4,473,559.93	2,099,791	2,665,643	3,149,985	30.03	104,895
1992	5,190,747.37	2,343,098	2,974,516	3,773,456	30.68	122,994
1993	4,783,545.41	2,073,284	2,631,993	3,586,616	31.33	114,479
1994	6,122,311.14	2,543,459	3,228,871	4,730,133	31.98	147,909
1995	7,462,226.13	2,963,914	3,762,630	5,938,264	32.64	181,932
1996	6,471,562.83	2,450,548	3,110,922	5,302,110	33.31	159,175
1997	6,423,727.09	2,315,105	2,938,980	5,411,865	33.97	159,313
1998	5,156,659.88	1,761,520	2,236,214	4,467,444	34.65	128,931
1999	5,538,851.65	1,789,398	2,271,605	4,928,902	35.32	139,550
2000	4,543,916.50	1,382,496	1,755,051	4,152,040	36.00	115,334
2001	9,210,683.04	2,629,107	3,337,599	8,636,289	36.68	235,450
2002	5,791,447.38	1,542,593	1,958,291	5,570,591	37.37	149,066
2003	3,559,974.66	880,286	1,117,506	3,510,461	38.06	92,235
2004	6,895,432.82	1,573,462	1,997,479	6,966,584	38.75	179,783
2005	2,315,397.57	483,529	613,830	2,396,187	39.45	60,740
2006	4,138,382.71	784,066	995,356	4,384,542	40.15	109,204
2007	4,394,621.87	747,547	948,996	4,764,012	40.85	116,622
2008	20,874,073.27	3,140,755	3,987,126	23,149,169	41.56	557,006
2009	42,894,719.73	5,612,002	7,124,325	48,638,811	42.27	1,150,670
2010	11,588,279.78	1,288,489	1,635,711	13,429,053	42.98	312,449
2011	13,280,509.90	1,212,152	1,538,803	15,725,860	43.70	359,859
2012	20,086,909.59	1,427,858	1,812,637	24,300,345	44.43	546,936
2013	12,404,951.65	631,350	801,486	15,324,951	45.16	339,348
2014	26,710,505.46	820,173	1,041,193	33,682,464	45.89	733,983
2015	24,036,835.16	245,921	312,192	30,935,694	46.63	663,429
	337,937,644.27	94,106,026	119,403,224	319,915,714		8,351,144

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 38.3 2.47

1966	2,177.50	1,849	1,636	542	7.55	72
1967	2,766.65	2,321	2,054	713	8.05	89
1968	978.07	810	717	261	8.58	30
1973	23,444.43	17,973	15,902	7,542	11.67	646
1974	276,752.56	208,395	184,387	92,366	12.35	7,479
1976	18,557.11	13,458	11,908	6,649	13.74	484
1979	407,636.17	277,600	245,618	162,018	15.95	10,158
1980	218,176.00	145,262	128,527	89,649	16.71	5,365
1981	14.49	9	8	6	17.49	
1982	64,154.00	40,686	35,999	28,155	18.29	1,539
1983	61,681.09	38,119	33,727	27,954	19.10	1,464
1986	44,082.77	25,030	22,146	21,937	21.61	1,015
1987	66,410.57	36,552	32,341	34,070	22.48	1,516
1989	19,761.59	10,177	9,005	10,757	24.25	444
1995	104,460.14	42,223	37,359	67,101	29.79	2,252
1998	5,323.27	1,845	1,632	3,691	32.67	113
2001	2,842.29	819	725	2,117	35.60	59
2003	124,493.17	30,974	27,406	97,087	37.56	2,585
2004	45,591.40	10,440	9,237	36,354	38.55	943
2005	26,268.24	5,495	4,862	21,406	39.54	541
2008	3,671.25	549	486	3,185	42.52	75
2009	31,753.72	4,122	3,647	28,107	43.51	646
2010	97,394.76	10,694	9,462	87,933	44.51	1,976
2011	52,912.65	4,752	4,204	48,709	45.51	1,070
2012	54,026.80	3,782	3,346	50,681	46.50	1,090
2014	204,076.52	6,122	5,417	198,660	48.50	4,096
2015	91,114.48	911	806	90,308	49.50	1,824
	2,050,521.69	940,969	832,564	1,217,958		47,571

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-R4 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 25.6 2.32

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 48-R2 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -20

1967	2,500.28	2,185	2,445	555	13.04	43
1968	15,640.76	13,482	15,089	3,680	13.52	272
1970	18,653.98	15,618	17,480	4,905	14.51	338
1971	12,220.86	10,076	11,277	3,388	15.02	226
1972	95,302.52	77,338	86,557	27,806	15.54	1,789
1973	49,085.47	39,170	43,839	15,064	16.08	937
1974	281,136.77	220,481	246,762	90,602	16.63	5,448
1975	230,859.88	177,821	199,017	78,015	17.19	4,538
1976	248,527.81	187,824	210,212	88,021	17.77	4,953
1977	181,159.27	134,285	150,291	67,100	18.35	3,657
1978	265,936.62	193,137	216,159	102,965	18.95	5,434
1979	340,191.28	241,876	270,707	137,523	19.56	7,031
1980	405,190.75	281,809	315,400	170,829	20.18	8,465
1981	228,364.99	155,232	173,735	100,303	20.81	4,820
1982	268,888.24	178,473	199,747	122,919	21.45	5,730
1983	326,723.35	211,474	236,681	155,387	22.11	7,028
1984	340,728.87	214,913	240,530	168,345	22.77	7,393
1985	286,726.74	176,051	197,036	147,036	23.44	6,273
1986	520,197.42	310,427	347,429	276,808	24.13	11,472
1987	848,549.12	491,738	550,352	467,907	24.82	18,852
1988	983,128.62	552,514	618,373	561,381	25.52	21,998
1989	1,324,658.51	720,943	806,878	782,712	26.23	29,840
1990	689,050.09	362,438	405,640	421,220	26.96	15,624
1991	1,080,496.93	548,616	614,010	682,586	27.69	24,651
1992	952,792.93	466,156	521,721	621,631	28.43	21,865
1993	1,080,605.28	508,420	569,023	727,703	29.18	24,938
1994	1,702,290.51	769,013	860,678	1,182,071	29.93	39,495
1995	3,416,001.89	1,477,434	1,653,541	2,445,661	30.70	79,663
1996	3,307,903.72	1,367,011	1,529,956	2,439,528	31.47	77,519
1997	3,449,088.41	1,357,230	1,519,009	2,619,897	32.26	81,212
1998	3,468,047.45	1,296,190	1,450,693	2,710,964	33.05	82,026
1999	3,949,268.73	1,397,046	1,563,571	3,175,551	33.85	93,812
2000	3,944,614.69	1,316,491	1,473,414	3,260,124	34.65	94,087
2001	8,298,706.82	2,601,645	2,911,756	7,046,692	35.46	198,722
2002	5,473,522.80	1,603,764	1,794,929	4,773,298	36.28	131,568
2003	9,031,651.75	2,458,921	2,752,019	8,085,963	37.11	217,892
2004	5,209,396.59	1,308,892	1,464,909	4,786,367	37.95	126,123
2005	3,483,875.96	802,183	897,802	3,282,849	38.79	84,631
2006	2,098,340.02	438,561	490,837	2,027,171	39.64	51,140
2007	2,386,276.21	448,028	501,432	2,362,099	40.49	58,338
2008	17,345,995.67	2,883,737	3,227,472	17,587,723	41.35	425,338
2009	36,106,160.94	5,217,485	5,839,399	37,487,994	42.22	887,920
2010	4,735,344.01	581,254	650,538	5,031,875	43.09	116,776

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 48-R2 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -20 7,607,695 2011 6,997,262.94 704,988 789,021 43.97 173,020 789,021 812,083 211,280 758,747 2012 9,242,764.28 725,594 10,279,234 229,140 44.86 188,778 3,815,545 2013 3,355,687.12 45.75 83,400 2014 20,090,636.96 677,938 23,350,017 500,536 46.65 2015 13,223,505.98 148,844 166,586 15,701,621 47.55 330,213 4,406,186 181,393,660.79 36,263,524 40,586,062 177,086,331 COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 40.2 2.43

1941	16,874.55	16,586	17,718			
1942	1,433.77	1,400	1,505			
1943	1,283.53	1,245	1,348			
1944	2,669.42	2,571	2,803			
1945	4,274.72	4,089	4,488			
1946	10,300.71	9,786	10,816			
1947	8,455.53	7,977	8,878			
1948	13,118.27	12,289	13,774			
1949	251,367.08	233,754	263,935			
1950	23,565.43	21,758	24,744			
1951	22,579.76	20,694	23,709			
1952	58,514.32	53,226	61,440			
1953	172,381.63	155,621	181,001			
1954	22,381.25	20,047	23,500			
1955	71,123.70	63,186	74,680			
1956	22,841.99	20,126	23,984			
1957	71,644.34	62,585	75,227			
1958	114,901.24	99,481	120,646			
1959	157,057.42	134,760	164,910			
1960	195,026.28	165,737	204,778			
1961	188,426.77	158,536	197,848			
1962	562,878.26	468,834	591,022			
1963	320,021.28	263,704	336,022			
1964	390,461.28	318,185	409,984			
1965	645,736.80	520,159	678,024			
1966	576,219.72	458,510	605,002	29	11.14	3
1967	1,069,253.69	840,084	1,108,486	14,230	11.58	1,229
1968	788,335.85	611,279	806,579	21,174	12.03	1,760
1969	1,151,639.25	880,893	1,162,334	46,887	12.49	3,754
1970	1,603,214.51	1,209,101	1,595,403	87,972	12.96	6,788
1971	1,551,855.66	1,153,014	1,521,396	108,052	13.45	8,034
1972	1,751,268.02	1,281,187	1,690,520	148,311	13.95	10,632
1973	3,152,701.15	2,269,004	2,993,939	316,397	14.47	21,866
1974	3,763,959.91	2,663,399	3,514,341	437,817	15.00	29,188
1975	1,743,193.87	1,212,005	1,599,234	231,120	15.54	14,873
1976	2,323,199.37	1,586,120	2,092,877	346,482	16.09	21,534
1977	4,080,226.60	2,732,615	3,605,671	678,567	16.66	40,730
1978	4,315,584.24	2,834,051	3,739,516	791,847	17.23	45,957
1979	4,369,445.38	2,810,604	3,708,577	879,341	17.82	49,346
1980	2,937,982.56	1,848,924	2,439,646	645,236	18.43	35,010
1981	2,011,700.08	1,237,989	1,633,520	478,765	19.04	25,145
1982	4,646,486.34	2,792,582	3,684,798	1,194,013	19.67	60,702
1983	5,226,656.37	3,066,140	4,045,756	1,442,233	20.30	71,046

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 46-R2 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5 SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 46-R2 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -5

1984	3,655,635.48	2,090,287	2,758,123	1,080,294	20.95	51,565
1985	5,244,790.64	2,919,938	3,852,843	1,654,187	21.61	76,547
1986	5,988,873.32	3,242,571	4,278,556	2,009,761	22.28	90,205
1987	5,761,058.26	3,029,818	3,997,829	2,051,282	22.96	89,342
1988	6,600,546.42	3,367,358	4,443,211	2,487,363	23.65	105,174
1989	6,523,152.09	3,222,121	4,251,572	2,597,738	24.36	106,639
1990	6,417,040.61	3,065,741	4,045,229	2,692,664	25.07	107,406
1991	5,925,561.61	2,733,565	3,606,925	2,614,915	25.79	101,393
1992	6,758,610.24	3,005,243	3,965,403	3,131,138	26.52	118,067
1993	8,393,828.90	3,590,540	4,737,699	4,075,821	27.26	149,517
1994	9,037,366.70	3,711,145	4,896,837	4,592,398	28.01	163,956
1995	9,174,458.28	3,608,301	4,761,135	4,872,046	28.77	169,345
1996	8,601,748.86	3,233,759	4,266,928	4,764,908	29.53	161,358
1997	9,140,735.81	3,273,704	4,319,635	5,278,138	30.31	174,139
1998	8,806,739.52	2,997,255	3,954,863	5,292,213	31.09	170,222
1999	7,140,099.56	2,299,662	3,034,392	4,462,713	31.89	139,941
2000	9,733,724.37	2,957,276	3,902,110	6,318,301	32.69	193,279
2001	9,967,169.52	2,846,205	3,755,553	6,709,975	33.49	200,358
2002	5,552,804.82	1,481,691	1,955,084	3,875,361	34.31	112,951
2003	13,086,544.82	3,246,968	4,284,357	9,456,515	35.13	269,186
2004	4,510,571.41	1,032,659	1,362,588	3,373,512	35.97	93,787
2005	191,437.68	40,202	53,046	147,964	36.80	4,021
2006	18,497,333.40	3,525,518	4,651,903	14,770,297	37.65	392,305
2007	11,344,595.79	1,942,104	2,562,596	9,349,230	38.50	242,837
2008	9,342,791.67	1,416,064	1,868,489	7,941,442	39.36	201,764
2009	16,205,575.29	2,134,299	2,816,197	14,199,657	40.23	352,962
2010	2,101,353.39	235,028	310,118	1,896,303	41.10	46,139
2011	14,063,163.54	1,290,429	1,702,715	13,063,607	41.98	311,186
2012	7,245,096.86	519,278	685,185	6,922,167	42.86	161,506
2013	5,010,844.73	257,334	339,551	4,921,836	43.75	112,499
2014	16,704,347.49	514,786	679,257	16,860,308	44.65	377,610
2015	914,157.13	9,387	12,386	947,479	45.55	20,801
	308,054,000.11	107,164,073	141,176,694	182,280,006		5,515,604

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 33.0 1.79

SURVIV	VOR CURVE IOWA	48-R1				
NET SA	ALVAGE PERCENT	-25				
10/0	15 027 01	15 110	19 795			
1940	13,027.91 29 532 25	13,110 29 417	36 915			
1950	29,332.23	29,417	30,913			
1951	24,705.10	21,113	27 945			
1952	38 120 26	36 839	47 650			
1953	17 867 25	17 086	22 334			
1954	2 339 39	2 213	22,334			
1955	26 155 09	24 466	32 694			
1956	92,925,07	85,956	116,156			
1957	115,431,48	105,512	144,289			
1958	99,976,91	90.292	124,971			
1959	150.813.11	134,554	188,516			
1960	43,611.56	38,410	54,514			
1961	171,532.95	149,152	214,416			
1962	158,198.52	135,705	197,748			
1963	172,256.12	145,746	215,320			
1964	184,744.54	154,098	230,931			
1965	121,090.55	99,553	151,363			
1966	192,361.46	155,743	240,452			
1967	243,352.54	193,985	304,191			
1968	181,618.75	142,505	227,023			
1969	235,824.42	181,965	294,781			
1970	165,486.50	125,538	206,858			
1971	367,341.53	273,881	459,177			
1972	414,097.89	303,130	517,622			
1973	481,911.81	346,248	602,390			
1974	762,688.53	537,457	948,904	4,457	20.94	213
1975	614,971.99	424,715	749,853	18,862	21.48	878
1976	984,013.99	665,747	1,175,406	54,611	22.02	2,480
1977	1,234,019.91	817,214	1,442,828	99,697	22.57	4,417
1978	1,146,067.77	742,251	1,310,477	122,108	23.13	5,279
1979	1,249,104.39	790,777	1,396,152	165,228	23.69	6,975
1980	915,976.55	566,051	999,388	145,583	24.27	5,998
1981	1,338,766.10	807,092	1,424,957	248,501	24.85	10,000
1982	1,347,036.70	791,738	1,397,849	285,947	25.43	11,244
1983	2,220,449.87	1,270,403	2,242,953	532,609	26.03	20,461
1984	2,069,188.35	1,151,529	2,033,076	553,409	26.63	20,781
1985	2,002,079.98	1,082,900	1,911,908	590,692	27.23	21,693
1986	2,055,374.12	1,078,532	1,904,197	665,021	27.85	23,879
1987	1,594,617.90	811,023	1,431,897	561,375	28.47	19,718
1988	2,264,065.32	1,114,939	1,968,475	861,607	29.09	29,619
1989	2,471,019.85	1,176,298	2,076,807	1,011,968	29.72	34,050
1990	2,343,029.20	1,076,329	1,900,307	1,028,480	30.36	33,876

1991	2,583,899.24	1,143,246	2,018,452	1,211,422	31.01	39,066
1992	2,528,831.07	1,076,713	1,900,985	1,260,054	31.65	39,812
1993	3,299,020.38	1,347,980	2,379,919	1,743,856	32.31	53,973
1994	3,815,211.08	1,494,275	2,638,209	2,130,805	32.96	64,648
1995	4,620,071.37	1,728,946	3,052,532	2,722,557	33.63	80,956
1996	4,841,911.94	1,728,684	3,052,069	3,000,321	34.29	87,498
1997	5,202,671.98	1,766,762	3,119,298	3,384,042	34.96	96,798
1998	5,260,594.29	1,693,254	2,989,516	3,586,227	35.64	100,624
1999	4,309,241.73	1,311,841	2,316,114	3,070,438	36.31	84,562
2000	2,763,589.89	792,390	1,399,000	2,055,487	36.99	55,569
2001	3,002,551.79	806,936	1,424,682	2,328,508	37.68	61,797
2002	3,037,287.74	762,473	1,346,180	2,450,430	38.36	63,880
2003	1,238,259.63	288,607	509,549	1,038,276	39.05	26,588
2004	183,156.33	39,351	69,476	159,469	39.75	4,012
2006	26,485.90	4,732	8,355	24,752	41.14	602
2007	12,776.61	2,046	3,612	12,359	41.85	295
2008	2,118,838.83	300,716	530,927	2,117,622	42.55	49,768
2009	29,434.60	3,626	6,402	30,391	43.27	702
2010	3,721,987.97	389,646	687,937	3,964,548	43.98	90,144
2011	2,370,584.51	203,722	359,680	2,603,551	44.70	58,245
2012	6,543,792.37	437,943	773,208	7,406,532	45.43	163,032
2013	2,383,531.96	114,201	201,627	2,777,788	46.16	60,177
2014	387,812.58	11,208	19,788	464,978	46.89	9,916
2015	212,594.34	2,049	3,618	262,125	47.63	5,503
	94,875,368.05	35,389,716	61,837,515	56,756,695		1,549,728
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SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 48-R1 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -25

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 36.6 1.63

INTERI	M SURVIVOR CURVE	IOWA 28-L1	<u>_</u>			
PROBAB	LE RETIREMENT YE	CAR 6-2020				
NET SA	LVAGE PERCENT	0				
1932	256.00	246	256			
1940	84.00	78	84			
1941	4,518.76	4,156	4,519			
1942	5,492.19	5,033	5,492			
1946	143.78	130	144			
1947	189.09	171	189			
1948	45.02	41	45			
1949	43,375.25	38,959	43,375			
1950	124,031.65	111,136	124,032			
1951	199,643.26	178,451	199,643			
1952	162,426.96	144,896	162,427			
1953	94,499.81	84,128	94,500			
1954	145,402.38	129,183	145,402			
1955	148,806.24	131,988	148,806			
1956	124,118.11	109,863	124,118			
1957	195,127.61	172,423	195,128			
1958	282,971.70	249,626	282,972			
1959	226,794.66	199,806	226,795			
1960	248,850.24	218,859	248,716	134	3.36	40
1961	259,542.58	227,951	259,048	495	3.39	146
1962	261,810.20	229,532	260,845	965	3.43	281
1963	311,696.72	272,887	310,114	1,583	3.46	458
1964	331,941.96	290,194	329,782	2,160	3.49	619
1965	415,091.60	362,342	411,773	3,319	3.52	943
1966	351,607.77	306,465	348,273	3,335	3.55	939
1967	333,427.36	290,162	329,746	3,681	3.58	1,028
1968	410,706.62	356,999	405,701	5,006	3.60	1,391
1969	499,200.25	433,186	492,281	6,919	3.63	1,906
1970	447,345.28	387,687	440,575	6,770	3.65	1,855
1971	590,644.41	510,966	580,672	9,972	3.68	2,710
1972	729,034.35	629,791	715,707	13,327	3.70	3,602
1973	772,207.56	666,091	756,959	15,249	3.72	4,099
1974	1,506,963.97	1,297,270	1,474,243	32,721	3.75	8,726
1975	632,224.04	543,321	617,441	14,783	3.77	3,921
1976	987,281.74	846,979	962,524	24,758	3.79	6,532
1977	1,674,450.03	1,433,798	1,629,396	45,054	3.81	11,825
1978	1,244,419.61	1,063,406	1,208,475	35,945	3.83	9,385
1979	1,565,320.23	1,334,780	1,516,870	48,450	3.85	12,584
1980	635,533.38	540,966	614,764	20,769	3.86	, 5,381
1981	564,719.97	479,526	544,943	19,777	3.88	5,097
1982	710,972.55	602,151	684,296	26,677	3.90	6,840
1983	1,300,880.56	1,098,685	1,248,567	52,314	3.92	13,345

1984	903,737.50	761,381	865,248	38,490	3.93	9,794
1985	905,107.05	760,127	863,823	41,284	3.95	10,452
1986	1,114,093.39	932,830	1,060,086	54,007	3.96	13,638
1987	1,151,398.41	960,543	1,091,580	59,818	3.98	15,030
1988	1,221,553.73	1,014,952	1,153,411	68,143	4.00	17,036
1989	1,177,299.65	974,510	1,107,452	69,848	4.01	17,418
1990	1,495,505.99	1,232,746	1,400,917	94,589	4.02	23,530
1991	1,553,505.30	1,274,061	1,447,868	105,637	4.04	26,148
1992	2,274,577.07	1,856,032	2,109,231	165,346	4.05	40,826
1993	1,203,958.30	976,579	1,109,804	94,154	4.07	23,134
1994	1,483,991.15	1,196,364	1,359,572	124,419	4.08	30,495
1995	1,888,267.11	1,512,275	1,718,579	169,688	4.09	41,489
1996	1,888,549.61	1,500,264	1,704,929	183,621	4.11	44,677
1997	2,294,899.50	1,808,289	2,054,975	239,924	4.12	58,234
1998	1,983,536.61	1,548,488	1,759,732	223,805	4.13	54,190
1999	1,775,684.50	1,371,983	1,559,148	216,536	4.14	52,303
2000	2,191,344.41	1,673,749	1,902,081	289,263	4.15	69,702
2001	2,290,366.87	1,724,898	1,960,208	330,159	4.17	79,175
2002	2,298,261.99	1,704,897	1,937,479	360,783	4.18	86,312
2003	1,530,578.47	1,115,042	1,267,156	263,422	4.20	62,720
2004	507,456.67	361,979	411,360	96,097	4.22	22,772
2005	85,774.69	59,624	67,758	18,017	4.25	4,239
2006	3,478,669.70	2,347,372	2,667,600	811,070	4.27	189,946
2007	323,978.33	210,719	239,465	84,513	4.30	19,654
2009	1,810,784.76	1,067,983	1,213,677	597,108	4.34	137,582
2010	1,444,365.45	792,307	900,393	543,972	4.37	124,479
2011	567,383.89	283,045	321,658	245,726	4.39	55,974
2012	1,706,714.95	745,459	847,154	859,561	4.41	194,912
2013	4,944,354.99	1,760,685	2,000,877	2,943,478	4.43	664,442
2014	49,712.95	12,428	14,124	35,589	4.44	8,016
2015	123,596.02	12,235	13,904	109,692	4.46	24,595
	66,212,808.46	49,538,154	56,280,887	9,931,921		2,326,567

INTERIM SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 28-L1 PROBABLE RETIREMENT YEAR.. 6-2020

NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 4.3 3.51

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 28-L1 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0

1941	41,613.33	37,794	31,527	10,086	2.57	3,925
1942	61.84	56	47	15	2.74	5
1943	12,390.22	11,103	9,262	3,128	2.91	1,075
1944	6,909.10	6,147	5,128	1,781	3.09	576
1945	20,694.86	18,285	15,253	5,442	3.26	1,669
1946	30,134.62	26,432	22,049	8,086	3.44	2,351
1947	62,014.51	53,997	45,044	16,971	3.62	4,688
1948	67,799.84	58,599	48,883	18,917	3.80	4,978
1949	12,850.15	11,024	9,196	3,654	3.98	918
1950	18,892.89	16,086	13,419	5,474	4.16	1,316
1951	17,696.32	14,947	12,469	5,227	4.35	1,202
1952	28,242.39	23,663	19,739	8,503	4.54	1,873
1953	10,013.44	8,322	6,942	3,071	4.73	649
1954	15,256.87	12,576	10,491	4,766	4.92	969
1955	33,172.75	27,119	22,622	10,551	5.11	2,065
1956	34,207.47	27,720	23,124	11,083	5.31	2,087
1957	20,350.16	16,345	13,635	6,715	5.51	1,219
1958	23,825.97	18,967	15,822	8,004	5.71	1,402
1959	49,498.70	39,051	32,576	16,923	5.91	2,863
1960	35,876.50	28,035	23,387	12,490	6.12	2,041
1961	39,613.81	30,658	25,575	14,039	6.33	2,218
1962	47,064.07	36,071	30,090	16,974	6.54	2,595
1963	56,092.75	42,570	35,511	20,582	6.75	3,049
1964	48,988.23	36,794	30,693	18,295	6.97	2,625
1965	75,388.21	56,029	46,739	28,649	7.19	3,985
1966	83,377.48	61,312	51,146	32,231	7.41	4,350
1967	66,872.27	48,626	40,563	26,309	7.64	3,444
1968	99,293.50	71,385	59,549	39,744	7.87	5,050
1969	107,597.36	76,471	63,791	43,806	8.10	5,408
1970	90,708.21	63,690	53,130	37,578	8.34	4,506
1971	125,934.75	87,390	72,900	53,035	8.57	6,188
1972	51,409.73	35,216	29,377	22,033	8.82	2,498
1973	112,116.72	75,839	63,264	48,853	9.06	5,392
1974	181,179.13	120,937	100,884	80,295	9.31	8,625
1975	94,918.39	62,476	52,117	42,801	9.57	4,472
1976	24,100.09	15,648	13,053	11,047	9.82	1,125
1977	162,837.51	104,157	86,887	75,951	10.09	7,527
1978	229,932.64	144,940	120,908	109,025	10.35	10,534
1979	174,665.38	108,417	90,440	84,225	10.62	7,931
1980	199,272.43	121,698	101,519	97,753	10.90	8,968
1981	197,888.25	118,873	99,163	98,725	11.18	8,831
1982	293,082.24	173,127	144,421	148,661	11.46	12,972
1983	134,941.75	78,315	65,330	69,612	11.75	5,924

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 28-L1 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0

1984	183,906.37	104,827	87,446	96,460	12.04	8,012
1985	189,041.95	105,729	88,198	100,844	12.34	8,172
1986	243,615.01	133,552	111,408	132,207	12.65	10,451
1987	208,299.79	111,961	93,397	114,903	12.95	8,873
1988	201,506.25	106,006	88,429	113,077	13.27	8,521
1989	157,975.47	81,300	67,820	90,155	13.59	6,634
1990	64,723.61	32,547	27,150	37,574	13.92	2,699
1991	53,139.92	26,095	21,768	31,372	14.25	2,202
1992	432,512.57	207,143	172,797	259,716	14.59	17,801
1993	258,057.50	120,366	100,408	157,650	14.94	10,552
1994	252,915.96	114,806	95,770	157,146	15.29	10,278
1995	20,024.02	8,832	7,368	12,656	15.65	809
1997	612,562.43	253,993	211,878	400,684	16.39	24,447
1998	274,102.55	109,934	91,706	182,397	16.77	10,876
1999	24,261.50	9,393	7,836	16,426	17.16	957
2000	217,767.05	81,197	67,734	150,033	17.56	8,544
2001	102,670.74	36,778	30,680	71,991	17.97	4,006
2002	17,093.36	5,848	4,878	12,215	18.42	663
2003	390,798.50	127,287	106,182	284,616	18.88	15,075
2005	206,936.97	59,641	49,752	157,185	19.93	7,887
2006	129,130.33	34,589	28,854	100,276	20.50	4,892
2007	826,592.78	203,102	169,425	657,168	21.12	31,116
2008	45,006.34	9,982	8,327	36,679	21.79	1,683
2009	889,518.03	175,048	146,023	743,495	22.49	33,059
2010	123,028.74	20,915	17,447	105,582	23.24	4,543
2011	410,617.37	58,221	48,567	362,050	24.03	15,067
2012	405,634.75	45,634	38,068	367,567	24.85	14,791
2013	236,457.39	19,340	16,133	220,324	25.71	8,570
	10,416,674.08	4,630,973	3,863,114	6,553,560		447,268

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 14.7 4.29

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 15-S2.5 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0 2015 698,893.34 23,294 4,284 694,609 14.50 47,904 698,893.34 23,294 4,284 694,609 47,904

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 14.5 6.85

SURVIV	OR CURVE IOWA	28-01				
NEI SA	LUAGE PERCENT.	-10				
1964	83.89	85	92			
1965	66.43	66	73			
1968	12.47	12	14			
1970	9,031.33	8,072	9,934			
1971	5,339.00	4,667	5,873			
1972	1,592.19	1,360	1,751			
1973	43,992.72	36,726	48,392			
1974	1,502.79	1,225	1,653			
1975	1,694.31	1,348	1,864			
1976	142,236.37	110,361	156,460			
1977	148,854.53	112,571	163,740			
1978	43,733.74	32,214	48,107			
1979	160,871.41	115,340	176,959			
1980	80,134.38	55,880	88,148			
1981	347,072.75	235,203	381,780			
1982	323,830.63	213,091	356,214			
1983	346,719.60	221,344	381,392			
1984	327,136.68	202,416	359,850			
1985	220,670.72	132,205	242,738			
1986	341,756.13	198,037	375,932			
1987	159,052.33	89,041	174,958			
1988	195,933.46	105,839	215,527			
1989	562,083.85	292,582	618,292			
1990	540,376.98	270,673	594,415			
1991	476,735.40	229,429	524,409			
1992	778,536.83	359,376	856,391			
1993	1,204,616.79	532,403	1,325,078			
1994	1,306,338.06	551,697	1,415,380	21,592	17.25	1,252
1995	1,677,194.50	675,368	1,732,659	112,255	17.75	6,324
1996	1,541,740.94	590,535	1,515,019	180,896	18.25	9,912
1997	1,567,237.49	569,528	1,461,126	262,835	18.75	14,018
1998	1,991,701.26	684,647	1,756,464	434,407	19.25	22,567
1999	1,931,763.00	626,092	1,606,240	518,699	19.75	26,263
2000	427,938.23	130,294	334,270	136,462	20.25	6,739
2001	94,517.53	26,921	69,066	34,903	20.75	1,682
2003	1,642.18	403	1,034	772	21.75	35
2006	8,816.12	1,645	4,220	5,478	23.25	236
2007	7,242.67	1,209	3,102	4,865	23.75	205
2008	1,721.13	254	652	1,241	24.25	51

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 28-01 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10 267 685 2,642 25.75 2011 3,024.65 103 2012 5,205.53 358 918 4,808 26.25 183 2014 24,340.74 717 1,839 24,936 27.25 915 17,054,091.74 7,421,501 17,012,710 90,485 1,746,791 COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 19.3 0.53

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 28-L0.5 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1941	41,076.95	35,648	33,795	11,390	5.91	1,927
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1942	4,029.94	3,480	3,299	1,134	6.02	188
19441,079.799248763126.22501945768.806556212256.323619464,292.273,6373,4481,2736.4319819478,668.757,3086,9282,6086.54399194814,478.7012,14411,5134,4146.6566419498,669.407,2346,8582,6786.7639619506,816.545,6565,3622,1366.88310195110,701.808,8298,3703,4027.0048619528,588.117,0456,6792,7687.12389195326,886.5721,91720,7788,7977.251,213195432,945.1226,67525,28910,9517.391,482195551,458.1041,38139,23017,3747.532,307195643,799.3634,98233,16415,0157.671,958195739,844.8031,58829,94613,8837.821,775195852,805.9541,55339,39318,6947.972,346196066,688.5553,96151,15625,5018.293,076196176,191.0258,48855,44828,3628.463,352196287,922.1066,90663,4283,2868.633,8571963135,706.71102,36197,77370,4188.9	1943	209.71	180	171	60	6.12	10
1945768.806556212256.323619464,292.273,6373,4481,2736.4319819478,668.757,3086,9282,6086.54399194814,478.7012,14411,5134,4146.6566419498,669.407,2346,8582,6786.7639619506,816.545,6565,3622,1366.88310195110,701.808,8298,3703,4027.0048619528,588.117,0456,6792,7687.12389195326,886.5721,91720,7788,7977.251,213195432,945.1226,67525,28910,9517.391,482195551,458.1041,38139,23017,3747.532,307195643,799.3634,98233,16415,0157.671,958195739,844.8031,58829,94613,8837.821,775195852,805.9553,96151,15625,5018.293,076196176,191.0258,48855,44828,3628.463,352196287,922.1066,90663,42833,2868.633,8571963135,706.71102,36197,04152,2368.805,9361964179,809.90134,357127,37370,4188.978,262196560,513.9644,76542,4382	1944	1,079.79	924	876	312	6.22	50
19464,292.273,6373,4481,2736.4319819478,668.757,3086,9282,6086.54399194814,478.7012,14411,5134,4146.6566419498,669.407,2346,6582,6786.7639619506,816.545,6565,3622,1366.88310195110,701.808,8298,3703,4027.0048619528,588.117,0456,6792,7687.12389195326,886.5721,91720,7788,7977.251,213195432,945.1226,67525,28910,9517.391,482195551,458.1041,38139,23017,3747.532,307195643,799.3634,98233,16415,0157.671,958195739,844.8031,58829,94613,8837.821,775195852,805.9541,55339,39318,6947.972,346196069,688.5553,96151,15625,5018.293,076196176,191.0258,48855,44828,3628.463,352196287,922.1066,90663,42833,2668.633,8571963135,706.71102,36197,04152,2368.805,9361964179,809.90134,357127,37370,4188.987,842196560,513.9644,7654	1945	768.80	655	621	225	6.32	36
1947 $8,668.75$ 7,308 $6,928$ $2,608$ $6.54$ $399$ 1948 $14,478.70$ $12,144$ $11,513$ $4,414$ $6.655$ $664$ 1949 $8,669.40$ $7,234$ $6,858$ $2,678$ $6.76$ $396$ 1950 $6,816.54$ $5,656$ $5,362$ $2,136$ $6.88$ $310$ 1951 $10,701.80$ $8,829$ $8,370$ $3,402$ $7.00$ $486$ 1952 $8,588.11$ $7,045$ $6,679$ $2,768$ $7.12$ $389$ 1953 $26,886.57$ $21,917$ $20,778$ $8,797$ $7.53$ $2,307$ 1954 $32,945.12$ $26,675$ $25,289$ $10,951$ $7.39$ $1,482$ 1955 $51,458.10$ $41,381$ $39,230$ $17,374$ $7.53$ $2,307$ 1956 $43,799.36$ $34,982$ $33,164$ $15,015$ $7.67$ $1,958$ 1957 $39,844.80$ $31,588$ $29,946$ $13,883$ $7.82$ $1,775$ 1958 $52,805.95$ $41,553$ $39,393$ $18,694$ $7.97$ $2,346$ 1959 $54,347.49$ $42,424$ $40,219$ $19,563$ $8.13$ $2,406$ 1960 $69,688.55$ $53,961$ $51,156$ $25,501$ $8.29$ $3,762$ 1962 $87,922.10$ $66,906$ $63,428$ $33,286$ $8.63$ $3,857$ 1963 $135,706.71$ $102,361$ $97,041$ $52,236$ $8.80$ $5,936$ 1964 $179,809.90$ $134,357$ $127,373$ $70,418$	1946	4,292.27	3,637	3,448	1,273	6.43	198
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1947	8,668.75	7,308	6,928	2,608	6.54	399
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1948	14,478.70	12,144	11,513	4,414	6.65	664
1950 $6,816.54$ $5,656$ $5,362$ $2,136$ $6.88$ $310$ 1951 $10,701.80$ $8,829$ $8,370$ $3,402$ $7.00$ $486$ 1952 $8,588.11$ $7,045$ $6,679$ $2,768$ $7.12$ $389$ 1953 $26,886.57$ $21,917$ $20,778$ $8,797$ $7.25$ $1,213$ 1954 $32,945.12$ $26,675$ $25,289$ $10,951$ $7.39$ $1,482$ 1955 $51,458.10$ $41,381$ $39,230$ $17,374$ $7.53$ $2,307$ 1956 $43,799.36$ $34,982$ $33,164$ $15,015$ $7.67$ $1,958$ 1957 $39,844.80$ $31,588$ $29,946$ $13,883$ $7.82$ $1,775$ 1958 $52,805.95$ $41,553$ $39,333$ $18,694$ $7.97$ $2,346$ 1959 $54,347.49$ $42,424$ $40,219$ $19,563$ $8.13$ $2,406$ 1960 $69,688.55$ $53,961$ $51,156$ $25,501$ $8.29$ $3,076$ 1961 $76,191.02$ $58,488$ $55,448$ $28,362$ $8.46$ $3,352$ 1962 $87,922.10$ $66,906$ $63,428$ $33,286$ $8.63$ $3,857$ 1963 $135,706.71$ $102,361$ $97,041$ $52,236$ $8.80$ $5,936$ 1964 $179,809.90$ $134,357$ $127,373$ $70,418$ $8.98$ $7,842$ 1965 $60,513.96$ $44,765$ $42,438$ $24,127$ $9.17$ $2,631$ 1968 $148,659.02$ $106,584$ $101,0$	1949	8,669.40	7,234	6,858	2,678	6.76	396
195110,701.80 $8,829$ $8,370$ $3,402$ $7.00$ $486$ 1952 $8,588.11$ $7,045$ $6,679$ $2,768$ $7.12$ $389$ 1953 $26,886.57$ $21,917$ $20,778$ $8,797$ $7.25$ $1,213$ 1954 $32,945.12$ $26,675$ $25,289$ $10,951$ $7.39$ $1,482$ 1955 $51,458.10$ $41,381$ $39,230$ $17,374$ $7.53$ $2,307$ 1956 $43,799.36$ $34,982$ $33,164$ $15,015$ $7.67$ $1,958$ 1957 $39,844.80$ $31,588$ $29,946$ $13,883$ $7.82$ $1,775$ 1958 $52,805.95$ $41,553$ $39,393$ $18,694$ $7.97$ $2,346$ 1959 $54,347.49$ $42,424$ $40,219$ $19,563$ $8.13$ $2,406$ 1960 $69,688.55$ $53,961$ $51,156$ $25,501$ $8.29$ $3,076$ 1961 $76,191.02$ $58,488$ $55,448$ $28,362$ $8.46$ $3,352$ 1962 $87,922.10$ $66,906$ $63,428$ $33,286$ $8.63$ $3,857$ 1963 $135,706.71$ $102,361$ $97,041$ $52,236$ $8.80$ $5,936$ 1964 $179,809.90$ $134,357$ $127,373$ $70,418$ $8.98$ $7,842$ 1965 $60,513.96$ $44,765$ $42,438$ $24,127$ $9.17$ $2,631$ 1966 $307,750.16$ $225,360$ $213,646$ $124,879$ $9.36$ $13,342$ 1968 $148,659.02$ $106,584$ <	1950	6,816.54	5,656	5,362	2,136	6.88	310
19528,588.117,0456,6792,7687.12389195326,886.5721,91720,7788,7977.251,213195432,945.1226,67525,28910,9517.391,482195551,458.1041,38139,23017,3747.532,307195643,799.3634,98233,16415,0157.671,958195739,844.8031,58829,94613,8837.821,775195852,805.9541,55339,39318,6947.972,346196069,688.5553,96151,15625,5018.293,076196176,191.0258,48855,44828,3628.463,352196287,922.1066,90663,42833,2868.633,8571963135,706.71102,36197,04152,2368.805,9361964179,809.90134,357127,37370,4188.987,842196560,513.9644,76542,43824,1279.172,6311964179,809.90140,061132,78179,7789.558,3541965193,235.19140,061132,78179,7789.558,3541968148,659.02106,584101,04462,4819.756,4081969192,188.27136,281129,19882,2099.958,262197026,167.8918,34017,38711,39810.161,12219	1951	10,701.80	8,829	8,370	3,402	7.00	486
195326,886.5721,91720,7788,7977.251,2131954 $32,945.12$ $26,675$ $25,289$ $10,951$ 7.39 $1,482$ 1955 $51,458.10$ $41,381$ $39,230$ $17,374$ $7.53$ $2,307$ 1956 $43,799.36$ $34,982$ $33,164$ $15,015$ $7.67$ $1,958$ 1957 $39,844.80$ $31,588$ $29,946$ $13,883$ $7.82$ $1,775$ 1958 $52,805.95$ $41,553$ $39,393$ $18,694$ $7.97$ $2,346$ 1959 $54,347.49$ $42,424$ $40,219$ $19,563$ $8.13$ $2,406$ 1960 $69,688.55$ $53,961$ $51,156$ $25,501$ $8.29$ $3,076$ 1961 $76,191.02$ $58,488$ $55,448$ $28,362$ $8.46$ $3,352$ 1962 $87,922.10$ $66,906$ $63,428$ $33,286$ $8.63$ $3,857$ 1963 $135,706.71$ $102,361$ $97,041$ $52,236$ $8.80$ $5,936$ 1964 $179,809.90$ $134,357$ $127,373$ $70,418$ $8.98$ $7,842$ 1965 $60,513.96$ $44,765$ $42,438$ $24,127$ $9.17$ $2,631$ 1966 $307,750.16$ $225,360$ $213,646$ $124,879$ $9.36$ $13,342$ 1967 $193,235.19$ $140,061$ $132,781$ $79,778$ $9.55$ $8,354$ 1968 $148,659.02$ $106,584$ $101,044$ $62,481$ $9.75$ $6,408$ 1969 $192,188.27$ $136,281$ <	1952	8,588.11	7,045	6,679	2,768	7.12	389
1954 $32,945.12$ $26,675$ $25,289$ $10,951$ $7.39$ $1,482$ 1955 $51,458.10$ $41,381$ $39,230$ $17,374$ $7.53$ $2,307$ 1956 $43,799.36$ $34,982$ $33,164$ $15,015$ $7.67$ $1,958$ 1957 $39,844.80$ $31,588$ $29,946$ $13,883$ $7.82$ $1,775$ 1958 $52,805.95$ $41,553$ $39,393$ $18,694$ $7.97$ $2,346$ 1959 $54,347.49$ $42,424$ $40,219$ $19,563$ $8.13$ $2,406$ 1960 $69,688.55$ $53,961$ $51,156$ $25,501$ $8.29$ $3,076$ 1961 $76,191.02$ $58,488$ $55,448$ $28,362$ $8.46$ $3,352$ 1962 $87,922.10$ $66,906$ $63,428$ $33,286$ $8.63$ $3,857$ 1963 $135,706.71$ $102,361$ $97,041$ $52,236$ $8.80$ $5,936$ 1964 $179,809.90$ $134,357$ $127,373$ $70,418$ $8.98$ $7,842$ 1965 $60,513.96$ $44,765$ $42,438$ $24,127$ $9.17$ $2,631$ 1966 $307,750.16$ $225,360$ $213,646$ $124,879$ $9.36$ $13,342$ 1967 $193,235.19$ $140,061$ $132,781$ $79,778$ $9.55$ $8,354$ 1968 $148,659.02$ $106,584$ $101,044$ $62,481$ $9.75$ $6,408$ 1969 $192,188.27$ $136,240$ $11,398$ $10.16$ $1,122$ 1971 $182,510.45$ $126,407$	1953	26,886.57	21,917	20,778	8,797	7.25	1,213
195551,458.1041,38139,23017,3747.532,307195643,799.3634,98233,16415,0157.671,958195739,844.8031,58829,94613,8837.821,775195852,805.9541,55339,39318,6947.972,346195954,347.4942,42440,21919,5638.132,406196069,688.5553,96151,15625,5018.293,076196176,191.0258,48855,44828,3628.463,352196287,922.1066,90663,42833,2868.633,8571963135,706.71102,36197,04152,2368.805,9361964179,809.90134,357127,37370,4188.987,842196560,513.9644,76542,43824,1279.172,6311966307,750.16225,360213,646124,8799.3613,3421967193,235.19140,061132,78179,7789.558,3541968148,659.02106,584101,04462,4819.756,4081969192,188.27136,281129,19882,2099.958,262197026,167.8918,34017,38711,39810.161,1221971182,510.45126,407119,83780,92410.377,804197250,953.8234,85133,04023,00910.592,173<	1954	32,945.12	26,675	25,289	10,951	7.39	1,482
195643,799.3634,98233,16415,0157.671,958195739,844.8031,58829,94613,8837.821,775195852,805.9541,55339,39318,6947.972,346195954,347.4942,42440,21919,5638.132,406196069,688.5553,96151,15625,5018.293,076196176,191.0258,48855,44828,3628.463,352196287,922.1066,90663,42833,2868.633,8571963135,706.71102,36197,04152,2368.805,9361964179,809.90134,357127,37370,4188.987,842196560,513.9644,76542,43824,1279.172,6311966307,750.16225,360213,646124,8799.3613,3421967193,235.19140,061132,78179,7789.558,3541968148,659.02106,584101,04462,4819.756,4081969192,188.27136,281129,19882,2099.958,262197026,167.8918,34017,38711,39810.161,1221971182,510.45126,407119,83780,92410.377,804197250,953.8234,85133,04023,00910.592,1731973111,085.6475,01971,12051,07410.814,725 <td>1955</td> <td>51,458.10</td> <td>41,381</td> <td>39,230</td> <td>17,374</td> <td>7.53</td> <td>2,307</td>	1955	51,458.10	41,381	39,230	17,374	7.53	2,307
195739,844.8031,58829,94613,8837.821,775195852,805.9541,55339,39318,6947.972,346195954,347.4942,42440,21919,5638.132,406196069,688.5553,96151,15625,5018.293,076196176,191.0258,48855,44828,3628.463,352196287,922.1066,90663,42833,2868.633,8571963135,706.71102,36197,04152,2368.805,9361964179,809.90134,357127,37370,4188.987,842196560,513.9644,76542,43824,1279.172,6311966307,750.16225,360213,646124,8799.3613,3421967193,235.19140,061132,78179,7789.558,3541968148,659.02106,584101,04462,4819.756,4081969192,188.27136,281129,19882,2099.958,262197026,167.8918,34017,38711,39810.161,1221971182,510.45126,407119,83780,92410.377,804197250,953.8234,85133,04023,00910.592,1731973111,085.6475,01971,12051,07410.814,7251974186,696.68124,392117,92687,44011.047,920	1956	43,799.36	34,982	33,164	15,015	7.67	1,958
1958 $52,805.95$ $41,553$ $39,393$ $18,694$ $7.97$ $2,346$ 1959 $54,347.49$ $42,424$ $40,219$ $19,563$ $8.13$ $2,406$ 1960 $69,688.55$ $53,961$ $51,156$ $25,501$ $8.29$ $3,076$ 1961 $76,191.02$ $58,488$ $55,448$ $28,362$ $8.46$ $3,352$ 1962 $87,922.10$ $66,906$ $63,428$ $33,286$ $8.63$ $3,857$ 1963 $135,706.71$ $102,361$ $97,041$ $52,236$ $8.80$ $5,936$ 1964 $179,809.90$ $134,357$ $127,373$ $70,418$ $8.98$ $7,842$ 1965 $60,513.96$ $44,765$ $42,438$ $24,127$ $9.17$ $2,631$ 1966 $307,750.16$ $225,360$ $213,646$ $124,879$ $9.36$ $13,342$ 1967 $193,235.19$ $140,061$ $132,781$ $79,778$ $9.55$ $8,354$ 1968 $148,659.02$ $106,584$ $101,044$ $62,481$ $9.75$ $6,408$ 1969 $192,188.27$ $136,281$ $129,198$ $82,209$ $9.95$ $8,262$ 1970 $26,167.89$ $18,340$ $17,387$ $11,398$ $10.16$ $1,122$ 1971 $182,510.45$ $126,407$ $119,837$ $80,924$ $10.37$ $7,804$ 1972 $50,953.82$ $34,851$ $33,040$ $23,009$ $10.59$ $2,173$ 1973 $111,085.64$ $75,019$ $71,120$ $51,074$ $10.81$ $4,725$ 1974 $186,$	1957	39,844.80	31,588	29,946	13,883	7.82	1,775
1959 $54, 347, 49$ $42, 424$ $40, 219$ $19, 563$ $8.13$ $2, 406$ 1960 $69, 688.55$ $53, 961$ $51, 156$ $25, 501$ $8.29$ $3, 076$ 1961 $76, 191.02$ $58, 488$ $55, 448$ $28, 362$ $8.46$ $3, 352$ 1962 $87, 922.10$ $66, 906$ $63, 428$ $33, 286$ $8.63$ $3, 857$ 1963 $135, 706.71$ $102, 361$ $97, 041$ $52, 236$ $8.80$ $5, 936$ 1964 $179, 809.90$ $134, 357$ $127, 373$ $70, 418$ $8.98$ $7, 842$ 1965 $60, 513.96$ $44, 765$ $42, 438$ $24, 127$ $9.17$ $2, 631$ 1966 $307, 750.16$ $225, 360$ $213, 646$ $124, 879$ $9.36$ $13, 342$ 1967 $193, 235.19$ $140, 061$ $132, 781$ $79, 778$ $9.55$ $8, 354$ 1968 $148, 659.02$ $106, 584$ $101, 044$ $62, 481$ $9.75$ $6, 408$ 1969 $192, 188.27$ $136, 281$ $129, 198$ $82, 209$ $9.95$ $8, 262$ 1970 $26, 167.89$ $18, 340$ $17, 387$ $11.398$ $10.16$ $1, 122$ 1971 $182, 510.45$ $126, 407$ $119, 837$ $80, 924$ $10.37$ $7, 804$ 1972 $50, 953.82$ $34, 851$ $33, 040$ $23, 009$ $10.59$ $2, 173$ 1973 $111, 085.64$ $75, 019$ $71, 120$ $51, 074$ $10.81$ $4, 725$ 1974 $186, 696.68$ $124, 392$ $117, 926$ <td>1958</td> <td>52,805.95</td> <td>41,553</td> <td>39,393</td> <td>18,694</td> <td>7.97</td> <td>2,346</td>	1958	52,805.95	41,553	39,393	18,694	7.97	2,346
196069,688.5553,96151,15625,5018.293,076196176,191.0258,48855,44828,3628.463,352196287,922.1066,90663,42833,2868.633,8571963135,706.71102,36197,04152,2368.805,9361964179,809.90134,357127,37370,4188.987,842196560,513.9644,76542,43824,1279.172,6311966307,750.16225,360213,646124,8799.3613,3421967193,235.19140,061132,78179,7789.558,3541968148,659.02106,584101,04462,4819.756,4081969192,188.27136,281129,19882,2099.958,262197026,167.8918,34017,38711,39810.161,1221971182,510.45126,407119,83780,92410.377,804197250,953.8234,85133,04023,00910.592,1731973111,085.6475,01971,12051,07410.814,7251974186,696.68124,392117,92687,44011.047,9201975113,908.6474,86670,97554,32511.274,820197688,366.6457,28154,30442,89911.503,730	1959	54,347.49	42,424	40,219	19,563	8.13	2,406
1961 $76,191.02$ $58,488$ $55,448$ $28,362$ $8.46$ $3,352$ 1962 $87,922.10$ $66,906$ $63,428$ $33,286$ $8.63$ $3,857$ 1963 $135,706.71$ $102,361$ $97,041$ $52,236$ $8.80$ $5,936$ 1964 $179,809.90$ $134,357$ $127,373$ $70,418$ $8.98$ $7,842$ 1965 $60,513.96$ $44,765$ $42,438$ $24,127$ $9.17$ $2,631$ 1966 $307,750.16$ $225,360$ $213,646$ $124,879$ $9.36$ $13,342$ 1967 $193,235.19$ $140,061$ $132,781$ $79,778$ $9.55$ $8,354$ 1968 $148,659.02$ $106,584$ $101,044$ $62,481$ $9.75$ $6,408$ 1969 $192,188.27$ $136,281$ $129,198$ $82,209$ $9.95$ $8,262$ 1970 $26,167.89$ $18,340$ $17,387$ $11,398$ $10.16$ $1,122$ 1971 $182,510.45$ $126,407$ $119,837$ $80,924$ $10.37$ $7,804$ 1972 $50,953.82$ $34,851$ $33,040$ $23,009$ $10.59$ $2,173$ 1973 $111,085.64$ $75,019$ $71,120$ $51,074$ $10.81$ $4,725$ 1974 $186,696.68$ $124,392$ $117,926$ $87,440$ $11.04$ $7,920$ 1975 $113,908.64$ $74,866$ $70,975$ $54,325$ $11.27$ $4,820$ 1976 $88,366.64$ $57,281$ $54,304$ $42,899$ $11.50$ $3,730$	1960	69,688.55	, 53,961	51,156	25,501	8.29	3,076
1962 $87,922.10$ $66,906$ $63,428$ $33,286$ $8.63$ $3,857$ 1963 $135,706.71$ $102,361$ $97,041$ $52,236$ $8.80$ $5,936$ 1964 $179,809.90$ $134,357$ $127,373$ $70,418$ $8.98$ $7,842$ 1965 $60,513.96$ $44,765$ $42,438$ $24,127$ $9.17$ $2,631$ 1966 $307,750.16$ $225,360$ $213,646$ $124,879$ $9.36$ $13,342$ 1967 $193,235.19$ $140,061$ $132,781$ $79,778$ $9.55$ $8,354$ 1968 $148,659.02$ $106,584$ $101,044$ $62,481$ $9.75$ $6,408$ 1969 $192,188.27$ $136,281$ $129,198$ $82,209$ $9.95$ $8,262$ 1970 $26,167.89$ $18,340$ $17,387$ $11,398$ $10.16$ $1,122$ 1971 $182,510.45$ $126,407$ $119,837$ $80,924$ $10.37$ $7,804$ 1972 $50,953.82$ $34,851$ $33,040$ $23,009$ $10.59$ $2,173$ 1973 $111,085.64$ $75,019$ $71,120$ $51,074$ $10.81$ $4,725$ 1974 $186,696.68$ $124,392$ $117,926$ $87,440$ $11.04$ $7,920$ 1975 $113,908.64$ $74,866$ $70,975$ $54,325$ $11.27$ $4,820$ 1976 $88,366.64$ $57,281$ $54,304$ $42,899$ $11.50$ $3,730$	1961	76,191.02	58,488	55,448	28,362	8.46	3.352
1963135,706.71102,36197,04152,2368.805,9361964179,809.90134,357127,37370,4188.987,842196560,513.9644,76542,43824,1279.172,6311966307,750.16225,360213,646124,8799.3613,3421967193,235.19140,061132,78179,7789.558,3541968148,659.02106,584101,04462,4819.756,4081969192,188.27136,281129,19882,2099.958,262197026,167.8918,34017,38711,39810.161,1221971182,510.45126,407119,83780,92410.377,804197250,953.8234,85133,04023,00910.592,1731973111,085.6475,01971,12051,07410.814,7251974186,696.68124,392117,92687,44011.047,9201975113,908.6474,86670,97554,32511.274,820197688,366.6457,28154,30442,89911,503,730	1962	87,922.10	66,906	63,428	33,286	8.63	3,857
1964179,809.90134,357127,37370,4188.987,842196560,513.9644,76542,43824,1279.172,6311966307,750.16225,360213,646124,8799.3613,3421967193,235.19140,061132,78179,7789.558,3541968148,659.02106,584101,04462,4819.756,4081969192,188.27136,281129,19882,2099.958,262197026,167.8918,34017,38711,39810.161,1221971182,510.45126,407119,83780,92410.377,804197250,953.8234,85133,04023,00910.592,1731973111,085.6475,01971,12051,07410.814,7251974186,696.68124,392117,92687,44011.047,9201975113,908.6474,86670,97554,32511.274,820197688,366.6457,28154,30442,89911.503,730	1963	135,706.71	102,361	97.041	52,236	8.80	5,936
196560,513.9644,76542,43824,1279.172,6311966307,750.16225,360213,646124,8799.3613,3421967193,235.19140,061132,78179,7789.558,3541968148,659.02106,584101,04462,4819.756,4081969192,188.27136,281129,19882,2099.958,262197026,167.8918,34017,38711,39810.161,1221971182,510.45126,407119,83780,92410.377,804197250,953.8234,85133,04023,00910.592,1731973111,085.6475,01971,12051,07410.814,7251974186,696.68124,392117,92687,44011.047,9201975113,908.6474,86670,97554,32511.274,820197688,366.6457,28154,30442,89911.503,730	1964	179,809.90	134,357	127,373	70,418	8.98	7,842
1966307,750.16225,360213,646124,8799.3613,3421967193,235.19140,061132,78179,7789.558,3541968148,659.02106,584101,04462,4819.756,4081969192,188.27136,281129,19882,2099.958,262197026,167.8918,34017,38711,39810.161,1221971182,510.45126,407119,83780,92410.377,804197250,953.8234,85133,04023,00910.592,1731973111,085.6475,01971,12051,07410.814,7251974186,696.68124,392117,92687,44011.047,9201975113,908.6474,86670,97554,32511.274,820197688,366.6457,28154,30442,89911.503,730	1965	60,513.96	44,765	42,438	24,127	9.17	2,631
1967193,235.19140,061132,78179,7789.558,3541968148,659.02106,584101,04462,4819.756,4081969192,188.27136,281129,19882,2099.958,262197026,167.8918,34017,38711,39810.161,1221971182,510.45126,407119,83780,92410.377,804197250,953.8234,85133,04023,00910.592,1731973111,085.6475,01971,12051,07410.814,7251974186,696.68124,392117,92687,44011.047,9201975113,908.6474,86670,97554,32511.274,820197688,366.6457,28154,30442,89911.503,730	1966	307,750.16	225,360	213,646	, 124,879	9.36	13,342
1968148,659.02106,584101,04462,4819.756,4081969192,188.27136,281129,19882,2099.958,262197026,167.8918,34017,38711,39810.161,1221971182,510.45126,407119,83780,92410.377,804197250,953.8234,85133,04023,00910.592,1731973111,085.6475,01971,12051,07410.814,7251974186,696.68124,392117,92687,44011.047,9201975113,908.6474,86670,97554,32511.274,820197688,366.6457,28154,30442,89911.503,730	1967	193,235.19	140,061	132,781	79,778	9.55	8,354
1969192,188.27136,281129,19882,2099.958,262197026,167.8918,34017,38711,39810.161,1221971182,510.45126,407119,83780,92410.377,804197250,953.8234,85133,04023,00910.592,1731973111,085.6475,01971,12051,07410.814,7251974186,696.68124,392117,92687,44011.047,9201975113,908.6474,86670,97554,32511.274,820197688,366.6457,28154,30442,89911.503,730	1968	148,659.02	106,584	101.044	62,481	9.75	6,408
197026,167.8918,34017,38711,39810.161,1221971182,510.45126,407119,83780,92410.377,804197250,953.8234,85133,04023,00910.592,1731973111,085.6475,01971,12051,07410.814,7251974186,696.68124,392117,92687,44011.047,9201975113,908.6474,86670,97554,32511.274,820197688,366.6457,28154,30442,89911.503,730	1969	192,188.27	136,281	129,198	82,209	9.95	8,262
1971182,510.45126,407119,83780,92410.377,804197250,953.8234,85133,04023,00910.592,1731973111,085.6475,01971,12051,07410.814,7251974186,696.68124,392117,92687,44011.047,9201975113,908.6474,86670,97554,32511.274,820197688,366.6457,28154,30442,89911.503,730	1970	26,167.89	18,340	17,387	11,398	10.16	1,122
197250,953.8234,85133,04023,00910.592,1731973111,085.6475,01971,12051,07410.814,7251974186,696.68124,392117,92687,44011.047,9201975113,908.6474,86670,97554,32511.274,820197688,366.6457,28154,30442,89911.503,730	1971	182,510.45	126,407	119,837	80,924	10.37	7.804
1973111,085.6475,01971,12051,07410.814,7251974186,696.68124,392117,92687,44011.047,9201975113,908.6474,86670,97554,32511.274,820197688,366.6457,28154,30442,89911.503,730	1972	50,953.82	34,851	33,040	23,009	10.59	2,173
1974186,696.68124,392117,92687,44011.047,9201975113,908.6474,86670,97554,32511.274,820197688,366.6457,28154,30442,89911.503,730	1973	111,085.64	75,019	71,120	51,074	10.81	4,725
1975 113,908.64 74,866 70,975 54,325 11.27 4,820   1976 88,366.64 57,281 54,304 42,899 11.50 3.730	1974	186,696.68	124,392	117,926	87,440	11.04	7,920
1976 88,366.64 57,281 54,304 42,899 11.50 3.730	1975	113,908.64	74,866	70,975	54,325	11.27	4,820
	1976	88,366.64	57,281	54,304	42,899	11.50	3,730
1977 125,285.70 80,030 75,870 61,944 11.74 5,276	1977	125,285.70	80,030	75,870	61,944	11.74	5,276
1978 145,082.33 91,252 86,509 73,082 11.99 6,095	1978	145,082.33	91,252	86,509	73,082	11.99	6,095
1979 333,194.11 206,296 195,573 170,941 12.24 13,966	1979	333,194.11	206,296	195,573	170,941	12.24	13,966
1980 61,598.79 37,509 35.559 32.200 12.50 2.576	1980	61,598.79	37.509	35,559	32.200	12.50	2.576
1981 1,045,858.37 626,175 593,628 556,816 12.76 43.638	1981	1,045,858.37	626,175	593,628	556,816	12.76	43,638
1982   458,933.77   270,083   256,045   248,782   13.02   19.108	1982	458,933.77	270,083	256,045	248,782	13.02	19,108
1983   195,437.83   112,943   107,073   107,909   13.29   8.120	1983	195,437.83	112,943	107,073	107,909	13.29	8,120

1984	870,408.00	493,431	467,784	489,665	13.57	36,084
1985	930,846.77	517,454	490,558	533,373	13.85	38,511
1986	625,183.91	340,413	322,719	364,983	14.14	25,812
1988	178,175.94	92,887	88,059	107,935	14.73	7,328
1989	1,122,501.63	571,517	541,811	692,941	15.04	46,073
1990	740,066.91	367,790	348,673	465,401	15.35	30,319
1991	587,593.72	284,628	269,834	376,519	15.67	24,028
1992	417,023.52	196,761	186,534	272,192	15.99	17,023
1993	969,302.45	444,768	421,650	644,583	16.32	39,497
1994	1,528,527.70	680,959	645,565	1,035,815	16.66	62,174
1995	600,454.85	259,484	245,997	414,503	17.00	24,383
1996	933,533.18	390,587	370,285	656,601	17.35	37,844
1997	1,287,919.21	520,641	493,580	923,131	17.71	52,125
1998	912,390.42	355,576	337,094	666,535	18.08	36,866
1999	2,614,443.57	980,879	929,896	1,945,992	18.45	105,474
2000	2,971,656.54	1,070,539	1,014,895	2,253,927	18.83	119,699
2001	2,434,615.19	838,800	795,201	1,882,876	19.23	97,913
2002	1,985,302.15	652,027	618,136	1,565,696	19.64	79,720
2003	5,111,538.88	1,592,403	1,509,634	4,113,059	20.07	204,936
2004	1,903,209.90	559,266	530,197	1,563,334	20.52	76,186
2005	396,543.57	109,049	103,381	332,817	21.00	15,848
2006	318,362.08	81,172	76,953	273,245	21.51	12,703
2007	42,005.95	9,836	9,325	36,882	22.04	1,673
2008	2,808,783.88	594,760	563,846	2,525,816	22.61	111,712
2009	8,358,582.52	1,572,893	1,491,139	7,703,302	23.21	331,896
2010	17,156,153.84	2,803,779	2,658,046	16,213,723	23.84	680,106
2011	4,672,804.56	640,660	607,360	4,532,725	24.51	184,934
2012	6,355,945.80	696,637	660,428	6,331,112	25.21	251,135
2013	2,005,001.28	162,259	153,825	2,051,676	25.94	79,093
2014	15,925,692.98	800,760	759,139	16,759,123	26.72	627,213
2015	4,245,037.71	75,040	71,140	4,598,401	27.55	166,911
	95,997,822.30	22,095,483	20,947,022	84,650,583		3,837,892

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 28-L0.5 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -10

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 22.1 4.00

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-S0 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -15

1941	20,925.95	19,425	16,086	7,979	9.64	828
1942	561.26	516	427	218	10.03	22
1949	227.20	194	161	100	12.85	8
1950	2,473.03	2,090	1,731	1,113	13.25	84
1952	2,144.06	1,771	1,467	999	14.08	71
1953	807.17	659	546	382	14.49	26
1955	9,134.26	7,284	6,032	4,472	15.33	292
1956	269,264.00	212,113	175,651	134,003	15.75	8,508
1957	13.55	11	9	7	16.18	
1958	157,902.06	121,300	100,449	81,138	16.60	4,888
1960	3,486.27	2,609	2,161	1,848	17.46	106
1961	43,899.38	32,411	26,840	23,644	17.90	1,321
1962	361,103.33	263,031	217,816	197,453	18.33	10,772
1963	15,228.70	10,939	9,059	8,454	18.77	450
1965	93,255.64	65,076	53,889	53,355	19.66	2,714
1966	311,293.37	214,076	177,276	180,711	20.10	8,991
1967	30,369.85	20,571	17,035	17,890	20.55	871
1968	6,845.65	4,564	3,779	4,093	21.01	195
1969	177,919.99	116,790	96,714	107,894	21.46	5,028
1970	931,480.68	601,587	498,175	573,028	21.92	26,142
1971	153,987.54	97,787	80,977	96,109	22.39	4,292
1972	381,891.85	238,472	197,479	241,697	22.85	10,578
1973	20,525.49	12,595	10,430	13,174	23.32	565
1974	29,934.37	18,038	14,937	19,488	23.80	819
1975	106,055.99	62,763	51,974	69,990	24.27	2,884
1977	99,499.44	56,663	46,923	67,501	25.24	2,674
1979	99,458.52	54,375	45,028	69,349	26.23	2,644
1980	80,159.37	42,921	35,543	56,640	26.72	2,120
1981	1,181,126.82	618,568	512,237	846,059	27.23	31,071
1982	243,932.20	124,888	103,420	177,102	27.74	6,384
1983	381,705.99	190,948	158,124	280,838	28.25	9,941
1984	181,632.11	88,689	73,443	135,434	28.77	4,707
1985	1,317,694.72	627,658	519,764	995,585	29.29	33,991
1986	718,386.14	333,432	276,115	550,029	29.82	18,445
1988	588,128.55	258,365	213,952	462,396	30.90	14,964
1989	6,204,960.03	2,647,346	2,192,269	4,943,435	31.45	157,184
1990	764,131.71	316,351	261,970	616,781	32.00	19,274
1991	278,237.87	111,607	92,422	227,552	32.56	6,989
1992	761,913.37	295,630	244,811	631,389	33.13	19,058
1994	800,609.07	289,284	239,556	681,144	34.29	19,864
1995	3,291,747.62	1,143,981	947,332	2,838,178	34.89	81,346
1996	926,707.45	309,270	256,107	809,607	35.49	22,812
1997	199,853.77	63,893	52,910	176,922	36.10	4,901

1998	143,057.78	43,696	36,185	128,331	36.72	3,495
1999	434,929.92	126,543	104,790	395,379	37.35	10,586
2000	448,594.83	123,915	102,614	413,270	37.99	10,878
2001	1,061,063.69	277,235	229,579	990,644	38.64	25,638
2002	161,504.46	39,746	32,914	152,816	39.30	3,888
2003	1,738,444.06	400,642	331,772	1,667,439	39.98	41,707
2004	317,371.37	68,105	56,398	308,579	40.67	7,587
2005	1,183,971.00	235,006	194,609	1,166,958	41.37	28,208
2006	646,597.22	117,635	97,414	646,173	42.09	15,352
2007	1,088,091.67	179,437	148,592	1,102,713	42.83	25,746
2008	4,422,984.30	653,098	540,830	4,545,602	43.58	104,305
2009	2,633,686.17	342,248	283,416	2,745,323	44.35	61,901
2010	1,160,979.54	129,507	107,245	1,227,881	45.15	27,196
2011	3,125,052.54	290,380	240,464	3,353,346	45.96	72,962
2012	6,334,518.20	466,221	386,077	6,898,619	46.80	147,406
2013	2,888,311.90	154,785	128,177	3,193,382	47.67	66,989
2014	1,775,868.42	58,408	48,368	1,993,881	48.57	41,052
2015	5,860,718.68	66,050	54,696	6,685,130	49.51	135,026
	56,676,361.14	13,473,198	11,157,166	54,020,649		1,378,746

SURVIVOR CURVE.. IOWA 50-S0 NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. -15

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 39.2 2.43

SURVIV NET SA	OR CURVE IOWA 3 LVAGE PERCENT	33-R1.5 -10				
1954	172.93	181	190			
1960	725.23	722	798			
1962	7,205.33	7,056	7,926			
1963	399.36	388	439			
1966	623.09	588	685			
1967	465.41	435	512			
1970	405.94	367	447			
1971	1,164.17	1,041	1,281			
1973	131.45	115	145			
1974	186.50	161	205			
1977	148.09	122	163			
1978	3,924.94	3,186	4,317			
1979	5,040.26	4,022	5,544			
1980	837.61	657	921			
1981	51,658.03	39,742	56,824			
1982	4,351.91	3,281	4,787			
1983	18,457.70	13,628	20,129	174	10.85	16
1984	1,919.65	1,387	2,049	63	11.33	б
1985	10,670.24	7,530	11,122	615	11.83	52
1986	4,221.73	2,906	4,292	352	12.35	29
1987	3,902.50	2,617	3,865	428	12.88	33
1988	4,433.34	2,892	4,272	605	13.43	45
1989	121,720.51	77,130	113,922	19,971	13.99	1,428
1991	42,777.33	25,438	37,572	9,483	15.16	626
1992	1,038.61	597	882	260	15.77	16
1993	2,633.36	1,458	2,153	744	16.39	45
1994	62,551.31	33,319	49,213	19,593	17.02	1,151
1995	3,884.36	1,985	2,932	1,341	17.67	76
1996	40,240.41	19,678	29,065	15,199	18.33	829
1998	16,271.89	7,225	10,671	7,228	19.68	367
1999	2,747.75	1,157	1,709	1,314	20.37	65
2000	113,747.39	45,234	66,812	58,310	21.07	2,767
	528,658.33	306,245	445,844	135,680		7,551

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 18.0 1.43

1979	139.70	140	140			
1981	3,659.24	3,659	3,659			
1992	98,424.92	98,425	98,425			
1993	97,780.00	97,780	97,780			
1994	146,869.00	146,869	146,869			
1995	380,370.00	380,370	380,370			
1996	218,919.78	213,447	217,218	1,702	0.50	1,702
1997	273,690.39	253,164	257,636	16,054	1.50	10,703
1998	217,728.76	190,513	193,879	23,850	2.50	9,540
1999	197,525.05	162,958	165,837	31,688	3.50	9,054
2000	3,589,975.52	2,782,231	2,831,381	758,595	4.50	168,577
2001	163,226.00	118,339	120,430	42,796	5.50	7,781
2002	188,528.48	127,257	129,505	59,023	6.50	9,080
2003	250,973.01	156,858	159,629	91,344	7.50	12,179
2004	149,260.52	85,825	87,341	61,920	8.50	7,285
2005	164,091.73	86,148	87,670	76,422	9.50	8,044
2006	99,011.55	47,030	47,861	51,151	10.50	4,872
2007	312,121.99	132,652	134,995	177,127	11.50	15,402
2008	181,323.81	67,996	69,197	112,127	12.50	8,970
2009	591,964.52	192,388	195,787	396,178	13.50	29,347
2010	56,433.78	15,519	15,793	40,641	14.50	2,803
2011	106,713.53	24,011	24,435	82,279	15.50	5,308
2012	415,596.78	72,729	74,014	341,583	16.50	20,702
2013	396,657.69	49,582	50,458	346,200	17.50	19,783
2014	865,497.68	64,912	66,059	799,439	18.50	43,213
2015	831,276.04	20,782	21,149	810,127	19.50	41,545
	9,997,759.47	5,591,584	5,677,517	4,320,242		435,890

SURVIVOR CURVE.. 20-SQUARE NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 9.9 4.36

SURVI	VOR CURVE 5-SQ	UARE				
NET S	ALVAGE PERCENT	0				
2010	206,886.83	206,887	206,887			
2011	3,765,841.71	3,389,258	3,765,842			
2012	4,343,857.39	3,040,700	4,343,857			
2013	3,274,129.88	1,637,065	2,361,534	912,596	2.50	365,038
2014	4,786,100.58	1,435,830	2,071,245	2,714,856	3.50	775,673
2015	10,578,786.40	1,057,879	1,526,034	9,052,752	4.50	2,011,723
	26,955,602.79	10,767,619	14,275,399	12,680,204		3,152,434
	COMPOSITE REMAIN	ING LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCENT	4.0	11.69

SURVI NET S	VOR CURVE 4-SQU ALVAGE PERCENT	JARE O				
2009	90,680.82	90,681	90,681			
2010	585,963.69	585,964	585,964			
2011	1,781,377.64	1,781,378	1,781,378			
2012	807,591.04	706,642	322,984	484,607	0.50	484,607
2013	880,851.66	550,532	251,631	629,221	1.50	419,481
2014	1,114,963.88	418,111	191,106	923,858	2.50	369,543
2015	2,225,749.13	278,219	127,165	2,098,584	3.50	599,595
	7,487,177.86	4,411,527	3,350,909	4,136,269		1,873,226
	COMPOSITE REMAIN	ING LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCENT	2.2	25.02

SURVI	VOR CURVE IOWA 14	-S2				
NET S	ALVAGE PERCENT 0					
1995	13,338.44	11,871	13,338			
1997	92,023.03	78,483	92,023			
1999	245,293.25	198,688	245,293			
2000	19,170.48	15,076	19,170			
2002	20,067.63	14,692	20,068			
2005	25,658.90	16,147	25,659			
2006	21,485.44	12,630	21,485			
2007	48,222.98	26,144	48,223			
2008	53,416.01	26,288	53,416			
2009	37,375.96	16,339	35,017	2,359	7.88	299
2010	72,524.72	27,404	58,732	13,793	8.71	1,584
2011	207,041.78	65,071	139,459	67,583	9.60	7,040
2012	20,712.34	5,119	10,971	9,741	10.54	924
2013	137,303.90	24,421	52,339	84,965	11.51	7,382
2014	66,621.85	7,138	15,298	51,324	12.50	4,106
	1,080,256.71	545,511	850,491	229,766		21,335
						·
	COMPOSITE REMAINING	LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCENT	г 10.8	1.97

SURVI NET S	VOR CURVE IOWA SALVAGE PERCENT	16-L2.5 0				
1986	53,393.62	44,483	53,394			
1987	29,800.99	24,493	29,801			
1990	42,398.59	33,309	42,399			
1991	28,015.92	21,625	28,016			
1992	43,105.44	32,679	43,105			
1995	65,953.79	47,033	65,954			
1996	117,263.62	81,938	117,264			
1999	89,313.31	59,002	89,313			
2000	751,980.60	488,321	751,981			
2002	71,349.71	44,371	71,350			
2004	96,078.24	55,666	96,078			
2007	12,992.33	6,171	12,992			
2008	6,659.48	2,859	6,564	95	9.13	10
2009	31,924.42	12,131	27,853	4,071	9.92	410
2010	20,403.31	6,669	15,312	5,091	10.77	473
2011	957,253.85	260,258	597,567	359,687	11.65	30,874
2012	75,086.09	16,050	36,852	38,234	12.58	3,039
2013	27,046.30	4,175	9,586	17,460	13.53	1,290
2014	1,893,957.35	176,365	404,943	1,489,014	14.51	102,620
2015	82,110.68	2,566	5,892	76,219	15.50	4,917
	4,496,087.64	1,420,164	2,506,216	1,989,872		143,633
	COMPOSITE REMAIN	ING LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCEN	г 13.9	3.19

1992	4,871.57	4,579	4,093	779	1.50	519
1993	15,790.00	14,211	12,704	3,086	2.50	1,234
1994	69,979.00	60,182	53,800	16,179	3.50	4,623
1995	49,532.00	40,616	36,309	13,223	4.50	2,938
1996	70,779.00	55,208	49,353	21,426	5.50	3,896
1997	863.00	639	571	292	6.50	45
1998	2,667.00	1,867	1,669	998	7.50	133
1999	15,683.00	10,351	9,253	6,430	8.50	756
2003	102,957.32	51,479	46,020	56,937	12.50	4,555
2005	118,483.26	49,763	44,486	73,997	14.50	5,103
2007	4,390.25	1,493	1,335	3,055	16.50	185
2009	49,517.43	12,875	11,509	38,008	18.50	2,054
2011	15,739.13	2,833	2,533	13,206	20.50	644
2012	94,723.04	13,261	11,854	82,869	21.50	3,854
2014	289,857.21	17,391	15,547	274,310	23.50	11,673
2015	598,593.70	11,972	10,702	587,892	24.50	23,996
	1,504,425.91	348,720	311,738	1,192,688		66,208

SURVIVOR CURVE.. 25-SQUARE NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 18.0 4.40

SURVIVOR CURVE.. 25-SQUARE NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0

1991	71,615.29	70,183	69,747	1,868	0.50	1,868
1992	266,024.00	250,063	248,508	17,516	1.50	11,677
1993	51,227.00	46,104	45,817	5,410	2.50	2,164
1994	182,973.00	157,357	156,379	26,594	3.50	7,598
1995	128,983.00	105,766	105,108	23,875	4.50	5,306
1996	320,563.36	250,039	248,484	72,079	5.50	13,105
1997	275,144.00	203,607	202,341	72,803	6.50	11,200
1998	177,280.00	124,096	123,324	53,956	7.50	7,194
1999	291,566.00	192,434	191,238	100,328	8.50	11,803
2000	137,515.75	85,260	84,730	52,786	9.50	5,556
2001	113,230.00	65,673	65,265	47,965	10.50	4,568
2002	71,343.48	38,525	38,285	33,058	11.50	2,875
2003	865,094.84	432,547	429,857	435,238	12.50	34,819
2004	311,595.23	143,334	142,443	169,152	13.50	12,530
2005	203,940.80	85,655	85,122	118,819	14.50	8,194
2006	147,385.38	56,006	55,658	91,727	15.50	5,918
2007	204,061.37	69,381	68,950	135,111	16.50	8,189
2008	92,875.65	27,863	27,690	65,186	17.50	3,725
2009	831,398.08	216,164	214,820	616,578	18.50	33,329
2010	1,353,580.22	297,788	295,936	1,057,644	19.50	54,238
2011	1,081,030.09	194,585	193,375	887,655	20.50	43,300
2012	2,662,620.33	372,767	370,449	2,292,171	21.50	106,613
2013	647,844.06	64,784	64,381	583,463	22.50	25,932
2014	587,894.75	35,274	35,055	552,840	23.50	23,525
2015	1,070,112.37	21,402	21,269	1,048,843	24.50	42,810
	12,146,898.05	3,606,657	3,584,231	8,562,667		488,036

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 17.5 4.02
SURVI	VOR CURVE IOWA	16-L5				
NET S	SALVAGE PERCENT	0				
1997	6,098.00	5,389	6,098			
1999	3,705.14	3,228	3,705			
2000	20,831.00	17,902	20,831			
2003	24,822.74	18,772	22,193	2,630	3.90	674
2004	96,576.68	68,146	80,564	16,013	4.71	3,400
2005	11,307.99	7,357	8,698	2,610	5.59	467
2009	132,372.80	53,776	63,575	68,798	9.50	7,242
2010	701,660.60	241,196	285,148	416,513	10.50	39,668
2011	200,469.07	56,382	66,656	133,813	11.50	11,636
2012	236,821.97	51,805	61,246	175,576	12.50	14,046
2013	303,598.60	47,437	56,081	247,518	13.50	18,335
2014	522,741.73	49,007	57,938	464,804	14.50	32,055
2015	32,193.96	1,006	1,189	31,005	15.50	2,000
	2,293,200.28	621,403	733,922	1,559,278		129,523
	COMPOSITE REMAIN	ING LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCEN	т 12.0	5.65

SURV	VIVOR	CUF	VE	IOWA	18-L3	
NET	SALVA	AGE	PERCI	ENT	0	

1998	12,457.85	8,658	10,481	1,977	5.49	360
1999	719,866.06	492,705	596,463	123,403	5.68	21,726
2000	235,068.25	157,888	191,137	43,931	5.91	7,433
2001	421,824.46	276,531	334,765	87,059	6.20	14,042
2002	364,284.37	231,117	279,788	84,496	6.58	12,841
2003	1,005,438.46	611,085	739,772	265,666	7.06	37,630
2004	353,367.98	203,384	246,214	107,154	7.64	14,025
2005	130,862.23	70,447	85,282	45,580	8.31	5,485
2006	2,661,141.55	1,320,219	1,598,242	1,062,900	9.07	117,189
2007	2,467,174.30	1,111,610	1,345,702	1,121,472	9.89	113,395
2008	1,494,380.55	601,907	728,661	765,720	10.75	71,230
2009	1,220,864.00	430,696	521,396	699,468	11.65	60,040
2010	1,979,741.19	596,120	721,656	1,258,085	12.58	100,007
2011	2,762,282.69	685,958	830,412	1,931,871	13.53	142,784
2012	634,785.07	123,078	148,997	485,788	14.51	33,480
2013	841,007.21	116,807	141,405	699,602	15.50	45,136
2014	1,189,824.02	99,148	120,028	1,069,796	16.50	64,836
2015	7,362,781.63	204,538	247,611	7,115,171	17.50	406,581
	25,857,151.87	7,341,896	8,888,012	16,969,140		1,268,220

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 13.4 4.90

NET S	ALVAGE PERCENT	0				
1998	55,121.82	55,122	55,122			
1999	21,147.52	21,148	21,148			
2000	6,604,605.34	6,604,605	6,604,605			
2001	26,921.72	26,922	26,922			
2002	287,671.98	287,672	287,672			
2003	570,618.36	570,618	570,618			
2004	318,932.87	318,933	318,933			
2005	11,795.73	11,796	11,796			
2006	157,786.36	149,897	2,254-	160,040	0.50	160,040
2007	140,698.85	119,594	1,798-	142,497	1.50	94,998
2008	579,287.48	434,466	6,534-	585,821	2.50	234,328
2010	3,948,503.15	2,171,677	32,658-	3,981,161	4.50	884,702
2011	134,632.83	60,585	911-	135,544	5.50	24,644
2012	152,535.52	53,387	803-	153,339	6.50	23,591
2013	176,438.80	44,110	663-	177,102	7.50	23,614
2014	370,049.66	55,507	835-	370,885	8.50	43,634
2015	6,452,905.12	322,645	4,852-	6,457,757	9.50	679,764
	20,009,653.11	11,308,684	7,845,508	12,164,145		2,169,315
	COMPOSITE REMAIN	ING LIFE AND	ANNUAL ACCRUAL	RATE, PERCENT	5.6	10.84

SURVIVOR CURVE.. 10-SQUARE

SURVIVOR CURVE.. 10-SQUARE NET SALVAGE PERCENT.. 0

2012	5,875,508.03	2,056,428	497,906	5,377,602	6.50	827,323
	5,875,508.03	2,056,428	497,906	5,377,602		827,323

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 6.5 14.08

#### KENTUCKY UTILITIES

#### DECOMMISSIONING COSTS RELATED TO GENERATING UNITS

	ESTIMATED		ESTIMATED DECOMMISSIONING	TOTAL	TOTAL DECOMMISSIONING	ESTIMATED
	RETIREMENT		COSTS	COSTS	COSTS	TERMINAL
UNIT	YEAR	MW	(\$/KW)	(CURRENT \$)	(FUTURE \$)	RETIREMENTS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)*(4)	(6)	(7)
STEAM						
SYSTEM LABORATORY	2040	0	40	0	0	(3,981,926)
TRIMBLE COUNTY	2066	335	40	13,400,000	48,388,905	(590,869,790)
BROWN 1	2023	106	40	4,240,000	5,295,179	
BROWN 2	2029	166	40	6,640,000	9,616,700	
BROWN 3	2035	411	40	16,440,000	27,612,326	
TOTAL BROWN				27,320,000	42,524,205	(903,057,104)
GHENT 1	2034	493	40	19,720,000	32,313,516	
GHENT 2	2034	490	40	19,600,000	32,116,882	
GHENT 3	2037	454	40	18,160,000	32,045,330	
GHENT 4	2038	487	40	19,480,000	35,233,981	
TOTAL GHENT				76,960,000	131,709,709	(2,544,166,674)
TOTAL STEAM				117,680,000	222,622,819	(4,042,075,495)
HYDRO						
DIX DAM	2041	26	10	260,000	506,428	(35,425,875)
TOTAL HYDRO				260,000	506,428	(35,425,875)
OTHER						
CANE RUN	2055	660	20	13,200,000	36,328,914	(288,106,178)
HAEFLING 1, 2 AND 3	2020	36	10	360,000	417,490	(3,985,290)
PADDY'S RUN 13	2031	74	10	740,000	1,125,998	(27,330,118)
BROWN 5	2031	57	10	570,000	867,322	
BROWN 6	2029	91	10	910,000	1,317,951	
BROWN 7	2029	91	10	910,000	1,317,951	
BROWN 8	2025	121	10	1,210,000	1,587,625	

Attachment to Response to AG-2 Question No. 33(e) Page 1 of 2 Spanos

#### KENTUCKY UTILITIES

#### DECOMMISSIONING COSTS RELATED TO GENERATING UNITS

			ESTIMATED	TOTAL	TOTAL	
	ESTIMATED		DECOMMISSIONING	DECOMMISSIONING	DECOMMISSIONING	ESTIMATED
	RETIREMENT		COSTS	COSTS	COSTS	TERMINAL
UNIT	YEAR	MW	(\$/KW)	(CURRENT \$)	(FUTURE \$)	RETIREMENTS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)*(4)	(6)	(7)
BROWN 9	2031	121	10	1,210,000	1,841,158	
BROWN 10	2031	121	10	1,210,000	1,841,158	
BROWN 11	2026	121	10	1,210,000	1,627,315	
BROWN GAS PIPELINE	2031	0	10	0	0	
TOTAL BROWN				7,230,000	10,400,480	(229,538,287)
TRIMBLE COUNTY 5	2032	114	10	1,140,000	1,778,011	
TRIMBLE COUNTY 6	2032	114	10	1,140,000	1,778,011	
TRIMBLE COUNTY GAS PIPELINE	2034		10	0	0	
TRIMBLE COUNTY 7	2034	101	10	1,010,000	1,655,003	
TRIMBLE COUNTY 8	2034	101	10	1,010,000	1,655,003	
TRIMBLE COUNTY 9	2034	101	10	1,010,000	1,655,003	
TRIMBLE COUNTY 10	2034	101	10	1,010,000	1,655,003	
TOTAL TRIMBLE COUNTY				6,320,000	10,176,034	(190,892,260)
TOTAL OTHER				27,850,000	58,448,916	(739,852,132)

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### Question No. 34

### **Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough**

- Q-34. Refer to the response to AG-1-189. Provide similar comparable information as projected for these periods:
  - a. 2017
  - b. 2018
  - c. Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018

A-34. Year	107	108	Total
2017	\$ 353,050,315	\$ 13,826,679	\$ 366,876,993
2018	\$ 415,023,299	\$ 24,850,550	\$ 439,873,849
TYE 6/30/2018	\$ 385,977,893	\$ 16,512,205	\$ 402,490,098

The amounts above (as well as the amounts quoted in AG-1-189) exclude all expenditures recovered through mechanisms other than base rates.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### Question No. 35

- Q-35. Refer to the response to AG-1-193. Does the Company have any meter replacement programs that will affect meter plant lives? If so, identify and explain fully (1) the programs and (2) how meter plant lives will be affected.
- A-35. The Company is evaluating options to provide a service similar to the AMS proposal to our customers with MV-90 billable meters. The Company will continue to utilize meter testing per Commission regulations to ensure the continued proper operation of meters. The Company does not expect any changes that would impact meter plant lives.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 36**

### **Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough**

- Q-36. Refer to the response to AG-1-205. Provide similar comparable information as projected for these periods:
  - a. 2017
  - b. 2018
  - c. Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018

A-36.

#### Accumulated COR Balance

12/31/2017 (year end projected)	\$ (385,615,293)
6/30/2018 (test year projected)	(391,782,803)
12/31/2018 (year end projected)	(392,767,413)

Regulatory Assets - ARO Balance

12/31/2017 (year end projected)	\$ 208,035,089
6/30/2018 (test year projected)	236,735,043
12/31/2018 (year end projected)	264,428,916

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 37**

# **Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough**

- Q-37. Refer to the response to AG-1-207. Provide similar comparable information as projected for these periods:
  - a. 2017
  - b. 2018
  - c. Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018

### A-37.

Net Cost of Removal Balance 12/31/17	\$ (385,615,293)
Depreciation	(15,744,432)
Net Cost of Removal Charges	9,576,922
Net Cost of Removal Balance 06/30/18	(391,782,803)
Depreciation	(16,258,238)
Net Cost of Removal Charges	15,273,628
Net Cost of Removal Balance 12/31/18	\$ (392,767,413)

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### Question No. 38

# **Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough**

- Q-38. Refer to the response to AG-1-209. Provide similar comparable information as projected for the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018.
- A-38. See attached.

### Expenses Billed By Affiliates to KU For Forecasted Test Year For the 12 Months Ended 06/30/2018

a. Labor \$ 67,440,985 b. Employee Benefits: Overtime Payroll Taxes/Team Incentive Award 263,558 Pension, FAS 106 and FAS 112 193,246 Other Employee Benefits 52,004,404 Education/Training - Tuition Reimbursement 421,879 Misc Benefits Not On Burden Schedule 114,838 Total Employee Benefits 52,997,925 c. Employment Taxes - Not budgeted separately; included in part (b) above. d. Outside Services 63,983,677 e. Promotional, Institutional and/or Corporate Advertising 411,800 f. Contributions: 0411,800 f. Contributions: 0411,800 f. Contributions: 0411,800 f. Contribution Residuals (CCR) 13,416 Chartwell 22,140 Environmental Advocacy Group (Class of 85) 20,556 Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) 18,736 Coal Utilization Research Council 21,577 Cross Cutting Issues Group (CCI) 15,095 Director Asset Mgmt - All UofL Research 15,000 Eastern Interconnection Planning Colaborative (EICP) 20,347 EEI Dues 422,368 IEEE Dues 4422,368 IEEE Dues 4422,368 IEEE Dues 4422,368 IEEE Dues 44,472 Midwest Ozone Group Membership (MOG) 86,829
b. Employee Benefits: Overtime Payroll Taxes/Team Incentive Award 263,558 Pension, FAS 106 and FAS 112 193,246 Other Employee Benefits 52,004,404 Education/Training - Tuition Reimbursement 421,879 Misc Benefits Not On Burden Schedule 114,838 Total Employee Benefits 52,997,925 c. Employment Taxes - Not budgeted separately; included in part (b) above. d. Outside Services 63,983,677 e. Promotional, Institutional and/or Corporate Advertising 411,800 f. Contributions: None g. Dues American Coal Ash (ACAA) 13,416 Chartwell 22,140 Environmental Advocacy Group (Class of 85) 20,556 Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) 18,736 Coal Utilization Research Council 21,577 Cross Cutting Issues Group (CCI) 15,095 Director Asset Mgmt - All UofL Research 15,000 Eastern Interconnection Planning Colaborative (EICP) 20,347 EEI Dues 4422,388 IEEE Dues 4422,388 IEEE Dues 4422,388 IEEE Dues 4422,388 IEEE Dues 44,472 Midwest Ozone Group Membership (MOG) 36,829
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Environmental Advocacy Group (Class of 85)20,556Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR)18,736Coal Utilization Research Council21,577Cross Cutting Issues Group (CCI)15,095Director Asset Mgmt - All UofL Research15,000Eastern Interconnection Planning Colaborative (EICP)20,347EEI Dues422,368IEEE Dues4,472Midwest Ozone Group Membership (MOG)36,829National Energy Policy Alliance (NEPA)8,030
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Cross Cutting Issues Group (CCI)15,095Director Asset Mgmt - All UofL Research15,000Eastern Interconnection Planning Colaborative (EICP)20,347EEI Dues422,368IEEE Dues4,472Midwest Ozone Group Membership (MOG)36,829National Energy Policy Alliance (NEPA)8,030
Director Asset Mgmt - All UofL Research15,000Eastern Interconnection Planning Colaborative (EICP)20,347EEI Dues422,368IEEE Dues4,472Midwest Ozone Group Membership (MOG)36,829National Energy Policy Alliance (NEPA)8,030
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IEEE Dues4,472Midwest Ozone Group Membership (MOG)36,829National Energy Policy Alliance (NEPA)8,030
Midwest Ozone Group Membership (MOG) 36,829
National Energy Policy Alliance (NEPA) 8 030
$\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{U}}$
New Source Review (NSR) 18,736
North American Transmission Forum (NATF) 33,516
PIRA Energy Group 26,072
Southeastern Electric Exchange Membership Dues 5,000
Utility Air Regulatory Group Member (UARG) 182,002
Utility Solid Waste Activities Group (USWAG) 36,400
Utility Water Act Group-Membership (UWAG) 53,530
Waterways Council 16,344
Items below \$4,000 and other items not budgeted in detail 245,819
Total Dues 1,235,984
h. Affiliate Owned/Leased Aircraft None
i. Regulatory Costs
VSCC, Virginia Rate Case, Docket No. unknown at this time 37,500
Advertising, Docket No. unknown at this time 142,500
Docket No.'s 2016-00370, 2014-00371;KYPSC, 2014 and 2016 KY rate case 1,272,256
Required FERC Expenses, Docket No. unknown at this time 438,436
Total Regulatory Costs 1,890,692
i, Travel Costs
k. Lobbving or Politically Related Activities None
I. Miscellaneous:
Audit - PCAOB Fees 37.118
Bank Service Fees 946.102
Cellular/Paging Services 556,481

### Expenses Billed By Affiliates to KU For Forecasted Test Year For the 12 Months Ended 06/30/2018

	Total
Chief Compliance Officer	58,208
Computer Custom Software or Services/Mtce - Nontaxable	63,075
Computer Hardware Mtce - Nontaxable	225,691
Computer Hardware Purchases - Taxable	(9,329)
Computer Prewritten Software or Upgrades/Updates Mtce - Taxable	4.480
Computer Software Purchases - Taxable	286,844
Credit Services	7,891
Depreciation	763,147
Education & Training - Course Fees	1,327,144
Facilities Expenses	254,030
Fees, Permits & Licenses	2,871,508
Financial Statement Reporting Software	3,514
Freight - Other	129,418
Hyperion Financial Management	9,676
Insurance Services	9,968,150
Internal Reporting	172,549
Investor Relations	210,283
IT Joint Initiatives - Non-Labor	78,947
Lease/Rental - Buildings	1,652,791
Lease/Rental - Other	381,392
Lease/Rental - Parking	7,306
Lease/Rental Vehicles And Equipment	10,932
Meals - Fully Deductible	713,496
Meals /Enter- Partially Deductible	314,907
O&M Non-labor Expenses for Jointly Owned Gas Turbines	22,057,909
Office and Administrative Services	6,077,668
Office of General Counsel	470,722
Pension/Investments	251,821
Postage	3,015,775
Power Transactions	44,046,036
Purchased Material - Coal	14,417,119
Purchased Material - Computer Hardware Purchases	101,916
Purchased Material - Computer Purchases And Supplies	2,205
Purchased Material - Computer Software Purchases	65,830
Purchased Material - Fuel Oil	475,444
Purchased Material - Gas	117,161,160
Purchased Material - Office Supplies/Equipment/Furniture	269,203
Purchased Material - Other	1,271,731
Purchased Material - Safety Supplies	177,850
Recruiting Expenses	67,073
Research and Development	3,724,500
Rights Of Way	124,236
Subscriptions	506,218
Telecommunications - Long Distance Calls	60,675
Telecommunications - Other	1,609,878
Transportation	196,689
UI Planner Software	10,486
Utilities	49,870

### Expenses Billed By Affiliates to KU For Forecasted Test Year For the 12 Months Ended 06/30/2018

	Total
Vehicles/Equipment	415,626
Wall Street Software	37,440
Total Miscellaneous	237,710,829

**Grand Total** 

427,401,326

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 39**

#### **Responding Witness: Gregory J. Meiman**

- Q-39. Health and medical insurance. Refer to the response to AG-1-217.
  - a. Is the Company's cost of medical insurance projected for the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018 impacted by any provisions of the Affordable Health Care Act (Obamacare)? If so, please explain.
  - b. Would the Company's cost of medical insurance projected for the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018 be impacted if Obamacare were to be repealed? If not, explain fully why not. If so, identify, quantify and explain the impacts.

A-39.

- a. No.
- b. If repealed, the company would evaluate and decide whether to reduce benefits or change eligibility that was required by the Affordable Care Act.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 40**

#### **Responding Witness: Valerie L. Scott**

- Q-40. Refer to the response to AG-1-223.
  - a. In which customer class was the customer that was related to the \$58,806 write off in 2015?
  - b. In which customer class was the customer that was related to the \$582,856 write off in 2016?
  - c. In which customer class was the customer that was related to the \$262,553 write off in 2016?
  - d. What were the circumstances related to each of these write-offs?
- A-40. Each write-off was related to an industrial customer that filed for bankruptcy.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 41**

### Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough / Valerie L. Scott

- Q-41. Refer to the response to AG-1-226.
  - a. Provide similar comparable information as projected for the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018.
  - b. Are any amounts for donations included in any of the 2015, 2016, or base year Electric amounts? If so, identify the donation amounts.

#### A-41.

- a. Injuries and damages expense for the forecasted test year is \$4,319,943.
- b. No amounts for donations are included in the 2015, 2016, or base year Electric amounts.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 42**

### Responding Witness: Valerie L. Scott / John K. Wolfe

- Q-42. Refer to the response to AG-1-230 re storm damage expense.
  - a. State the amount of storm cost amortization expense of regulatory assets in each year.
  - b. What is the comparable amount of storm damage expense for the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018.
  - c. Show in detail how the amount identified in response to part b was derived.

	Kentucky	Virginia	Total
2016	\$ 5,943,227	\$ 534,119	\$ 6,477,346
2015	5,943,227	1,208,334	7,151,561
2014	5,943,227	1,208,334	7,151,561
2013	5,943,228	1,208,334	7,151,562
2012	5,943,228	1,208,334	7,151,562
2011	5,943,227	202,474	6,145,701
2010	2,476,344	0	2,476,344
2009	395,784	0	395,784
2008	791,604	0	791,604
2007	791,604	0	791,604

A-42. a.

- b. The storm damage expense for the forecast test year is \$4,073,835.
- c. The storm damage expense is estimated by using a 10 yr. historical average (2006-2015), excluding major weather events, escalated by CPI. The test year estimate is based on the 2006-2015 average monthly historical expenses, excluding major weather events, escalated by CPI factors.

This information was provided in response to KU PSC 2-30 (pages 2-6). A typographical error was discovered that indicated a KU FERC account 426,

which should have been KU FERC account 562. See attached file with the corrected FERC account 562 on page 1 and 5.

# 10Year Average By FERC (CPI ADJUSTED)

Company	FERC	
KU	562	532.18
	580	178,490.40
	583	396,297.43
	584	613.55
	588	59,309.40
	590	58,082.66
	592	104,690.32
	593	2,910,881.94
	594	24,959.73
	595	29,033.97
	596	22.46
	598	106,571.76
	925	5,769.35
	930	717.66
KU Total		3,875,972.80
LG&E	562	-
	571	3,353.51
	580	414,882.49
	581	-
	583	772,386.19
	584	-
	588	1,423.36
	590	72,905.29
	593	3,358,057.89
	594	95,014.67
	595	33,295.28
	598	97,067.20
	834	-
	880	5,547.13
	891	5,781.27
	907	-
	925	15,116.32
	930	4,722.81
	935	16,428.87
LG&E Total		4,895,982.28
Grand Total		8,771,955.09

### **BP** Amounts by FERC (CPI ADJUSTED)

Company	FERC	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
KU	562	547.86	563.57	579.29	592.76	608.48
	580	183,749.09	189,020.58	194,292.07	198,810.49	204,081.98
	583	407,973.16	419,677.30	431,381.45	441,413.58	453,117.73
	584	631.63	649.75	667.87	683.40	701.52
	588	61,056.78	62,808.41	64,560.04	66,061.43	67,813.06
	590	59,793.89	61,509.29	63,224.69	64,695.03	66,410.43
	592	107,774.71	110,866.60	113,958.50	116,608.70	119,700.60
	593	2,996,642.41	3,082,611.66	3,168,580.91	3,242,268.84	3,328,238.09
	594	25,695.09	26,432.25	27,169.40	27,801.25	28,538.40
	595	29,889.37	30,746.85	31,604.33	32,339.32	33,196.80
	596	23.12	23.78	24.45	25.01	25.68
	598	109,711.58	112,859.04	116,006.50	118,704.33	121,851.79
	925	5,939.32	6,109.71	6,280.10	6,426.15	6,596.54
	930	738.80	760.00	781.20	799.36	820.56
KU Total		3,990,166.80	4,104,638.80	4,219,110.80	4,317,229.65	4,431,701.65
LG&E	562	-	-	-	-	-
	571	3,452.31	3,551.36	3,650.40	3,735.29	3,834.33
	580	427,105.76	439,358.80	451,611.83	462,114.43	474,367.47
	581	-	-	-	-	-
	583	795,142.25	817,953.71	840,765.17	860,317.85	883,129.31
	584	-	-	-	-	-
	588	1,465.29	1,507.33	1,549.36	1,585.40	1,627.43
	590	75,053.23	77,206.40	79,359.56	81,205.13	83,358.30
	593	3,456,993.06	3,556,169.09	3,655,345.12	3,740,353.15	3,839,529.18
	594	97,813.99	100,620.13	103,426.27	105,831.53	108,637.67
	595	34,276.23	35,259.56	36,242.89	37,085.75	38,069.09
	598	99,927.00	102,793.76	105,660.52	108,117.74	110,984.50
	834	-	-	-	-	-
	880	5,710.56	5,874.38	6,038.21	6,178.64	6,342.46
	891	5,951.60	6,122.34	6,293.09	6,439.44	6,610.18
	907	-	-	-	-	-
	925	15,561.68	16,008.12	16,454.57	16,837.23	17,283.67
	930	4,861.95	5,001.43	5,140.92	5,260.47	5,399.95
	935	16,912.90	17,398.10	17,883.31	18,299.20	18,784.41
LG&E T	otal	5,040,227.82	5,184,824.52	5,329,421.22	5,453,361.25	5,597,957.95
Grand To	tal	9,030,394.62	9,289,463.32	9,548,532.02	9,770,590.90	10,029,659.60

CPI ADJUSTMENT TO					
ESCALATE FOR BP					
2021	1.1434				
2020	1.1138				
2019	1.0885				
2018	1.0590				
2017	1.0295				
2016	1.0084				

N	Ionthly Amounts 2017	for Budget Entr	у										
Ja	an	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sen	Oct	Nov	Dec	Fotal
10yr monthly avg	0.085829392	0.145008982	0.075802634	0.103345187	0.096084097	0.100804414	0.158119084	0.104881833	0.01683095	0.036444172	0.02890031	0.047948946	
	47.02	79.44	41.53	56.62	52.64	55.23	86.63	57.46	9.22	19.97	15.83	26.27	
	15,771.07	26,645.27	13,928.66	18,989.58	17,655.37	18,522.72	29,054.24	19,271.94	3,092.67	6,696.58	5,310.41	8,810.58	183,749.09
	35,016.09	59,159.77	30,925.44	42,162.06	39,199.73	41,125.49	64,508.34	42,788.97	6,866.58	14,868.24	11,790.55	19,561.88	407,973.16
	54.21	91.59	47.88	65.28	60.69	63.67	99.87	66.25	10.63	23.02	18.25	30.29	631.63
	5,240.47	8,853.78	4,628.26	6,309.92	5,866.59	6,154.79	9,654.24	6,403.75	1,027.64	2,225.16	1,764.56	2,927.61	61,056.78
	5,132.07	8,670.65	4,532.53	6,179.41	5,745.24	6,027.49	9,454.55	6,271.29	1,006.39	2,179.14	1,728.06	2,867.05	59,793.89
	9,250.24	15,628.30	8,169.61	11,138.00	10,355.44	10,864.17	17,041.24	11,303.61	1,813.95	3,927.76	3,114.72	5,167.68	107,774.71
	257,199.99	434,540.06	227,153.39	309,688.57	287,929.68	302,074.78	473,826.35	314,293.35	50,436.34	109,210.15	86,603.90	143,685.84	2,996,642.41
	2,205.39	3,726.02	1,947.76	2,655.46	2,468.89	2,590.18	4,062.88	2,694.95	432.47	936.44	742.60	1,232.05	25,695.09
	2,565.39	4,334.23	2,265.69	3,088.92	2,871.89	3,012.98	4,726.08	3,134.85	503.07	1,089.29	863.81	1,433.16	29,889.37
	1.98	3.35	1.75	2.39	2.22	2.33	3.66	2.42	0.39	0.84	0.67	1.11	23.12
	9,416.48	15,909.16	8,316.43	11,338.16	10,541.54	11,059.41	17,347.49	11,506.75	1,846.55	3,998.35	3,170.70	5,260.55	109,711.58
	509.77	861.26	450.22	613.80	570.67	598.71	939.12	622.93	99.96	216.45	171.65	284.78	5,939.32
	63.41	107.13	56.00	76.35	70.99	74.47	116.82	77.49	12.43	26.93	21.35	35.42	738.80
	342,473.67	578,610.17	302,465.23	412,364.64	383,391.67	402,226.53	630,921.68	418,496.11	67,158.31	145,418.36	115,317.09	191,324.34	3,990,167.80
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	296.31	500.62	261.69	356.78	331.71	348.01	545.88	362.09	58.11	125.82	99.77	165.53	3,452.31
	36,658.23	61,934.17	32,375.74	44,139.33	41,038.07	43,054.15	67,535.57	44,795.64	7,188.60	15,565.52	12,343.49	20,479.27	427,105.76
	69 746 59	115 202 77	60 272 99	92 174 12	76 400 52	90 152 95	125 727 16	×2 205 08	12 282 00	28 078 20	22.070.86	28 126 22	705 142 25
	08,240.38	115,502.77	00,275.88	82,174.15	76,400.55	80,155.85	125,727.10	83,393.98	15,585.00	28,978.50	22,979.80	58,120.25	795,142.25
	125.76	212.48	111.07	151.43	140.79	147.71	231.60	153.68	24.66	53.40	12.35	70.26	1 465 20
	6 441 77	10 883 30	5 680 23	7 756 30	7 211 42	7 565 70	11 867 35	7 871 72	1 263 22	2 735 25	2 169 06	3 598 72	75 053 23
	296 711 61	501 295 04	262 049 18	357 263 60	332 162 06	348 480 16	546 616 57	362 575 77	58 184 48	125 987 25	00 008 17	165 759 17	3 456 993 06
	8 305 32	14 183 01	7 414 56	10 108 61	0 308 37	9 860 08	15 466 26	10 258 91	1 646 30	3 564 75	2 826 85	4 690 08	97 813 99
	2 941 91	4 970 36	2 508 23	3 542 28	3 293 40	3 455 10	5 419 73	3 594 95	576.90	1 249 17	2,820.85	4,090.08	34 276 23
	8 576 67	14 490 31	7 574 73	10 326 97	9 601 40	10 073 08	15 800 37	10 480 53	1 681 87	3 641 76	2 887 92	4 791 39	99 927 00
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	490.13	828.08	432.88	590.16	548.69	575.65	902.95	598.93	96.11	208.12	165.04	273.82	5,710.56
	510.82	863.04	451.15	615.07	571.85	599.95	941.06	624.21	100.17	216.90	172.00	285.37	5,951.60
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,335.65	2,256.58	1,179.62	1,608.22	1,495.23	1,568.69	2,460.60	1,632.14	261.92	567.13	449.74	746.17	15,561.68
	417.30	705.03	368.55	502.46	467.16	490.11	768.77	509.93	81.83	177.19	140.51	233.13	4,861.95
	1,451.62	2,452.52	1,282.04	1,747.87	1,625.06	1,704.89	2,674.25	1,773.86	284.66	616.38	488.79	810.96	16,912.90
	432,599.69	730,878.30	382,062.54	520,883.29	484,285.74	508,077.21	796,956.20	528,628.33	84,831.82	183,686.93	145,664.15	241,673.61	5,040,227.82
													-
													1.00
_													
10Yr Monthly avg	0.057638486	0.104122247	0.083252597	0.085830919	0.110687585	0.096977645	0.20947868	0.092400201	0.06041718	0.035243372	0.024408515	0.039542571	
Ja	an	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Fotal
	2016												
	2006 22	5005.04		5 (22, 12)				5001.10		0000 10	1510.05	21276.02	0015401
	3996.22	5937.24	4567.11	5423.43	6041.55	16841.11	4324.32	/881.49	10313.34	8032.42	4540.85	21276.93	99176.01
	11,774.85	8,241.68	9,301.55	0,545.48	10,277.98	1,681.61	24,729.92	11,390.45	-	-	/69.56	-	84,573.08
	118010 12	05861.00	110000 51	108800 44	11/518.04	107514 79	112373 54	108136 56	102045 21	111317.04	107259.14	113826.29	1310653 22
	130 180 94	287 070 00	105 055 07	100000.04	173 411 62	10/514.78	361 452 70	206 156 70	102045.51	111317.00	107239.14	20 850 /4	1 676 080 10
	137,107.80	201,010.00	105,055.97	100,232.08	175,411.02	194,500.00	301,432.79	200,150.79	-	-	-	29,039.40	1,070,969.19
	3006 22	5937 24	4567 11	5423 43	6041 55	16841-11	4324 32	7881 40	10313 34	8032 42	4540.85	21276.93	99176.01
	32 662 01	52 074 53	27 808 63	38 715 90	34 996 52	26 213 04	63 209 25	36 914 15	10515.54	7 533 10	7 802 64	21270.93	327 929 75
	52,002.01	52,074.55	27,000.05	56,715.90	54,770.52	20,215.04	05,209.25	50,714.15	-	7,555.10	7,002.04	-	521,929.15
	180726.29	159161 91	209193 24	99682 44	176533 19	144727 56	95162.56	221801.27	123171 53	192283 67	135860.18	125671.16	1863975
	115,985.32	275,836.71	52,855.94	192,594.11	119,676.86	203,752.60	451,454.01	140,774.50	-	-	-	40,088.01	1,593,018.06

	2018												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May .	Jun J	ul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
10Yr Monthly avg	0.085829392	0.145008982	0.075802634	0.103345187	0.096084097	0.100804414	0.158119084	0.104881833	0.016830949	0.036444172	0.02890031	0.047948946	
	48.37	81.72 27.409.68	42.72	58.24 19.534.37	54.15 18 161 87	20.81	20 887 76	19 824 82	3 181 40	20.54 6 888 70	16.29 5.462.75	27.02 9.063.34	189.020.58
	36 020 65	27,409.08	31 812 65	43 371 63	40 324 31	42 305 32	66 358 99	44 016 53	7 063 57	15 294 79	12 128 80	20 123 08	419 677 30
	55.77	94.22	49.25	67.15	62.43	65.50	102.74	68.15	10.94	23.68	18.78	31.15	649.75
	5,390.81	9,107.78	4,761.04	6,490.95	6,034.89	6,331.36	9,931.21	6,587.46	1,057.13	2,289.00	1,815.18	3,011.60	62,808.41
	5,279.30	8,919.40	4,662.57	6,356.69	5,910.06	6,200.41	9,725.79	6,451.21	1,035.26	2,241.66	1,777.64	2,949.31	61,509.29
	9,515.61	16,076.65	8,403.98	11,457.53	10,652.52	11,175.84	17,530.13	11,627.89	1,865.99	4,040.44	3,204.08	5,315.94	110,866.60
	264,578.68	447,006.38	233,670.08	318,573.08	296,189.96	310,740.86	487,419.73	323,309.96	51,883.28	112,343.23	89,088.43	147,807.98	3,082,611.66
	2,268.66	3,832.91	2,003.63	2,731.65	2,539.72	2,664.49	4,179.44	2,772.26	444.88	963.30	763.90	1,267.40	26,432.25
	2,638.98	4,458.57	2,330.69	3,177.54	2,954.28	3,099.42	4,861.66	3,224.79	517.50	1,120.54	888.59	1,474.28	30,746.85
	2.04	3.45	1.80	2.46	2.29	2.40	3.76	2.49	0.40	0.87	2.261.66	5 411 47	23.78
	524.30	10,303.37	6,555.01	631.41	587.05	615.89	966.06	640.80	1,899.32	4,113.03	3,201.00	202.05	6 109 71
	65.23	110.21	405.15 57.61	78 54	73.02	76.61	120.17	79.71	12.35	222.00	21.96	36.44	760.00
	352.298.74	595,209,64	311.142.51	424,194,77	394,390.61	413,765,81	649.021.88	430,502,15	69.084.98	149,590,20	118.625.36	196.813.15	4.104.639.80
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	304.81	514.98	269.20	367.02	341.23	357.99	561.54	372.47	59.77	129.43	102.64	170.28	3,551.36
	37,709.90	63,710.97	33,304.55	45,405.62	42,215.39	44,289.31	69,471.01	46,080.76	7,394.83	16,012.07	12,697.61	21,066.79	439,358.80
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	70,204.47	118,610.63	62,003.05	84,531.58	78,592.34	82,453.34	129,334.09	85,788.48	13,766.94	29,809.65	23,639.12	39,220.02	817,953.71
	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 505 00
	129.37	218.58	114.26	155.77	144.83	151.95	238.34	158.09	25.37	54.93	43.56	72.27	1,507.33
	205 222 82	515 676 46	3,832.43	7,978.91	7,418.51	1,182.13	562 208 20	8,097.33	1,299.40	2,813.72	2,231.29	5,701.97	77,206.40
	8 636 16	14 590 82	209,500.98	10 398 61	9 667 99	10 142 95	15 909 96	10 553 22	1 693 53	3 667 02	2 907 95	4 824 63	100 620 13
	3.026.31	5.112.95	2.672.77	3.643.91	3.387.88	3.554.32	5.575.21	3.698.09	593.45	1.285.01	1.019.01	1.690.66	35,259,56
	8.822.73	14,906.02	7,792.04	10.623.24	9.876.85	10.362.06	16,253,65	10,781,20	1.730.12	3,746.23	2,970,77	4,928,85	102,793,76
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	504.19	851.84	445.29	607.09	564.43	592.16	928.85	616.12	98.87	214.09	169.77	281.67	5,874.38
	525.48	887.79	464.09	632.71	588.26	617.16	968.06	642.12	103.04	223.12	176.94	293.56	6,122.34
	1 272 07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,373.97	2,521.52	1,215.40	1,034.30	1,338.13	1,015.09	2,331.19	1,078.90	269.45	182.27	402.04	220.81	5 001 42
	1 493 27	2 522 88	1 318 82	1 798 01	1 671 68	1 753 81	2 750 97	1 824 75	292.83	634.06	502.81	834.22	17 398 10
	445.010.33	751.846.12	393.023.35	535.826.66	498,179,18	522,653,20	819.819.70	543,793,90	87.265.52	188,956,64	149.843.04	248,606,87	5.184.824.52
													.,.,.
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													1.00
													1.00
10Yr Monthly avg	0.057638486	0.104122247	0.083252597	0.085830919	0.110687585	0.096977645	0.20947868	0.092400201	0.060417183	0.035243372	0.024408515	0.039542571	1.00
10Yr Monthly avg	0.057638486 Jan	0.104122247 Feb	0.083252597 Mar	0.085830919 Apr	0.110687585 May	0.096977645 Jun J	0.20947868 Jul	0.092400201 Aug	0.060417183 Sep	0.035243372 Oct	0.024408515 Nov	0.039542571 Dec	- 1.00 Total
10Yr Monthly avg	0.057638486 Jan 2017	0.104122247 Feb	0.083252597 Mar	0.085830919 Apr	0.110687585 May	0.096977645 Jun J	0.20947868 Jul	0.092400201 Aug	0.060417183 Sep	0.035243372 Oct	0.024408515 Nov	0.039542571 Dec	- 1.00 Total
10Yr Monthly avg	0.057638486 Jan 2017 2506 12	0.104122247 Feb 4670 48	0.083252597 Mar 3075 68	0.085830919 Apr 4157 87	0.110687585 May	0.096977645 Jun J	0.20947868 Iul 3075 68	0.092400201 Aug 6643.08	0.060417183 Sep	0.035243372 Oct	0.024408515 Nov 3645 26	0.039542571 Dec	- 1.00 Total
10Yr Monthly avg	0.057638486 Jan 2017 2506.12 13.717.40	0.104122247 Feb 4670.48 15,308.01	0.083252597 Mar 3075.68 11.252.58	0.085830919 Apr 4157.87 15.376.50	0.110687585 May 2320.93 15.840.94	0.096977645 Jun J 12343.76 6.710.35	0.20947868 Jul 3075.68 26.812.08	0.092400201 Aug 6643.08 13,181.74	0.060417183 Sep 5240.05	0.035243372 Oct 7756.37	0.024408515 Nov 3645.26 1.817.49	0.039542571 Dec 13568.2	- 1.00 Total 69003.48 120.017.10
10Yr Monthly avg (0.00)	0.057638486 Jan 2017 2506.12 13,717.40	0.104122247 Feb 4670.48 15,308.01	0.083252597 Mar 3075.68 11,252.58	0.085830919 Apr 4157.87 15,376.50	0.110687585 May 2320.93 15,840.94	0.096977645 Jun J 12343.76 6,710.35	0.20947868 Jul 3075.68 26,812.08	0.092400201 Aug 6643.08 13,181.74	0.060417183 Sep 5240.05	0.035243372 Oct 7756.37	0.024408515 Nov 3645.26 1,817.49	0.039542571 Dec 13568.2	- 1.00 Total 69003.48 120,017.10
10Yr Monthly avg (0.00)	0.057638486 Jan 2017 2506.12 13,717.40 117358.9	0.104122247 Feb 4670.48 15,308.01 103448.71	0.083252597 Mar 3075.68 11,252.58 123905.31	0.085830919 Apr 4157.87 15,376.50 111337.59	0.110687585 May 2320.93 15,840.94 117351.14	0.096977645 Jun J 12343.76 6,710.35 106300.35	0.20947868 ful 3075.68 26,812.08 122554.8	0.092400201 Aug 6643.08 13,181.74 114231.24	0.060417183 Sep 5240.05 - 101382.21	0.035243372 Oct 7756.37 - 111559.5	0.024408515 Nov 3645.26 1,817.49 113353.4	0.039542571 Dec 13568.2 - 115633.76	1.00 Total 69003.48 120,017.10 1358416.91
10Yr Monthly avg (0.00) (0.00)	0.057638486 Jan 2017 2506.12 13,717.40 117358.9 147,219.78	0.104122247 Feb 4670.48 15,308.01 103448.71 294,058.74	0.083252597 Mar 3075.68 11,252.58 123905.31 109,764.77	0.085830919 Apr 4157.87 15,376.50 111337.59 207,235.49	0.110687585 May 2320.93 15,840.94 117351.14 154,573.85	0.096977645 Jun 12343.76 6,710.35 106300.35 204,440.51	0.20947868 ful 3075.68 26,812.08 122554.8 364,864.93	0.092400201 Aug 6643.08 13,181.74 114231.24 209,078.72	0.060417183 Sep 5240.05 - 101382.21	0.035243372 Oct 7756.37 - 111559.5 783.73	0.024408515 Nov 3645.26 1,817.49 113353.4	0.039542571 Dec 13568.2 - 115633.76 32,174.22	- 1.00 Total 69003.48 120,017.10 1358416.91 1,724,194.75
10Yr Monthly avg (0.00) (0.00)	0.057638486 Jan 2017 2506.12 13,717.40 117358.9 147,219.78	0.104122247 Feb 4670.48 15,308.01 103448.71 294,058.74	0.083252597 Mar 3075.68 11,252.58 123905.31 109,764.77	0.085830919 Apr 4157.87 15,376.50 111337.59 207,235.49	0.110687585 May 2320.93 15,840.94 117351.14 154,573.85	0.096977645 Jun J 12343.76 6,710.35 106300.35 204,440.51	0.20947868 Jul 3075.68 26,812.08 122554.8 364,864.93	0.092400201 Aug 6643.08 13,181.74 114231.24 209,078.72	0.060417183 Sep 5240.05 101382.21	0.035243372 Oct 7756.37 - 111559.5 783.73	0.024408515 Nov 3645.26 1,817.49 113353.4	0.039542571 Dec 13568.2 115633.76 32,174.22	1.00 Total 69003.48 120,017.10 1358416.91 1,724,194.75
10Yr Monthly avg (0.00) (0.00)	0.057638486 Jan 2017 2506.12 13,717.40 117358.9 147,219.78 2506.12	0.104122247 Feb 4670.48 15,308.01 103448.71 294,058.74 4670.48	0.083252597 Mar 3075.68 11,252.58 123905.31 109,764.77 3075.68	0.085830919 Apr 4157.87 15,376.50 111337.59 207,235.49 4157.87	0.110687585 May 2320.93 15,840.94 117351.14 154,573.85 2320.93 2320.93	0.096977645 Jun J 12343.76 6,710.35 106300.35 204,440.51 12343.76	0.20947868 Jul 3075.68 26,812.08 122554.8 364,864.93 3075.68	0.092400201 Aug 6643.08 13,181.74 114231.24 209,078.72 6643.08	0.060417183 Sep 5240.05 101382.21	0.035243372 Oct 7756.37 111559.5 783.73 7756.37	0.024408515 Nov 3645.26 1,817.49 113353.4 - 3645.26	0.039542571 Dec 13568.2 115633.76 32,174.22 13568.2	1.00 Total 69003.48 120,017.10 1358416.91 1,724,194.75 69003.48
10Yr Monthly avg (0.00) (0.00) 0.00	0.057638486 Jan 2017 2506.12 13,717.40 117358.9 147,219.78 2506.12 35,203.78	0.104122247 Feb 4670.48 15,308.01 103448.71 294,058.74 4670.48 59,040.49	0.083252597 Mar 3075.68 11,252.58 123905.31 109,764.77 3075.68 30,228.87	0.085830919 Apr 4157.87 15,376.50 111337.59 207,235.49 4157.87 41,247.75	0.110687585 May 2320.93 15,840.94 117351.14 154,573.85 2320.93 39,894.46	0.096977645 Jun J 12343.76 6,710.35 106300.35 204,440.51 12343.76 31,945.55	0.20947868 ful 3075.68 26,812.08 122554.8 364,864.93 3075.68 66,395.33	0.092400201 Aug 6643.08 13,181.74 114231.24 209,078.72 6643.08 39,437.68	0.060417183 Sep 5240.05 101382.21 5240.05 2,154.78	0.035243372 Oct 7756.37 - 111559.5 783.73 7756.37 8,255.70	0.024408515 Nov 3645.26 1,817.49 113353.4 - 3645.26 9,052.35	0.039542571 Dec 13568.2 115633.76 32,174.22 13568.2 7,498.59	1.00 Total 69003.48 120,017.10 1358416.91 1,724,194.75 69003.48 370,355.32
10Yr Monthly avg (0.00) (0.00) 0.00	0.057638486 Jan 2017 2506.12 13,717.40 117358.9 147,219.78 2506.12 35,203.78	0.104122247 Feb 4670.48 15,308.01 103448.71 294,058.74 4670.48 59,040.49 124167.77	0.083252597 Mar 3075.68 11,252.58 123905.31 109,764.77 3075.68 30,228.87 116908 18	0.085830919 Apr 4157.87 15,376.50 111337.59 207,235.49 4157.87 41,247.75 110301 59	0.110687585 May 2320.93 15,840.94 117351.14 154,573.85 2320.93 39,894.46 111142 29	0.096977645 Jun J 12343.76 6,710.35 106300.35 204,440.51 12343.76 31,945.55 109640.46	0.20947868 ful 3075.68 26,812.08 122554.8 364,864.93 3075.68 66,395.33	0.092400201 Aug 6643.08 13,181.74 114231.24 209,078.72 6643.08 39,437.68 111866.09	0.060417183 Sep 5240.05 - 101382.21 - 5240.05 2,154.78 109164 56	0.035243372 Oct 7756.37 - 111559.5 783.73 7756.37 8,255.70 119886 66	0.024408515 Nov 3645.26 1,817.49 113353.4 - 3645.26 9,052.35 118985 7	0.039542571 Dec 13568.2 	- 1.00 Total 69003.48 120,017.10 1358416.91 1,724,194.75 69003.48 370,355.32 1387186.52

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	2019												
1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun Ju	11	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Fotal
10Yr Monthly avg	0.085829392	0.145008982	0.075802634	0.103345187	0.096084097	0.100804414	0.158119084	0.104881833	0.016830949	0.036444172	0.02890031	0.047948946	
	49.72	28 174 10	43.91	20 079 15	33.00 18 668 38	38.40 19 585 50	30 721 28	20 377 71	3 270 12	7 080 81	5 615 10	931610	194 292 07
	37.025.21	62.554.19	32,699,85	44.581.20	41.448.90	43.485.15	68.209.64	45.244.08	7.260.56	15.721.34	12.467.06	20.684.29	431.381.45
	57.32	96.85	50.63	69.02	64.17	67.32	105.60	70.05	11.24	24.34	19.30	32.02	667.87
	5,541.15	9,361.79	4,893.82	6,671.97	6,203.19	6,507.94	10,208.17	6,771.17	1,086.61	2,352.84	1,865.81	3,095.59	64,560.04
	5,426.54	9,168.15	4,792.60	6,533.97	6,074.89	6,373.33	9,997.03	6,631.12	1,064.13	2,304.17	1,827.21	3,031.56	63,224.69
	9,780.99	16,525.01	8,638.35	11,777.06	10,949.60	11,487.52	18,019.01	11,952.18	1,918.03	4,153.12	3,293.44	5,464.19	113,958.50
	271,957.37	459,472.69	240,186.78	327,457.59	304,450.24	319,406.94	501,013.11	332,326.57	53,330.23	115,476.31	91,572.97	151,930.11	3,168,580.91
	2,331.93	3,939.81	2,059.51	2,807.83	2,610.55	2,738.80	4,296.00	2,849.58	457.29	990.17	785.20	1,302.74	27,169.40
	2,712.58	4,582.91	2,395.69	3,266.16	3,036.67	3,185.86	4,997.25	3,314.72	531.93	1,151.79	913.37	1,515.39	31,604.33
	2.10	3.54	1.85	2.53	2.35	2.46	3.87	2.56	0.41	0.89	0.71	1.17	24.45
	9,956.77	16,821.98	8,793.60	11,988.71	11,146.38	11,693.97	18,342.84	12,166.97	1,952.50	4,227.76	3,352.62	5,562.39	6 280 10
	539.02	910.67	476.03	80.72	75.06	033.00	122.52	91.02	105.70	228.87	181.50	301.12	0,280.10
	362 123 80	611 809 11	319 819 79	436 024 90	405 389 55	425 305 09	667 122.09	442 508 18	71.011.66	153 762 04	121 933 64	202 301 96	4 219 111 80
		-											
	210.40	380.09	303.91	313.32	404.05	354.01	764.68	337.30	220.55	128.65	89.10	144.35	3,650.40
	26,030.22	47,022.84	37,597.86	38,762.26	49,987.82	43,796.25	94,603.05	41,729.02	27,285.11	15,916.32	11,023.17	17,857.89	451,611.83
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	=	-
	48,460.43	87,542.36	69,995.88	72,163.65	93,062.27	81,535.43	176,122.38	77,686.87	50,796.66	29,631.40	20,521.83	33,246.02	840,765.17
	89.30	161.32	128.99	132.98	171.50	150.25	324.56	143.16	93.61	54.60	37.82	61.27	1,549.36
	4,574.17	8,263.10	6,606.89	6,811.50	8,784.12	7,696.10	16,624.14	7,332.84	4,794.68	2,796.90	1,937.05	3,138.08	79,359.56
	210,688.56	380,602.75	304,316.98	313,741.63	404,601.32	354,486.76	765,716.87	337,754.62	220,845.65	128,826.69	89,221.54	144,541.74	3,655,345.12
	5,961.33	10,768.98	8,610.51	8,877.17	11,448.00	10,030.04	21,665.60	9,556.61	6,248.72	3,645.09	2,524.48	4,089.74	103,426.27
	2,088.99	3,773.69	3,017.32	3,110.76	4,011.64	3,514.75	7,592.11	3,348.85	2,189.69	1,277.32	884.64	1,433.14	36,242.89
	6,090.11	11,001.61	8,796.51	9,068.94	11,695.31	10,246.71	22,133.63	9,763.05	6,383.71	3,723.83	2,579.02	4,178.09	105,660.52
	348.03	628.71	502.70	518.27	668.36	585.57	1.264.88	557.93	364.81	212.81	147.38	238.77	6.038.21
	362.72	655.25	523.92	540.14	696.57	610.29	1,318.27	581.48	380.21	221.79	153.60	248.84	6,293.09
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	948.42	1,713.29	1,369.89	1,412.31	1,821.32	1,595.72	3,446.88	1,520.41	994.14	579.91	401.63	650.66	16,454.57
	296.31	535.28	427.99	441.25	569.04	498.55	1,076.91	475.02	310.60	181.18	125.48	203.29	5,140.92
	1,030.77	1,862.05	1,488.83	1,534.94	1,979.46	1,734.28	3,746.17	1,652.42	1,080.46	630.27	436.51	707.15	17,883.31
	307,179.77	554,911.31	443,688.16	457,429.12	589,900.76	516,834.72	1,116,400.12	492,439.59	321,988.62	187,826.78	130,083.26	210,739.01	5,329,421.22
													1.00
10Yr Monthly avo	0.057638486	0.104122247	0.083252597	0.085830919	0.110687585	0.096977645	0.20947868	0.092400201	0.060417183	0.035243372	0.024408515	0.039542571	
101111101111191119	Ian	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun Ju	1	Aug	Sen	Oct	Nov	Dec	Fotal
	2018								~-F				
	3645.53	5810.07	4215.14	5297.41	7389.82	11781.06	4215.14	7893.95	6949.3	9203.78	4784.76	10254.96	81440.92
(0.00)	13,030.44	15,623.02	10,512.71	14,781.74	11,278.56	7,804.44	26,506.14	12,483.76	-	-	830.34	-	112,851.15
	110207.7	105174.4	1131464	110010 31	126371	103642-11	129452.2	114431.4	100700 38	113885 77	106772-17	123806.64	1366600.48
(0.00)	161 749 67	306 928 14	127 040 38	193 248 08	178 079 24	215 764 83	371 560 91	217 895 17	100700.38	1 590 54	100772.17	28 123 47	1 801 980 43
(0.00)	101,749.07	500,720.14	127,040.30	195,240.00	110,017.24	215,704.05	571,500.91	217,095.17		1,070.04		20,125.47	1,001,700.45
	3645.53	5810.07	4215.14	5297.41	7389.82	11781.06	4215.14	7893.95	6949.3	9203.78	4784.76	10254.96	81440.92
-	22,384.69	41,212.77	33,382.72	33,464.85	42,598.00	32,015.19	90,387.91	33,835.07	20,335.81	6,712.54	6,238.41	7,602.93	370,170.91
	130854.08	132631.54	121724.62	109403.94	113172.36	116712.44	107067.26	116456.05	120164.87	120697.37	118053.74	133956.98	1440895.25
(0.00)	79,834.48	219,139.01	182,592.36	204,337.69	291,428.96	237,774.32	658,649.61	221,298.57	100,680.78	8,129.32	-	10,584.76	2,214,449.87

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#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 43**

### **Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough**

- Q-43. Refer to the response to AG-1-231. What were the comparable budgeted/forecast amounts for years 2014, 2015 and 2015?
- A-43. The amount of affiliate operating expenses was not compiled for the budgets for calendar years 2014, 2015, or 2016.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 44**

#### Responding Witness: Valerie L. Scott / Daniel K. Arbough

- Q-44. Refer to the response to AG-1-233(a).
  - a. Explain the basis for the exclusion of items from the current KU and LGE rate cases on the attachment.
  - b. What amount of ash pond and landfill closure costs has the Company reflected for the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018 by account?

#### A-44.

a. We assume the question is referring to the footnote on the attachment to AG 1-233(a) which states "Excluded from Case No. 2016-00026 (KU) and 2016-00027 (LGE)". Case No. 2016-00026 was an application by KU for certificates of public convenience and necessity and approval of its 2016 compliance plan for recovery by environmental surcharge rather than a rate case.

b.	Account 107001	\$1,466,018
	Account 108899	\$25,901,700

Note these amounts are part of a previously approved ECR plan and have been removed from this case.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 45**

## Responding Witness: Lonnie E. Bellar / John K. Wolfe

- Q-45. Refer to the response to AG-1-236. Identify the comparable amounts of vegetation management costs for transmission and distribution for the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018 by account.
- A-45. Forecast Test Year Ended 6/30/2018:

Distribution	Account 593	\$14,828,868
Transmission	Account 571	\$9,992,809

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### **Question No. 46**

### Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough / David S. Sinclair

- Q-46. Refer to the response to AG-1-240. Has a full year's worth of revenue for each of the customers listed in the response been included in the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018?
  - a. If not, explain fully why not, and show the amount of revenue and sales for each of the customers listed in the response that was reflected in the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018.
  - b. If so, show the annualized amount of revenue and sales for each of the customers listed in the response that was reflected in the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018.

### A-46.

- a. See the response to part b.
- b. KU does not individually forecast all customers as described in Mr. Sinclair's direct testimony as well as in the Annual Electric Sales and Demand Forecast Process attached at Tab 16 of the Companies' Applications. Seven customers listed in the response to AG-1-240 are individually forecasted and a full year's worth of revenue is included in the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/18 as shown below.

Rate Case Customer Designation	Forecast Test Year Ending 6/30/18 Sales (kWh)	Forecast Test Year Ending 6/30/18 Revenue
Customer 44-47	97,124,112	\$ 5,378,815
Customer 53	74,578,364	\$ 3,899,014
Customer 56	-	\$ -
Customer 64	126,854,337	\$ 7,777,602

Customer 56 is currently forecasted to be closed completely by 6/30/17. The list of customers in the response to AG-1-240 was developed based on a

move-in date filter. A change in this date can be caused by a number of circumstances such as a change in ownership, bankruptcy, consolidation of service, or a new metering point. Less than 10% of the volumes and revenues included in the original response are a result of new customers or expanding service to an existing customer.

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 47**

#### **Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough / David S. Sinclair**

- Q-47. Refer to the response to AG-1-241. Has a full year's worth of revenue for each of the customers listed in the response who are expanding operations been included in the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018?
  - a. If not, explain fully why not, and show the amount of revenue and sales for each of the customers listed in the response that was reflected in the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018.
  - b. If so, show the annualized amount of revenue and sales for each of the customers listed in the response that was reflected in the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018.
- A-47.
- a. See the response to part b.
- b. KU does not individually forecast all customers as described in Mr. Sinclair's direct testimony as well as in the Annual Electric Sales and Demand Forecast Process attached at Tab 16 of the Companies' Applications. Three of the customers listed in the response to AG-1-241 are individually forecasted and a full year's worth of revenue is included in the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/18 as shown below.

Rate Case Customer Designation	Forecast Test Year Ending 6/30/18 Sales (kWh)	Forecast Test Year Ending 6/30/18 Revenue
Customer 4	97,124,112	\$ 5,378,815
Customer 9	532,583,691	\$ 31,245,942
Customer 14	204,423,641	\$ 10,840,158

The information in the response to AG-1-241 was provided directly by customers; the size, timing, and likelihood of the expansion is subject to frequent change.

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### Question No. 48

#### **Responding Witness: Daniel K. Arbough / David S. Sinclair**

- Q-48. Refer to the response to AG-1-242. Have all of the estimated reduced load and estimated reduced revenue amounts listed in the response been reflected by the Company in the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018? If not, which amounts were not fully reflected and why?
- A-48. KU does not individually forecast all customers as described in Mr. Sinclair's direct testimony as well as in the Annual Electric Sales and Demand Forecast Process attached at Tab 16 of the Companies' Applications. Two of the customers listed in the response to AG-1-242 are individually forecasted. The impact of reduced revenue from Customer 6 is fully reflected in the test year and no reduction is included for Customer 1 because this information was not available until December 2016.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 49**

#### **Responding Witness: John P. Malloy**

- Q-49. Refer to the responses to AG-1-244 and 245.
  - a. Has the Company projected any reduction in postage expense for the Forecast Test Year ended 6/30/2018 related to increasing use of electronic transmission of bills? If not, explain fully why not. If so, identify the amount and show how it was derived.
  - b. Refer to the volume of customer bills, notices and letters in response to AG-1- 245(c). How many of those were (1) mailed and (2) electronically transmitted?

A-49.

- a. No. The forecast test year assumes that the increase in electronic bills is offset by customer growth.
- b. The customer bills, notices and letters listed in the response to AG-1- 245(c) were all mailed.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 50**

#### **Responding Witness: William S. Seelye**

- Q-50. With regard to the Company's class cost of service study ("CCOSS") models provided in response to PSC 1-53, tab "Functional Assignment, row 481 (Total Distribution Operation and Maintenance Labor Expenses): confirm or deny that there is a programming error in that Total System amounts are calculated as the sum of Distribution Operations Labor plus Distribution Maintenance Labor, whereas the functional assignment utilizes a lookup table based on Total Distribution Plant ("PDIST").
  - a. If the Company confirms, please provide a summary of class rates of return under current and proposed rates with this correction. If the Company denies, please explain why this apparent inconsistency is appropriate considering the programming functionalization of distribution O&M expenses.
- A-50. Confirmed. The individual classifications of costs should be the sum of Distribution Operations Labor plus Distribution Maintenance Labor similar to the Total System amounts referenced. Below is a summary of the class rates of return, using the Base-Intermediate-Peak ("BIP") methodology, under both current and proposed rates with this correction:

	Rate of Return on Rate Base	
Rate Class	<b>Current Rates</b>	<b>Proposed Rates</b>
Residential Service	4.15%	5.63%
General Service	9.02%	10.87%
All Electric Schools	5.25%	7.05%
Power Service-Secondary	9.59%	11.48%
Power Service-Primary	11.64%	13.58%
Time-of-Day Secondary Service	6.43%	8.31%
Time-of-Day Primary Service	4.46%	6.55%
Retail Transmission Service	4.52%	6.73%
Fluctuating Load Service	1.50%	3.44%
Lighting Energy Service	9.83%	9.82%
Traffic Energy Service	8.84%	10.48%
Lighting Service & Restricted Lighting Service	8.48%	9.65%
Total All Classes	5.56%	7.29%

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 51**

- Q-51. With respect to Rate Schedule TE (Traffic Energy), provide a separation of the current number of traffic signals that are metered and unmetered.
- A-51. As of January 2017, there are 494 contract metered accounts and 272 contract unmetered accounts in the TE rate schedule. Traffic Energy (TE) rate schedule consists of traffic control devices including signals, cameras, or other traffic lights and electronic communication devices; therefore, the contract accounts are not limited to traffic signals.

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 52**

- Q-52. With respect to Rate Schedule TE (Traffic Energy), provide the current number of separate accounts; i.e., number of bills rendered monthly.
- A-52. For the month of January 2017, there were 766 contract accounts with respect to Rate Schedule TE with monthly rendered bills. See also the response to Question No. 51.

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### Question No. 53

- Q-53. With respect to Rate Schedule LE (Lighting Energy), provide the current number of separate accounts; i.e., number of bills rendered monthly.
- A-53. For the month of January 2017, there were 5 contract accounts with respect to Rate Schedule LE.
## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## Question No. 54

- Q-54. With respect to Rate Schedules ST and POL (Outdoor Lighting), provide the current number of separate accounts; i.e., number of bills rendered monthly.
- A-54. For the month of January 2017:
  - The Company no longer has ST or POL rate schedules. These rate schedules are included in RLS and LS rate schedules.
  - 6,691 contract accounts with respect to Rate Schedule RLS.
  - 56,606 contract accounts with respect to Rate Schedule LS.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 55**

- Q-55. With respect to Rate Schedules ST and POL (Outdoor Lighting), indicate if any lights are metered. If yes, provide the current number of separately metered lights.
- A-55. The Company no longer has ST or POL rate schedules. These rate schedules are included in RLS and LS rate schedules. Currently, there are not any RLS or LS rate schedules that are metered.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 56**

## **Responding Witness: William S. Seelye**

- Q-56. With regard to the Company's CCOSS, confirm or deny that Rate Schedules ST and POL (Outdoor Lighting) are allocated Meter Reading expenses.
- A-56. Class ST (or Rate LS) and Class POL (or Rate RLS) are not allocated meter reading expenses.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## Question No. 57

## **Responding Witness: John P. Malloy / John K. Wolfe**

- Q-57. With regard to customers whose transformer (high side) is served from primary or secondary voltage lines, provide the current (actual or estimated) number of customers whose transformers are served at primary and secondary voltage separately for each of the following Rate Schedules:
  - a. Residential (RS);
  - b. General Service (GS); and,
  - c. All Electric Schools (AES).

A-57.

- a. Data responsive to this question is not readily available. There are no known RS services where the Company provides a secondary to secondary voltage transformation before the service point. Therefore all Company RS customers are expected to be served by transformers that perform a primary to secondary transformation.
- b. Data responsive to this question is not readily available. There are no known GS services where the Company provides a secondary to secondary voltage transformation before the service point. Therefore all Company GS customers are expected to be served by transformers that perform a primary to secondary transformation.
- c. Data responsive to this question is not readily available. There are no known AES secondary customers where the Company provides a secondary to secondary voltage transformation before the service point. Therefore all Company AES secondary customers are expected to be served by transformers that perform a primary to secondary transformation.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 58**

#### **Responding Witness: William S. Seelye**

- Q-58. With regard to the Company's response to AG 1-277 concerning hourly Loss of Load Probabilities ("LOLP"), provide all calculations and components of system LOLP including the "direct numerical convolution" for each station's capacity and availability resulting in a system LOLP of 0.1260% at 1500 hours on August 9, 2017.
- A-58. The hourly LOLPs were produced by PROSYM, which is the software provided by ABB that the Companies also use to develop the generation forecast. The attachment to the response to AG 1-276 documents the LOLP calculations performed in PROSYM. However, the LOLP calculations are performed within the software. The Companies do not have access to the underlying proprietary code that performs the LOLP calculations or the calculations' intermediate components.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# **Question No. 59**

- Q-59. With regard to the Company's response to KIUC 1-52(a), is the column entitled "Company" meant to refer to individual CSR customers?
- A-59. Yes.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 60**

- Q-60. With regard to the Company's response to KIUC 1-52(a), explain why there are no customers (Companies) referred to as 1, 2, or 3.
- A-60. KIUC 1-52(a) was created from a list of customers including both LG&E and KU. The customers referred to as 1, 2, and 3 are included in the Attachment to Response to KIUC 1-51 in Case No. 2016-00371.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 61**

## **Responding Witness: David S. Sinclair**

- Q-61. With regard to the Company's response to KIUC 1-52(a) and 1-53(a), provide the following:
  - a. an explanation of whether the customers provided in response to KIUC 1-52(a) have been curtailed at any time during the last 60 months; if yes, provide a list of all curtailments for each customer; and,
  - b. an explanation why Customer 3 in KIUC 1-53(a) is not included in the list provided in response to KIUC 1-52(a).

A-61.

- a. The table in the Company's response to KIUC 1-53(a) is complete and covers the last five years.
- b. The numbers associated with customers in responses to KIUC 1-53(a) and KIUC 1-52(a) are not intended to represent any information other than anonymizing individual customers. As such, the numbers do not necessarily represent the same customer in each response.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## Question No. 62

- Q-62. With regard to the Company's response to KIUC 1-53(a), provide a detailed explanation of what is meant by the column entitled "Load Not Compliant (kVA)."
- A-62. The entries in the "Load Not Compliant (kVA)" column represent the difference between the customer's maximum demand during the identified curtailment period and the firm demand that the customer contractually committed not to exceed during any curtailment period.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 63**

- Q-63. With regard to the Company's response to KIUC 1-53(a), provide a detailed explanation as to why only Customer 3 and Customer 4 were curtailed on January 30, 2014. In this response, explain why other CSR customers were not curtailed during this time period.
- A-63. Curtailing customers under the CSR tariff is a manual process. As such, it is part of the dynamic nature of system dispatch and the real-time demands on system dispatch personnel. On January 30, 2014, the Company curtailed the relatively larger loads of Customers 3 and 4 and did not continue pursuing curtailment of other smaller loads based on system needs that were present at that time. During January 2014, there were no other KU customers registered for CSR10. The CSR10 rider in effect at the time required a ten (10) minute advance notification prior to curtailment. There were only two other customers registered under CSR30, one of which was registered for CSR30 just prior to the January 30. CSR30 required a 30 minute advance notification.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 64**

- Q-64. With regard to the Company's response to KIUC 1-53(a), provide a detailed explanation as to why only Customer 3, Customer 4, and Customer 5 were curtailed on January 7, 2014. In this response, explain why other CSR customers were not curtailed during this time period.
- A-64. Customer 3, Customer 4, and Customer 5 represented all three customers under the CSR10 and CSR30 tariffs on January 7, 2014. Also, see the response to Question No. 63.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 65**

- Q-65. With regard to the Company's response to KIUC 1-53(a), provide a detailed explanation as to why only Customer 3 was curtailed on January 6, 2014. In this response, explain why other CSR customers were not curtailed during this time period.
- A-65. The Company's response to Question No. 63 also applies to the situation encountered on January 6, 2014.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 66**

#### **Responding Witness: David S. Sinclair**

- Q-66. Provide system peak load at generation (KU and LG&E) and total system generation output (KU and LG&E) for each of the following hours:
  - a. January 30, 2014, hour ending 0800;
  - b. January 7, 2014, hour ending 1000;
  - c. January 7, 2014, hour ending 0900;
  - d. January 7, 2014, hour ending 0800; and,
  - e. January 6, 2014, hour ending 1900.

#### A-66.

All volumes in MW:

			Total	
EST	KU	LG&E	System	Total
(Hour Ending)	Load	Load	Load	<b>Generation*</b>
2014-01-30 08:00	4,656	1,805	6,461	6,700
2014-01-07 10:00	4,939	1,938	6,877	6,902
2014-01-07 09:00	5,068	1,948	7,016	7,030
2014-01-07 08:00	5,045	1,936	6,981	7,018
2014-01-06 19:00	4,985	2,096	7,081	7,589

\*Note: Total Generation includes OVEC and market purchases.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 67**

- Q-67. With respect to write-offs or uncollectible expenses, provide a list and amount of any write-offs during the last five years associated with customers served under the following Rate Schedules:
  - a. Power Service (PS);
  - b. Time of Day (TOD);
  - c. Retail Transmission Service (RTS); and,
  - d. Fluctuating Load Service (FLS).
- A-67.
- a-d. The Company does not have a business reason to maintain the requested information and therefore cannot provide the requested response.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 68**

## **Responding Witness: Valerie L. Scott**

- Q-68. Provide details of booked uncollectible expense for each of the last three years by rate class or customer group as available; i.e., in the finest level of detail available other than on a total Company basis.
- A-68. Uncollectible expense is not recorded on a rate class or customer group level as it is booked only on a total Company basis.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 69**

#### **Responding Witness: William S. Seelye**

- Q-69. With regard to the Company's CCOSS, explain why Rate PS-Secondary and Rate TOD-Secondary are not allocated any secondary lines (overhead or underground) costs.
- A-69. For customers taking service under Power Service-Secondary (PSS), the twelvemonth average demand requirements range from 50kW to 250kW, and for customers taking service under Time-of-Day-Secondary (TODS), the twelvemonth average demand requirements range from 250kW to 5,000kW.

Due to the large demand requirements for these customers, the Company does not normally install secondary conductor between the transformer and service drop due to voltage drop concerns associated with long secondary conductor spans serving customers with large loads. For these customers, the Company typically installs a distribution pole very close to the customer's equipment which will support the transformers and service wire leading directly into the customer's meter with no additional secondary conductor.

Since secondary conductor and associated distribution equipment are normally not installed for these customers, it is not appropriate for these customers to be allocated secondary distribution costs in the Company's class cost of service studies.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 70**

#### **Responding Witness: William S. Seelye**

- Q-70. With regard to the Company excluding an allocation of secondary lines costs to Rate PS-Secondary and Rate TOD-Secondary in this case, explain what facts and circumstances have changed since Case No. 2012-00221, wherein the Company did allocate secondary lines costs to these classes.
- A-70. Prior to the Company's 2014 Rate Application, it was determined that changes to the allocation of Secondary distribution were warranted based on the information provided by the Company's Distribution Engineering department as explained in the response to Question No. 69. These changes were incorporated in the cost of service study filed by KU in Case No. 2014-00371.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 71**

#### **Responding Witness: William S. Seelye**

- Q-71. Explain the time period utilized to estimate class contributions to peak demands within Mr. Seeyle's CCOSS; e.g., Residential Summer CP Demand equals 1,347,051 and Residential NCP Demand equals 2,135,688.
- A-71. The summer Coincident Peak (CP) demands used in the CCOSS are each class's contribution to the highest hourly system peak during the summer months (May Sept) adjusted for losses during the forecasted test period. The Non-Coincident Peak (NCP) demands are each class's highest hourly demand adjusted for losses during any hour of the forecasted test period.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 72**

#### **Responding Witness: William S. Seelye**

- Q-72. Explain and reconcile differences in class contributions to coincident peak and noncoincident peak demands contained in Mr. Seeyle's CCOSS (tab: Allocation Proforma) with those provided in response to PSC 2-97. In this response, also indicate if the amounts provided in PSC 2-97 are Kentucky only.
- A-72. The response to PSC 2-97 shows each class's contribution to the highest hourly peak load during the summer months (Coincident Peak) multiplied by the Loss of Load Probability (LOLP) during that hour. The allocators used to allocate Production Demand costs in the LOLP version of the Cost of Service Study are the summation of each class's hourly load multiplied by the LOLP for each hour for the entire twelve month test period. The demand values provided in PSC 2-97 are only for Kentucky jurisdictional customers and do not include any wholesale or Virginia customer demands.

The non-coincident peak demands are the same in both versions of the cost of service studies filed and are simply the highest class hourly demand forecasted for the test period.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 73**

#### **Responding Witness: William S. Seelye**

- Q-73. Explain and reconcile differences in class contributions to coincident peak and non-coincident peak demands contained in Mr. Seeyle's CCOSS (tab: Allocation Proforma) with those provided in response to OAG 1-274(d), Attachment 3. In this response, also indicate if the amounts provided in OAG 1-274(d) are Kentucky only.
- A-73. The class coincident and non-coincident peaks in Attachment 3 provided in response to AG 1-274(d) are for July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016. The information used to develop the demand allocations for the class cost of service studies are contained in Attachment 4 in the response to the same question under the tab "KU 8760s Test Year EMS Shape (2".

The amounts referenced in AG 1-274(d) are for Kentucky customers only.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 74**

## **Responding Witness: William S. Seelye**

- Q-74. With regard to the attachment to PSC 2-97, explain and separate (as appropriate) what rate schedules (consistent with the Company's CCOSS) are included in the following classes or categories. In other words, for the following three categories, define and separate consistent with the classes within the Company's CCOSS:
  - a. Industrial Service Trans;
  - b. Muni Primary; and,
  - c. Muni Secondary.

In this response, also indicate if the amounts provided in PSC 2-97 are Kentucky only. Provide hourly loads by class consistent with the CCOSS. Provide in electronic (Excel) format.

#### A-74.

- a. "Industrial Service Trans" corresponds to Fluctuating Load Service ("FLS") in the Company's class cost of service studies.
- b. "Muni Primary" represents FERC-regulated wholesale customers served at primary voltage, which are not a part of this proceeding and therefore are not in the Company's class cost of service studies.
- c. "Muni Secondary" should have been labeled "Muni Transmission" throughout the file. Muni Secondary therefore represents FERC-regulated wholesale customers served at *transmission* voltage, which are not a part of this proceeding and therefore are not in the Company's class cost of service studies.

The amounts provided in PSC 2-97 are for the Kentucky jurisdiction only. The hourly loads used to develop demand allocators were provided in the attachment referenced for PSC 2-97.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 75**

## **Responding Witness: William S. Seelye**

- Q-75. With regard to the attachment to OAG 1-274, explain and separate (as appropriate) what rate schedules (consistent with the Company's CCOSS) are included in the following classes or categories. In other words, for the following four categories, define and separate consistent with the classes within the Company's CCOSS:
  - a. Industrial Service Trans;
  - b. Muni Primary;
  - c. Muni Secondary; and,
  - d. Comp 1.

In this response, also indicate if the amounts provided in OAG 1-274(d) are Kentucky only. Provide hourly loads by class consistent with the CCOSS. Provide in electronic (Excel) format.

## A-75.

- a. "Industrial Service Trans" corresponds to Fluctuating Load Service ("FLS") in the Company's class cost of service studies.
- b. "Muni Primary" represents FERC-regulated wholesale customers served at primary voltage, which are not a part of this proceeding and therefore are not in the Company's class cost of service studies.
- c. "Muni Secondary" should have been labeled "Muni Transmission" throughout the file. Muni Secondary therefore represents FERC-regulated wholesale customers served at *transmission* voltage, which are not a part of this proceeding and therefore are not in the Company's class cost of service studies.
- d. "Comp 1" is a wholesale customer, whose cost of service is not a part of this proceeding and therefore not in the Company's class cost of service studies.

Comp 1 was identified as such to maintain the confidentiality of the customer's load information.

The hourly loads used to develop demand allocators were provided in the attachment referenced for PSC 2-97.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 76**

# Responding Witness: John P. Malloy / David S. Sinclair

## Q-76. Provide:

- a. The cost per avoided MW used for the cost-benefit tests in the Companies' most recent DSM application (2014-00003).
- b. The cost per (avoided) MW used in the Companies' most recent Integrated Resource Plan (2014-00131).

## A-76.

- a. The cost per avoided MW used in DSM application 2014-00003 was \$99.92/kW-year.
- b. The cost per avoided MW used in the Companies' 2014 Integrated Resource Plan was \$99.92/kW-year.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 77**

- Q-77. Reference the Malloy testimony at page 21, line 17, in which Mr. Malloy indicates that the AMS experience of the Companies' affiliate, PPL Electric Utilities, was used in the development of the Companies' AMS Business Case. The Companies' AMS Business Case indicates a net present value for the Recovery of Non-technical Losses over 20 years at \$489 million (page 31). It is the OAG's understanding that PPL's Pennsylvania deployment of AMS has just begun. Provide the following data from any AMS business case PPL Electric Utilities developed for its Pennsylvania AMS deployment:
  - a. Present value of reductions in non-technical losses
  - b. Business processes and technologies to be employed to reduce non-technical losses
  - c. Utility revenues and customer counts for bundled and delivery-only service
- A-77. KU is unaware of a business case prepared by PPL for AMS deployment. PPL Electric Utilities was required to install smart meters by legislative action.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 78**

## **Responding Witness: John P. Malloy**

Q-78. Reference the AMS Business Case, Exhibit JPM-1, page 34, "Reduced Staffing for Ad-Hoc Field Services" and the Companies' response to AG-1-320 [Case No. 2016- 00370]. Complete the table below, where "Total Count, 2016" is the number of each operation performed in 2016; "Count of Unique Customers, 2016" is the number of unique customers for which each operation was performed (i.e., a customer disconnected for non-payment 6 times in 2016 equals 1); and "Cost, 2016" is the cost of all such operations in 2016.

	Total Count	Count of Unique	Cost, 2016
	2016	Customers, 2016	
Off-Cycle Meter Reads			
Meter Re-reads			
Move-in Connections			
Bill Payment Reconnections			
Disconnections for Non-Payment			
Disconnections for all other reasons			
TOTALS			

A-78. See the tables below.

KU Kentucky Only	Total Count	Count of Unique	Cost, 2016
	2016	Customers, 2016	
Off-Cycle Meter Reads	132,756	98,056	\$2,196,209
Meter Re-reads	*	*	*
Move-in Connections	489	432	\$8,090
Bill Payment Reconnections	74,279	45,272	\$1,228,813
Disconnections for Non-Payment	87,309	53,676	\$1,444,371
Disconnections for all other reasons	1,290	851	\$21,341
TOTALS	296,123	198,287	\$4,898,824

\*The Company characterizes all Meter Re-reads as Off-Cycle Meter reads.

KU Virginia Only	Total Count	Count of Unique	Cost, 2016
	2016	Customers, 2016	
Off-Cycle Meter Reads	5,804	4,607	\$96,017
Meter Re-reads	*	*	*
Move-in Connections	42	38	\$695
Bill Payment Reconnections	2,903	1,944	\$48,025
Disconnections for Non-Payment	3,679	2,511	\$60,862
Disconnections for all other reasons	66	42	\$1,092
TOTALS	12,494	9,142	\$206,691

\*The Company characterizes all Meter Re-reads as Off-Cycle Meter reads.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 79**

- Q-79. Reference the AMS Business Case, Exhibit JPM-1, page 38. The AMS Cost-Benefit Summary 2016-2039 indicates that the net present value of meter retirement is only \$3.8 million, while the nominal value of meter retirement is \$39.7 million.
  - a. Explain why the net present value of meter retirement is so much less than the nominal value.
  - b. Provide all assumptions and calculations used to determine a net present value of \$3.8 million from a nominal value of \$39.7 million. Include calculations by year over the 20-year benefit period utilized in the AMS business case in an executable MS Excel file with all cells and equations intact.
- A-79.
- a. The net present value calculation, as seen in the attachment to part b, includes a reduction in capital equal to the net book value of the retired meters. The Company is seeking Regulatory Asset treatment of this remaining value to be amortized over five years. Because the remaining book life of the retired meters is substantially longer than the 5-year amortization, the present value of the meter retirement is proportionally reduced from the nominal value.
- b. See attachment being provided in Excel format. Note that since the Regulatory Asset amortization will be concluded in 2025, the attached calculation only extends 10 years.

# The attachment is being provided in a separate file in Excel format.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 80**

- Q-80. Reference the AMS Business Case, Exhibit JPM-1, page 40. The Meter Capital cost indicated in the table entitled "Project Costs 2016-2021" is \$167 million, or approximately \$176.53 per customer assuming 945,000 customers. Provide:
  - a. The number of smart meters to be installed for the \$167 million capital cost estimate;
  - b. The portion of the capital cost estimate associated with the optional remote service disconnect-reconnect switch offered by Landis + Gyr; and
  - c. The number of smart meters to be equipped with the optional remote service disconnect-reconnect switch offered by Landis + Gyr.
- A-80.
- a. Included in the meter capital estimate of \$167 million is the installation of 978,436 AMS electric meters and 321,637 AMS gas indices.
- b. Remote disconnect-reconnect functionality increases the cost of the Landis + Gyr AMS electric meter by approximately \$20/meter, which equates to approximately \$19.6 million for the installed electric meters. Due to the requirement to inspect customer gas appliances when a gas reconnection is performed, remote reconnect-disconnect functionality of AMS gas indices is not practical and is not included in the AMS Business Case.
- c. The Companies plan to install 933,174 AMS electric meters with remote service disconnect-reconnect switches. Not all AMS electric meters can be equipped with the remote disconnect-reconnect service switch because the service switch is designed and rated at maximum current adequate only for single-phase, residential class and small business electric services.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 81**

#### **Responding Witness: John P. Malloy**

- Q-81. Reference the AMS Business Case, Exhibit JPM-1, page 158. The Companies provide the following estimates used to calculate non-technical loss reduction benefits:
  - 2% of revenues are lost due to non-technical losses
  - AMS will detect 60% of such losses
  - 60% of losses detected will be recovered
  - a. Provide any studies or research (other than the EPRI report the Company cited) which support any of these three estimates.
  - b. Explain how the Companies used existing experience to determine each of these three estimates. For any of the three estimates which were not developed through the benefit of existing experience, describe how the Companies developed each.
  - c. Provide, for 2014, 2015, and 2016:
    - i. The dollar value of non-technical line losses identified and quantified; and
    - ii. Of non-technical line losses identified and quantified, the dollars actually recovered to date from customers and/or thieves.

#### A-81.

- a. KU relied solely on the 2008 EPRI report.
- kU's experience with finding non-technical losses is limited to theft and metering issues (i.e. meter malfunction, non-read, misread). The EPRI report shows that with the additional data provided from AMS additional losses will be identified. The Company discounted the 2% from the study to be conservative and reflect the lack of company experience in this area. 60% was considered a good estimate. See the response to Question No. 82 for further explanation.

- c.i. See the table below. The Tampering Fees Billed represents the dollar value of non-technical line losses identified and quantified.
- c.ii. The table below reflects the nominal dollars recovered from tampering fees for 2014 through 2016.

LG&E/KU Combined	2014	2015	2016	Total 2014-2016
Tampering Fees Billed	\$380,620	\$418,578	\$386,947	\$1,186,145
Tampering Fees Collected	\$234,630	\$246,639	\$215,411	\$696,680
Recovery Percentage	62%	59%	56%	59%

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 82**

#### **Responding Witness: John P. Malloy**

- Q-82. Reference the Companies' response to KIUC 1-16 (c) [Case No. 2016-00370]. Explain how the report provided, "2010 Analysis of System Losses", supports the Companies' estimate that 2% of its revenues are lost through non-technical means. Cite any specific text, tables, charts, appendices, or other components of the report applicable to the Companies' response.
- A-82. The 2008 EPRI report and the 2010 Analysis of System Losses were performed independent of each other and for different purposes.

The objective of the EPRI report, provided in response to KIUC 1-16 (a) [Case No. 2016-00370], is found on page 5, which states, "Revenue security involves securing revenue that is due distribution utilities from delivery of electricity to end-users. It includes both reducing losses and collecting revenue associated with the electricity delivered. Non-technical distribution losses occur at the point of delivery and measurement. Minimizing non-technical losses increases the amount of electricity that is delivered, measured, and billed. This is the challenge to revenue security."

The purpose of the 2010 Analysis of System Losses, provided in response to KIUC 1-16 (c) [Case No. 2016-00370] is found on page 1 in the executive summary which states, "This report presents KU 2010 Analysis of System Losses for the power systems as performed by Management Applications Consulting, Inc. (MAC). The study developed separate demand (kW) and energy (kWh) loss factors for each voltage level of service in the power system for KU. The cumulative loss factor results by voltage level, as presented herein, can be used to adjust metered kW and kWh sales data for losses in performing cost of service studies, determining voltage discounts, and other analysis which may require a loss adjustment." It does not attempt to quantify non-technical losses.

The Company used 2% from the EPRI study. The 2% was then multiplied by 60% to account for the portion of non-technical losses which could reasonably be expected to be found through the new data and analytics. Additionally, another 60% was used to represent that portion of found non-technical losses which could be recovered (turned into actual revenue). See the response to Question No. 81.

Thus, 2% x 60% x 60% = 0.72%

The 0.72% is a reasonable level of non-technical loss that can be found and recovered through the improved technology of AMS, the data AMS provides, and the analytics utilizing the data.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## Question No. 83

## **Responding Witness: John P. Malloy**

- Q-83. Reference the Companies' response to ACM 1-33 [Case No. 2016-00371]. The 2009 E-On AMI benefit-cost analysis provided as a response to that question, page 14, indicates that the present value of the combined revenue protection added to system loss benefits for all three Companies at \$28 million. This is a vast difference from the Companies' latest AMS benefit-cost analysis, which estimates the present value of reductions in non-technical losses at \$489 million. Explain the difference between the Companies' current estimate and the 2009 E-On estimate.
- A-83. The Companies' estimated benefit of \$489 million due to reductions in nontechnical losses is a nominal amount, which equates to a present value of \$195 million, which would be more comparable to the \$28 million referenced in the question. \$28 million was the best estimate at the time, and was calculated assuming that total system losses related to distribution only could be reduced by 2%.

The \$195 million that the Company currently estimates the present value of reductions in non-technical losses is based on the 2008 EPRI Report and is further explained in Company's response to Question No. 82.

## CASE NO. 2016-00370

## Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

## **Question No. 84**

- Q-84. Reference the Companies' response to PSC 2-29 [Case No. 2016-00370]. Upon finding a meter base which is sufficiently dysfunctional to prevent the installation of an AMI meter, the response describes how the affected customer can: 1) allow the Companies to proceed with meter base repairs at no cost; or 2) repair the meter base with a contractor of the customer's own choosing. The Malloy testimony, pp. 26-27, indicates that customers will not have the opportunity to Opt-Out of AMI meter installation. With no Opt-Out available, explain what the Companies propose to do if a customer refuses to repair, or to allow the Companies to repair, a dysfunctional meter base.
- A-84. See the response to PSC 3-11.
### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 85**

#### **Responding Witness: John P. Malloy**

Q-85. Reference the Companies' response to OAG 1-301 [Case No. 2016-00370]. The Companies report the following quantities of single-phase electronic meters were installed in 1999. Report how many of the single-phase electronic meters installed in 1999 are still in operation by completing the table below.

Meter	Quantity Installed 1999	Quantity Installed 1999 Still In
	_	Operation 12-31-16
GE I210	81	
Itron C1S	1035	
Landis + Gyr ALF	283	
Landis + Gyr AX	5	
TOTALS	1,404	

A-85. The Companies' response to AG 1-301 parts a, b, and c listed meters currently installed and in service in Wilmore regardless of the year of initial installation. AG 1-301, part d, question asked, "Of the meters originally installed in 1999, provide a count of those still in operation by model." There are 2,615 Sangamo Model J5S mechanical meters that were installed in 1999 that are still currently installed and active. These Sangamo Model J5S mechanical meters have a communication card in the meter that provides power line communication (PLC) to operate on the TS1 system. There were no single-phase electronic meters installed in 1999 in the Wilmore area as part of the TS1 system.

Nonetheless, see the table below regarding the meters at issue in this request, which shows the years the Companies acquired the meters (usually the same years they were first placed in service):

Meter Models	2001	2002	2003	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
GE I210				81							81
Itron C1S		83	88		89	229	109	221	216		1035
Landis + Gyr ALF										283	283
Landis + Gyr AX	5										5
Total	5	83	88	81	89	229	109	221	216	283	1404

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 86**

#### **Responding Witness: John P. Malloy**

Q-86. Reference the Company's response to OAG 1-302.f [Case No. 2016-00370]. The Company reports the following meters from the 2007 pilot are still in operation. Provide the quantities originally installed by completing the table below.

Meter	Quantity Installed in 2007	Quantity Still in Operation
Landis + Gyr ALF		331
Landis + Gyr AX		45
TOALS		376

A-86. The meters associated with the pilot were installed in 2007 - 2009. The table below contains the peak participation of meter installations for the pilot. The Landis + Gyr ALF meter which encompasses the vast majority of the pilot program installations, exhibited significant fading and/or missing segments in the LCD display over a period of time, thus impacting the visual readability. As the pilot program was dismantled and the meter reading returned to normal operations, meters were exchanged on a periodic or as needed basis.

Meter	Peak Quantity Installed in Responsive Pricing and Smart Metering Pilot Program	Quantity Still in Operation
Landis + Gyr ALF	1579	331
Landis + Gyr AX	98	45
TOALS	1677	376

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 87**

#### **Responding Witness: John P. Malloy**

Q-87. Reference the Company's response to OAG 1-304 [Case No. 2016-00370], which indicates that 4,181 customers on rates RS and RTOD have enrolled in the AMS Customer Offering. Provide the number of customers in each category described who accessed their e-portal by completing the table below.

	Customer Count
Customer accessed ePortal once	
Customer accessed ePortal more than six times	
Customer never accessed ePortal	
TOTALS	4,181

A-87. The Company's response to AG 1-304 showed there were 4,181 Rate RS, RTOD, and GS customers participating in the AMS Customer Offering. Therefore, the numbers in the table below include Rate GS customers as well. Note that there are customers who have accessed ePortal more than once but fewer than six times, and those customers are counted in the first entry to ensure the entries total to 4,181. Also note that the second entry includes customers who have accessed ePortal six or more times, which is the criterion the Companies used to determine who was an active user.

	Customer Count
Customer accessed ePortal one to five times	1,905
Customer accessed ePortal six or more times	1,001
Customer never accessed ePortal	1,275
TOTALS	4,181

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 88**

- Q-88. Reference the Companies' response to Sierra Club 1-32 [Case No. 2016-00370]. The response indicates the Companies defined "active users" as those customers participating in the AMS Customer Offering who visited the ePortal more than 6 times, and that 36% of the 48% of customers who registered for ePortal access (17% of AMS offering participants) meet this definition. As the Companies are well aware, customers who opt-in to an AMS offering are the most engaged and conservation-conscious customers in the Companies' base. Yet, the Companies appear to have assumed that the same 17% of customers in the overall customer base, who will not express the same level of engagement or conservation-consciousness, will also be active users in the Companies' calculation of the ePortal conservation benefit estimate.
  - a. Describe any adjustment the Companies made in the calculation of the ePortal conservation benefit estimate to reflect differences between customers participating in the AMS Customer Offering and the overall base of customers.
  - b. Describe the adjustment the Companies believe is reasonable to reflect this difference. Include in the Companies' response any research or studies the Companies used to determine such an adjustment.
- A-88. Note that the Company's response to SC 1-32 defined an active ePortal user as someone who "had six or more login events following deployment," not more than six as the request above states.
  - a. The Companies made no adjustment when extrapolating the percentage of active users in the AMS Opt-In Program to the active user percentage estimated in the calculation of ePortal benefits included in the AMS Business Case. However, the Companies used a conservative estimate of three percent energy savings applied to these customers when the Smart Grid Consumer Collaborative report referenced in the AMS Business Case supports a 5 to 15 percent savings for active users.
  - b. The Companies do not believe that any such adjustment is necessary due to the conservative energy-savings assumptions discussed in part a.

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 89**

- Q-89. Reference the Companies' response to OAG 1-306.a [Case No. 2016-00370]. The Companies provided the survey the Companies used to gather customer feedback about their experience with the Advanced Meter Service (Email Study #16295). Provide the results of the survey.
- A-89. The survey report and questionnaire were provided in response to AG 1-306.a.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### **Question No. 90**

- Q-90. Reference the Companies' response to OAG 1-308.a [Case No. 2016-00370], describing how the Companies will use the proposed AMS system to localize and resolve power outages.
  - a. Describe how the Companies will guard against false-positive outage reports.
  - b. The OAG understands how the Companies plan to integrate AMS with the Companies' OMS systems. In the experience of the OAG's expert, outage reports from AMS allow grid operators to understand the area and extent of customers impacted by an outage, much like OMS does today without AMS. However, the fault must still be located. Describe how the AMS system will, as described on AMS Business Case page 155, reduce fault location time by 50% (from 19.2 minutes on average to 9.6 minutes on average).
  - c. The Companies claim present value savings from reductions in restoration time/costs of \$3.3 million (AMS Business Case page 155). This appears to be about the same as the reduction in headcount for linemen/troublemen of about 1. Confirm the Companies will reduce lineman/troubleman headcount by 1 at full AMF deployment as a result of this AMS capability.
- A-90.
- a. The Company will guard against false-positive outage reports by coordinating information from different systems to determine the cause. For example, the network will be monitored to know if the reason a meter cannot communicate is because the network, collector, or router is down. Maintenance work on the system will be coordinated with meter outage reports to know if a meter reporting an outage is for a known reason.
- b. Fault location is determined through using information from multiple systems. OMS not only knows individual outages but also contains how each meter is connected to distribution circuits, substation feeders, and transmission. Thus, as outages occur, the outages can be combined with the network connectivity data to locate the most likely cause or location of the outage. Today, this information is obtained when customers call in an outage. With AMS, the meter

will report the outage. The increased number of reports when an outage occurs increases the ability to locate a fault quicker and more accurately.

c. The Companies' estimate of \$3.3 million in restoration reduction savings is nominal, not present value. The Companies do not plan to reduce lineman/troubleman upon full AMS deployment. The savings is attributed to reduced overtime expense incurred.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# Question No. 91

### **Responding Witness: John P. Malloy**

- Q-91. Reference the Companies' response to OAG 1-316 [Case No. 2016-00370], describing how the Companies calculated ePortal savings as detailed on page 157 of the AMS business case. The OAG's expert is the author of the Smart Grid Consumer Collaborative report cited by the Companies in its ePortal benefit calculation. The OAG expert makes several observations of the Companies' calculations:
  - The Companies used a total bill reduction to calculate benefits. Actual economic savings to customers in the long run will be limited to fuel cost reductions, as reductions in sales volumes will result in \$/kWh increases to recover the Companies' fixed costs.
  - The Companies assume that 48% of customers will access the ePortal, and that 36% of these will reduce their energy use, resulting in an "adoption rate" (customers who use the ePortal to conserve energy) of 17.28% (48% x 36%). In the research cited, adoption rates of 2% (reference case) to 5% (ideal case) are indicated.
  - In the research cited, conservation rates of 5% to 15% were reported with the use of direct, real-time energy usage feedback (i.e., in-home displays). In the report author's informed opinion, conservation rates of this size will not be possible without the use of in-home displays, a high-cost option not included in the Companies' AMS proposal.

Recalculate the present value of ePortal benefits using the following assumptions:

- a. Fuel cost savings only, 2% adoption rate, 3% energy conservation effect (OAG most likely case)
- b. Fuel cost savings only, 5% adoption rate, 3% energy conservation effect (OAG ideal case)

- c. Fuel cost savings only, 5% adoption rate, 5% energy conservation effect (OAG extremely unlikely case)
- A-91. Recalculations are provided below, however the Company disagrees with the premise of the question and stands by its original calculation. As the ePortal savings were calculated based on the customer perspective, a reduction in energy due to access to usage would reduce the total bill.

(\$Millions)	No V	ominal Value	<u>Net</u>	Present alue
a.	\$	5.5	\$	2.2
b.	\$	13.8	\$	5.5
с.	\$	23.0	\$	9.2

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 92**

- Q-92. Reference the Companies response to OAG 1-316 [Case No. 2016-00370]. Provide the revenue projections, including MWh volume and prices by year, upon which the Companies calculated their conservation benefit by year and resulting in a nominal estimate of \$166.3 million. Also describe the revenue projections (i.e., "residential and small commercial", etc.). The data provided, in conjunction with the assumptions provided in the AMS business case, should be sufficient for the OAG to duplicate the Companies' estimates.
- A-92. The Companies did not directly use MWh and MW volumes and prices to calculate the benefit. Refer to the attachment to PSC 2-64, tab "AMSBenefits", rows 225-240 for the detailed calculations by year. Note that only residential data is included in the calculation.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### Question No. 93

- Q-93. Refer to the Companies' response to OAG 1-318 [Case No. 2016-00370], describing how the Companies calculated savings associated with a reduction in "OK on Arrival" truck rolls as detailed on page 156 of the AMS business case. The Companies claim present value savings from reductions in OK on Arrival of \$6.9 million. This appears to be about the same as a reduction in headcount for linemen/troublemen of about 2. Confirm the Companies will reduce lineman/troubleman headcount by 2 at full AMF deployment as a result of this AMS capability.
- A-93. The Companies' estimate of \$6.9 million in OK on Arrival savings is nominal, not present value. The Companies do not plan to reduce lineman/troubleman headcount as a result of this capability as the savings are expected to be a reduction in overtime.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 94**

#### **Responding Witness: John P. Malloy**

- Q-94. Refer to the Companies' response to OAG 1-320 and 1-321 [Case No. 2016-00370]. The Companies provided a breakdown of Meter reading savings by year totaling \$203 million over 20 years, and meter services spending totaling \$92 million over 20 years
  - a. Provide 2015 meter reading spending with FERC Uniform System of Account details.
  - b. Provide 2015 meter services spending with FERC Uniform System of Account details.

A-94.

a. Meter Reading

FERC #	Amount
426	583
902	5,007,040
Total	5,007,623

b. Meter Services

FERC #	Amount
426	5,874
586	6,131,842
587	(38,396)
925	(4,043)
926	1,836
Total	6,097,113

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 95**

- Q-95. Refer to the Companies' response to OAG 1-323 [Case No. 2016-00370]. Provide the revenue projections, including MWh and MW volume and prices by year, which the Companies employed to calculate its non-technical losses benefit estimate by year and resulting in a nominal estimate of \$488.6 million. Also describe each component of the revenue projections (i.e., "residential and small commercial", "large commercial", "industrial", etc.) The data provided, in conjunction with the assumptions provided in the AMS business case, should be sufficient for the OAG to duplicate the Companies' estimates.
- A-95. The Companies did not directly use MWh and MW volumes and prices to calculate the benefit. Refer to the attachment to PSC 2-63, tab "AMSBenefits", rows 243-254 for the detailed calculations by year. The revenue used in the calculation is listed by rate type on tab "KY Detail Electric Revenues".

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

### Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 96**

- Q-96. Refer to the Companies' response to OAG 1-330 [Case No. 2016-00370]. The Companies indicate that no affiliated utilities have executed a system-wide conversion to AMI meters. The OAG is aware that PPL Electric Utilities Corp filed an application with the Pennsylvania PUC for approval of its smart meter implementation plan on or around June 30, 2014 in case M-2014-2430781. The OAG was unable to locate anything other than the cover page and certificate of service on the Pennsylvania PUC website. Provide the entire application and smart meter implementation plan submitted by PPL Electric Utilities Corp to the Pennsylvania PUC in case M-2014-2430781, including any cost-benefit analyses which may have accompanied the application and implementation plan.
- A-96. See <u>http://www.puc.pa.gov//pcdocs/1296056.pdf</u>, Section IX, page 51 of the PPL Electric Utilities Corporation Smart Meter Technology Procurement and Installation Plan discusses benefits. Costs are discussed in Section X, page 54.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 97**

- Q-97. Refer to the Companies' response to OAG 1-342 [Case No. 2016-00370], in which the Companies state the hardware, firmware, and software associated with the Companies' proposed AMS implementation is "aligned with" NIST Interoperability Standards Release 3.0. The OAG notes that "alignment" is not the same as "compliance". NIST Interoperability Standards Release 3.0 describes 72 standards on pages 59-120. Identify each standard with which the Companies' proposed AMS implementation does not comply. For each non-compliant standard:
  - a. Describe how the Companies' proposed AMS implementation is out of compliance with the standard.
  - b. Provide a justification, if any, as to why the Companies are proposing AMS designs not in compliance with the standard.
  - c. For standards with no justification, describe how the Companies are willing to modify their AMS design to comply with the standard.
  - d. For standards with no justification, estimate the incremental cost of the compliance modifications
- A-97. The portion of the NIST Interoperability Standards Release 3.0 cited in the request does not contain binding or enforceable standards for smart-grid devices or related equipment. Instead, it is a list of evolving standards, practices, and procedures—hence "Release 3.0"—developed by government and industry sources, including the Companies' proposed AMS vendor, Landis+Gyr. The cited list of standards, practices, and procedures is not enforceable by NIST or any other entity; rather, it is a list of standards NIST believes can be implemented related to smart-grid interoperability and related matters. Indeed, a number of the listed standards, practices, and procedures do not apply to AMS design at all. For example, number 39 on the list, "NAESB RE Q-22, Third Party Access to Smart Meter-based Information Business Model Practices CoS," is a document that "establishes voluntary Model Business Practices for Third Party access to Smart Meter-based information" that are "intended only to

serve as flexible guidelines rather than requirements ...." Such practices do not apply to AMS design per se, but rather to business practices.

In addition, there is no certifying body to which one could go to verify compliance with the cited standards to the extent they could be applicable.

That is why the Companies have stated that their proposed AMS deployment is in alignment with the NIST Interoperability Standards Release 3.0; not all of it could apply to the AMS deployment, and there is no certifying entity that could verify compliance with any of the proposed standards.

But the Companies would note that Landis+Gyr (L+G) has participated in, and contributed to writing the standards proposed by, the Smart Grid Interoperability Panel (SGIP) for the areas where L+G has relevant solutions (metering, networks, Meter Data Management System). Suppliers must choose to align with the SGIP's interoperability standards. L+G has chosen to align to the standards, which are also important components of the cited NIST standards.

Furthermore, L+G has deployed approximately 25 million meters across North America. They have vast experience with meters, networks, and systems which help utilities operate and provide services to their customers. They are a solid company backed by Toshiba Corporation and work within the industry to not only align with standards but help create the standards to advance smart grid infrastructure.

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# **Question No. 98**

### **Responding Witness: John P. Malloy**

- Q-98. Refer to the Companies' response to OAG 1-343 [Case No. 2016-00370], which references Appendix A-2 of Exhibit JPM-1 "Application Landscape".
  - a. Identify the system or application on this page in which meter data is translated into billing data, and eventually into customer bills.
  - b. Identify vendors, names, versions, and other descriptive information on software or applications the Companies have, or plan to implement, to bill customers using AMS data.
  - c. Describe the capabilities of each software or application identified above.
  - d. If the capabilities described above do not include the ability to bill rates with peak demand response features, such as Critical Peak Price and Peak Time Rebate, describe the required software modifications and incremental costs required to do so.

#### A-98.

- a. The L+G Meter Data Management System (MDMS) Gridstream will receive interval data and register reads from the L+G Command Center Head End. This data will be then translated into billing determinants within the MDMS, and those billing determinants will be sent to SAP. SAP will then apply the appropriate rates to the billing determinants to calculate the actual billing amounts
- b. <u>Command Center</u> Version 6.x or 7.x

Advanced Security - Part of Command Center

<u>Gridstream Meter Data Management System (MDMS)</u> – Gridstream L&G MDMS version 3.7

<u>Meter Asset Management System (MAM) Radian WECO Watt-Net Plus</u> – Watt-Net Plus version 2.6

Meter Operations Center (MOC) Bit Stew Mix Core – Mix Core version 10

c. Command Center

Command Center is the browser-based operating software for Gridstream RF and PLC networks. It installs seamlessly, or can run on hosted servers, and provides a secure platform for data and system management throughout the utility. Reports are tailored for use by billing, finance, customer service, operations, distribution planning and engineering departments. Multiple integration partners and cross-platform functionality ensure Command Center will integrate into the entire business.

Key features include:

- Support for multiple applications, including AMI and personal energy management
- Reliability indices reporting capabilities
- Power interruption reporting
- System diagnostics
- Remote programming of time-based billing structures
- Tamper detection
- Available hosting service reduces demands on utility staff

# Advanced Security

Advanced Security means that security certificates are created and assigned for each endpoint rather than a single certificate for all communications. This feature significantly reduces the risk of a successful cyber-attack gaining over-the-air control capabilities of all meters and infrastructure, therefore more effectively isolating the risk of a mass event. Advanced security protocols align with industry best practices as recommended by the National Institute of Standards and Technology Interagency Report (NISTIR) which states:

"Where meters contain cryptographic keys for authentication, encryption, or other cryptographic operations, a key management scheme must provide for adequate protection of cryptographic materials, as well as sufficient key diversity. That is, a meter, collector, or other power system device should not be subject to a break-once break-everywhere scenario, due to the use of one secret key or a common credential across the entire infrastructure. Each device should have unique credentials or key material such that compromise of one device does not impact other deployed devices."<sup>[1]</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>[1]</sup> Source: section 4.1.3, Pg. 219, NISTIR 7628.

# Gridstream Meter Data Management System

# Gridstream MDMS

Gridstream MDMS is a standards-based system designed to rigorously process and prepare data for a variety of utility programs and operations.

This single, unified system consolidates metering, consumption and related data from all read sources in a centralized system of record repository. It standardizes data for use according to customer specified rules. Using international and industry standards, it interconnects field metering systems with a broad range of enterprise applications. Its analytic processes prepare data for a wide range of utility operations.

Features include:

- Data Collection & Synchronization: Standards-based interfaces enable data to be consumed by the Gridstream MDMS from smart meter systems or smart grid devices. The MDMS then processes, formats and places the data in the proper context for any utility back office system
- **Distribution Network & Power Quality:** The Gridstream MDMS maintains the network connectivity model; it enables load mapping and stores non-billing data such as voltage and amperage to provide granular visibility into the smart grid infrastructure.
- Validation, Estimation, Editing (VEE) Engines: Powerful analytic engines capable of processing hundreds of millions of register and interval reads to bill quality.
- **Exception Management:** The workflows within the Gridstream MDMS focus on efficient exception management and the remediation of events related to the VEE process.
- **Billing Extracts:** The Gridstream MDMS provides cleansed, framed billing determinants for each rate structure to the utility CIS and/or Billing applications on the billing cycle days.
- Analytics & Reports: The analytics and reports within the Gridstream MDMS ensure current and valid, data is correlated using embedded business logic to turn data into knowledge.
- Virtual & Net Metering: The virtual and net metering capability within the Gridstream MDMS provides the flexibility to create both virtual meters and virtual channels to support accurate billing for complex metering situations.

# Meter Asset Management System (MAM) Radian WECO Watt-Net Plus

WATT-Net Plus is the premier asset and smart grid device management database software solution for electric and gas utilities. WATT-Net Plus is an innovative, industry-targeted solution with a unique testing approach that is full featured and highly configurable to meet your business process requirements.

WATT-Net Plus is the most comprehensive device management software package available that offers powerful functionality and ease of use, specifically designed for the metering industry. WATT-Net Plus is the evolution of the WECO industry de facto standard, WATT-Net<sup>TM</sup> — shop automation and data management software. Building on the WATT-Net legacy of over 900 customers worldwide, WATT-Net Plus expands the software to an enterprise level with additional advanced features and capabilities.

With the demands of AMI, customer requirements for more real-time data and enterprise connectivity increased dramatically. To answer this growing need, WNP uses the AMSLLC Listener<sup>TM</sup>, the newest in enterprise integration technology, to manage all data flow to and from the WNP System, freeing WNP to do what it does best — manage the meter operation process.

# WATT-Net Plus Core Features Include:

- A Broad Range of Utility Devices Electric Meters (KWH, KW), Reference Standards, Current Transformers, Potential Transformers, and Testboards.
- Support of AMI Configuration Test Points AMI Impedance Testing, AMI Configuration Testing, KWH Automated Testing, KW Automated Testing, KW/Runtime Gangboard Automation, Current Transformer Testing, Potential Transformer Testing
- Security Roles Based Security, Windows Authentication, LDAP Support
- Administration Purchase Order Tracking, Contractor and Manufacturer Test Data Import, Tamper Case Documentation, Sticky Notes, Test Cards, and more.
- Reporting Device Listing, Counts, and StatisticsAMI and Smart Grid Support - AMR/AMI Module Traceability, Software, Firmware, and Program ID Traceability

- New Device Management
- New Device Sample Management
- Sample/Periodic Test Management, Testing and Reports, Device Configuration, and Site Premise Management
- Equipment Editors
- Equipment Tracking
- Audit and Certification Traceability
- Programmable State Tracking
- Business Rules Engine Meter Test Processing

# Meter Operations Center (MOC) Bit Stew Mix Core

Bit's Stew MIx Core is an Intelligent Data Integration platform that automates the modelling, mapping and ingestion of data to a semantic model enabling rapid analytics and visualization solutions for your data-driven projects. The platform will quickly integrate data from disparate sources to provide operational intelligence in real time. It uses Machine Intelligence to automatically identify, model, map and ingest data from connected devices and systems. A federated architecture supports analytics from control systems to cloud environments placing actionable intelligence for operators, engineers, and data teams through the creation of workbenches to analyze and visualize the data.

For utility applications of the platform, MIx Core leverages an IEC Common Information Model (CIM)-based data model with extensions to support utility's needs. Additional entity types can be quickly added without any reindexing.

The MIx Core platform solves the data integration problem across all the connected systems, devices and external sources. It can operate on edge devices such as gateways and routers, across any industry, from the data center to the cloud. The MIx Core platform was built on Bit Stew's proven ten-year experience integrating and managing industrial data across complex environments.

d. The applications listed above all have the capabilities to bill the rates described in this question. The complexity of the actual rate design will determine if configuration or code development is required to facilitate the data requirement. Configuration is primarily table driven or simpler changes that are made to an application to derive results. Code development is usually much more complex changes that are needed when base application code does not support design. Therefore, it is not possible to provide a cost estimate without a full understanding of the final rate design.

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# **Question No. 99**

# **Responding Witness: Lonnie E. Bellar**

- Q-99. Regarding response to KIUC 1 34, provide the attached spreadsheet in electronic form.
- A-99. See the response to KIUC 2-15.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 100**

### **Responding Witness: Lonnie E. Bellar**

- Q-100. Regarding response to KLC 1 45, provide the following information:
  - a. Detailed activities and costs for Mill Creek 2 generation outage during test year.
  - b. Detailed activities and costs for Trimble County 1 generation outage during test year.
  - c. Detailed activities and costs for all combustion turbine outages during test year.
  - d. Provide how major combustion turbine outage activities, including combustor inspections, are scheduled for all combustion turbines and combined cycle unit combustion turbines.
  - e. For each combustion turbine, including those in combined cycle units, explain if outage activities scheduled are based on hours or equivalent starts or both.
  - f. For each combustion turbine, including those in combined cycle units, provide the number of operating hours or equivalent starts between each major outage activity.
  - g. For each combustion turbine, including those in combined cycle units, explain whether current forecast shows major outage activity based on hours or equivalent starts.
  - h. For each combustion turbine, including those in combined cycle units, provide current 10 year forecast of annual run hours and equivalent starts.

A-100.

- a. KU has no ownership of Mill Creek 2.
- b. KU has no ownership of Trimble County 1.
- c. See attached.
- d. Major combustion turbine outage activities are driven by unit operation, measured through starts, factored starts ("FS"), run hours, or equivalent operating hours ("EOH"), depending on the unit. These activities are scheduled by incorporating expected run hours and starts with historical operational data to determine the planned timing of an outage need in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance interval, and aligning that need within the Companies' spring or fall outage seasons.
- e. See response to part f.
- f. For the E.W. Brown combustion turbines ("CTs"), the major inspection interval is 24,000 EOH. Each start adds 20 EOH, and each run hour adds 1 EOH. Operating units on fuel oil (where applicable) incurs 50% additional EOH per hour or start.

For the Paddy's Run 13 CT, the hot gas path inspection interval is 25,000 EOH, and the major inspection interval is 50,000 EOH. Each unit start adds 10 EOH, and each run hour adds 1 EOH.

For the Trimble County CTs, the hot gas path inspection interval is 900 factored starts, the major inspection interval is 2,400 actual starts, and the rotor inspection interval is 5,000 factored starts. The calculation of factored starts from actual starts varies based on start type (conventional vs. quick-start), load achieved during start cycle, and ambient temperature, and the calculation varies for each inspection type. The contribution toward factored starts per actual start varies from 0.5 to 4.0 factored starts per actual start.

For Cane Run 7, the combustor inspection interval is 16,600 run hours or 1,200 starts, the hot gas path inspection interval is 33,200 run hours or 1,200 starts, and the major inspection interval is 66,400 run hours or 2,400 starts (for each case, whichever interval occurs first).

Units may accrue additional hours or starts for other reasons, such as failed startup attempts and unit trips.

g. For the CTs at E.W. Brown and Paddy's Run, the current forecast shows major outage activity based on EOH. For the CTs at Trimble County, the

- h. current forecast shows major outage activity based on starts or FS, dependent upon the outage activity. For Cane Run 7, the current forecast shows major outage activity based on run hours.
- i. See the tables below. Data reflects averages of similar units where applicable.

Forecast										
Unit(s)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
E.W. Brown 5	349	667	291	151	153	171	128	111	138	114
E.W. Brown 6-7	472	593	517	334	346	455	369	309	373	305
E.W. Brown 8- 11	147	198	143	72	63	87	62	74	95	39
Paddy's Run 13	1407	1328	1219	1048	836	683	1172	933	1083	1272
Trimble County 5-10	1267	1535	1239	865	827	929	914	688	774	706
Cane Run 7	7351	7435	6900	6111	5937	5696	3957	4237	4030	4243

# **Run Hours**

# Start Forecast

Unit(s)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
E.W. Brown 5	41	62	30	26	26	26	22	19	23	20
E.W. Brown 6-7	53	71	52	47	48	65	55	49	49	51
E.W. Brown 8- 11	20	24	17	16	13	13	11	13	15	8
Paddy's Run 13	203	200	156	131	106	91	149	110	141	155
Trimble County 5-10	145	155	139	120	117	120	125	97	108	104
Cane Run 7	32	39	42	111	125	146	174	228	241	231

0172 - CANE RUN CC GT									
Project Description	Account	Expenditure Type	Amount						
CR7 FALL OUTAGE 2017	552100	0301 - O/S - OTHER-LABOR-3RD PARTY	715,000						
CR7 FALL OUTAGE 2017	552100	0303 - O/S - MATERIAL & EQUIPMENT	684,000						
CR7 FALL OUTAGE 2017	553010	0301 - O/S - OTHER-LABOR-3RD PARTY	360,000						
CR7 FALL OUTAGE 2017	553010	0303 - O/S - MATERIAL & EQUIPMENT	240,000						
CR7 FALL OUTAGE 2017	554100	0301 - O/S - OTHER-LABOR-3RD PARTY	363,000						
CR7 FALL OUTAGE 2017	554100	0303 - O/S - MATERIAL & EQUIPMENT	243,000						

5636 - E W BROWN COMBUSTION TURBINE UNIT 6											
<b>Project Description</b>	Account	Expenditure Type	Amount								
BRCT6 C INSPECTION 2018	553010	0301 - O/S - OTHER-LABOR-3RD PARTY	158,100								
BRCT6 C FSI's 2018	553010	0301 - O/S - OTHER-LABOR-3RD PARTY	316,200								
BRCT6 A INSPECTION	553010	0301 - O/S - OTHER-LABOR-3RD PARTY	49,000								
CT ENVIRONMENTAL TEST	553010	0301 - O/S - OTHER-LABOR-3RD PARTY	45,000								
BRCT6 A INSPECTION	553010	0427 - PM - OTHER	3,000								

5637 - E W BROWN COMBUSTION TURBINE UNIT 7									
Project Description Account Expenditure Type Amo									
CT7 OUTAGE (A INSP)	553010	0301 - O/S - OTHER-LABOR-3RD PARTY	29,760						

5638 - E W BROWN COMBUSTION TURBINE UNIT 8									
Project Description Account Expenditure Type Amount									
BRCT 8 A INSPECTION	553010	0301 - O/S - OTHER-LABOR-3RD PARTY	65,000						

5641 - E W BROWN COMBUSTION TURBINE UNIT 11									
Project DescriptionAccountExpenditure TypeAmount									
BRCT11 C INSPECTION 2018	553010	0301 - O/S - OTHER-LABOR-3RD PARTY	343,000						

5693 - HAEFLING UNIT 1									
Project DescriptionAccountExpenditure TypeAmount									
HF Unit 1 ANNUAL OUTAGE	553010	0301 - O/S - OTHER-LABOR-3RD PARTY	18,000						

5694 - HAEFLING UNIT 2									
Project Description Account Expenditure Type An									
HF Unit 2 ANNUAL OUTAGE	553010	0301 - O/S - OTHER-LABOR-3RD PARTY	18,000						

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

#### **Question No. 101**

#### **Responding Witness: John K. Wolfe**

- Q-101. Regarding the response to AG1 11, describe in detail how the DA initiative will be used to improve reliability on each of the worst performing circuits.
- A-101. The DA initiative will improve reliability on worst performing circuits where it is implemented by sectionalizing and isolating faults to minimize sections of impacted customers, thus reducing reliability impacts of mainline outages. This capability maintains service to customers outside of the isolated section of the distribution circuit. Speed of service restoration to impacted customers will be improved due to immediate availability of fault location information from the DA reclosers.

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### **Question No. 102**

#### **Responding Witness: John K. Wolfe**

Q-102. Regarding the response to AG1 - 371, provide the following:

- a. Detailed description of each time in the past 5 years a portable transformer was installed, including why, the cost, the time involved for the temporary installation, effort and action required to locate repair or replacement parts, permanent repair or replacement solution implemented, and the time to provide a permanent replacement or repair. Description for each event should also include the cause and the number of customers affected and how they were affected.
- b. Please describe in detail all spare substation transformers maintained.
- c. Please describe any and all mobile "substations" (transformers and associated equipment) the company has access to or owns for substation transformer failures.
- d. Describe in detail all preventative maintenance and inspection activities the company currently implements to identify potential substation transformer failures.
- e. Detailed description of any outage related to substation transformer failure over the past 5 years and subsequent actions taken to prevent recurrence.

A-102.

- a. See attached.
- b. See attached.
- c. See attached.
- d. See attached.
- e. See attached.

#### AG 1-371 Q102(a) KU Portable Installation Details 2012-2016

		Customers	Impact to	Length of Outage	Appr	oximate Cost	Installation			
Substation	Reason for Installation	Affected	Customers	(minutes)	of I	nstallation	Date	Removal Date	Details	Action to restore system to normal
Portable - P002				(						,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Waco	Transformer Upgrade	0	No Impact	(	)\$	40,000	3/20/2012	5/10/2012 Plan	ned transformer upgrade to larger capacity. able installed to serve distribution load while transformer	Installed new transformer
Greensburg	Maintenance	0	No Impact	(	\$	40,000	5/10/2012	5/23/2012 main	tenance was performed to prevent gassing.	Preventive Maintenance
Sardis	Maintenance	0	No Impact	(	\$	40,000	5/23/2012	8/23/2012 trans	sformer replacement due to moisture.	Replaced Transformer Proactively
Kenton	Maintenance	0	No Impact	(	\$	30,000	8/23/2012	9/11/2012 Tran	sformer.	Load Tap Changer was replaced.
Gadiala	Facility and Failure	0	No los est			40.000	0/44/2042	Porta prev for n	able was installed to complete repairs to station following ious equipment failure. At time of failure portable was installed naintenance at Kenton. Station was put in a position to return	Completed repairs to failed
Carlisle	Equipment Failure	U	NO IMPACT	(	) Ş	40,000	9/11/2012	9/20/2012 Servi	ce until Portable was available to do complete repair.	equipment and station equipment.
								Tran	sformer bushings were found to be leaking. Portable was installed	Bushings were replaced with in stock
Wilmore	Maintenance	0	No Impact	(	)\$	30,000	11/11/2012	11/19/2012 to se	erve substation load during transformer bushing replacement.	bushings.
Falmouth	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	(	\$	50,000	11/27/2012	1/7/2013 Porta Porta	able was installed to support capital upgrades to substation. able installed to serve distribution load during significant work on	Completion of capital upgrades
Lynch	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	(	) \$	75.000	4/29/2013	7/11/2013 Tran	smission system in station.	Completion of capital upgrades
Eastview	Maintenance	0	No Impact	(	) Ś	40,000	7/29/2013	8/5/2013 Tran	sformer and Load Tap Changer Maintenance	Preventative Maintenance
Hodgenville	Maintenance	0	No Impact	(	) Ś	40,000	8/5/2013	8/19/2013 Tran	sformer and Load Tap Changer Maintenance	Preventative Maintenance
Munfordville	Maintenance	0	No Impact	(	\$	40,000	8/19/2013	9/6/2013 Tran	sformer and Load Tap Changer Maintenance	Preventative Maintenance Replaced gears with in stock
Vine Grove	Maintenance	0	No Impact	(	) Ś	40.000	9/12/2013	9/17/2013 Load	Tap Changer repairs due to failed components.	components.
Totz	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	(	ŝ	30,000	9/18/2013	10/31/2013 Port	able installed to support rebuild of substation	Rebuilt Substation.
Vine Grove	Maintenance	0	No Impact	(	) \$	30,000	11/6/2013	11/8/2013 Load	Tap Changer repairs due to failed motor mounting.	Repaired parts in house
Georgetown	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	(	\$	40,000	11/11/2013	11/27/2013 to se	erve distribution load during replacement	Purchased and replaced regulators.
Cumberland	Maintenance	0	No Impact	(	\$	50,000	11/29/2013	1/13/2014 Load	Tap Changer repairs due to failed components.	components.
	14-jub	0	No. los a set			40.000	2/25/2014	2 (25 (2014)	on was returned to service following an outage while portable	Markenial construction of an elimitation
Wount vernon Warsaw Fast	Maintenance	0	No Impact	(	) Ş ) Ş	40,000	7/21/2014	3/25/2014 Was 7/23/2014 Prev	Installed to make complete repairs. entive Maintenance on Load Tan Changer	Preventive Maintenance
	Wantenance	-	Nompace	,	, ,	50,000	//21/2014	//25/2014 Fiev		Replaced motor with in stock
Vine Grove	Maintenance	0	No Impact	(	)Ş	40,000	9/15/2014	9/1//2014 Load	I lap changer repairs due to failed motor	components.
Liberty	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	(	)\$	30,000	9/25/2014	Capi 10/6/2014 serve	tal improvements to metering and recloser. Portable installed to e distribution load during replacement.	Replaced metering and recloser.
								Capi	tal improvements to substation. Portable installed to serve	Purchased material and completed
Atoka	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	(	)\$	40,000	10/20/2014	11/10/2014 distr Capit	ibution load during station upgrade. tal improvements to substation. Portable installed to serve	station upgrade.
Cynthiana	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	(	\$	40,000	11/12/2014	12/5/2014 distr	ibution load during station upgrade.	Purchased and replaced regulators.
								Proa activ	ctive replacement of transformer from preventive maintenance ities. Portable installed during preventive maintenance and	Replaced transformer with available
Carlisle	Maintenance	0	No Impact	(	\$	40,000	3/12/2015	4/10/2015 rema Equi	ained through transformer replacement. pment failure in station. Portable was installed to support station	spare.
Pocket	Equipment Failure	249	Outage	92	\$	75,000	4/10/2015	5/22/2015 repa	irs. ned canital replacement of Load Tap Changer, Portable was	Evaluation and repair of station.
Warsaw East	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	(	\$	30,000	6/24/2015	7/16/2015 insta	illed to serve distribution load during replacement.	Changer.
								Tran	sformer failed. All customers were restored and Portable was	
Bonnieville	Transformer Failure	300	outage	50	5\$	50,000	7/28/2015	8/3/2015 insta	illed during transformer replacement for distribution reliability.	Replaced Transformer

Attachment to Response to AG-2 Question No. 102(a) Page 1 of 2 Wolfe

#### AG 1-371 Q102(a) KU Portable Installation Details 2012-2016

		Customers	Impact to	Length of	Approximate Cos	t Installation			
Substation	Reason for Installation	Affected	Customers	(minutes)	of Installation	Date	Removal Date	Details	Action to restore system to normal
Portable - P002									
		_				_ / /	- / /	Planned capital improvements. Portable installed to serve distribution	Purchase and installed oil filtration system on transformer to improve life
New Haven	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	Ĺ	) \$ 30,000	8/1//2015	8/26/2015	Portable was installed to support distribution load during corrective	of transformer.
Warsaw	Maintenance	0	No Impact	C	\$ 30,000	10/5/2015	11/25/2015	maintenance of transmission switch.	Corrective Maintenance
Sonora	Maintenance	0	No Impact	C	30,000	6/2/2016	6/13/2016	distribution load during station upgrade. Transformer bushing replacement. Portable was installed to serve	system.
Springfield	Maintenance	0	No Impact	C	\$ 40,000	6/14/2016	6/17/2016	distribution load while bushings were replaced. Preventive Maintenance on transformer. Portable was installed to	Preventive Maintenance
Munfordville	Maintenance	0	No Impact	C	50,000	10/11/2016	10/27/2016	serve distribution load during maintenance. Capital improvements to substation. Portable installed to serve	Preventive Maintenance
Kentenia	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	C	30,000	10/27/2016	11/8/2016	distribution load during station upgrade.	Replaced Replaced Transformer with available
Munfordville	Transformer Failure	5500	Outage	579	\$ 50,000	12/20/2016	1/3/2016	Transformer failed. Portable installed during transformer replacement.	spare.
Portable - P003								Conital ungrade to substation due to load growth. Dortable installed to	Installed new transformer and
AO Smith	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	C	)\$	6/5/2012	7/24/2012	Capital upgrade to substation due to load growth. Portable installed to serve distribution load during project. Portable was installed to serve distribution load while transformer was	upgraded substation equipment. Sent transformer to factory and
Carntown	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	C	\$ 50,000	7/24/2012	9/26/2012	returned to factory for warranty repairs. Load Tap Changer replacement. Portable installed to serve distribution	return and install. Purchased and Installed new Load Tap
Sharon	Maintenance	0	No Impact	C	) \$ 50,000	3/15/2013	4/12/2013	load during load tap changer replacement.	Changer.
Delaplain	Maintenance	0	No Impact	C	\$ 50,000	4/12/2013	6/13/2013	Preventive maintenance on Load Tap Changer.	Preventive Maintenance
Wedonia	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	C	) \$	9/2/2013	9/25/2013	Capital upgrades to Flemingsburg. Portable was installed at Wedonia to serve distribution load during the Flemingsburg upgrade.	Completion of substation upgrade Flemingsburg.
Adams	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	C	\$ 50,000	10/31/2013	12/3/2013	reliability.	Replaced substation equipment.
Versailles West	Equipment Failure	0	No Impact	C	) \$	1/13/2014	3/4/2014	Failed parts in load tap changer. Portable installed to support replacement of failed equipment.	Installed new parts in Load Tap Changer.
Versailles West	Equipment Failure	0	No Impact	C	) \$ 40,000	4/3/2014	4/10/2014	Failed parts in load tap changer. Portable installed to support replacement of failed equipment.	Installed new parts in Load Tap Changer.
			·					Portable was installed to serve distribution load during planned	
Woodlawn	Maintenance	0	No Impact	C	\$ 50,000	4/10/2014	4/24/2014	transmission line maintenance.	
								Capital upgrade to station to support customer expansion. Portable	
Delaplain	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	C	\$ 50,000	4/17/2015	6/9/2015	installed to serve distribution load during expansion project. Transformer bushing failure. Portable was installed to serve	Completion of expansion. Replaced bushings with stock
Bardstown City	Equipment Failure	1	Outage	391	L \$ 50,000	6/11/2015	6/17/2015	distribution load during transformer bushing replacement. Capital improvement to station. Portable installed to serve distribution	bushings.
Lockport	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	C	\$ 50,000	7/23/2015	8/13/2015	load during capital project to install transrupter.	Installed new equipment.
Parkers Mill	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	C	\$ 50,000	10/26/2015	1/8/2016	distribution load during Transmission capital improvements.	Installed new equipment.
Lakeshore	Capital Construction Support	0	No Impact	C	\$ 50,000	9/26/2016	10/17/2016	expansion.	Completion of substation expansion.

location	equip_category	equip_type	manufacturer	equip_no	serial_no	operating_class	owner	mfg_date	operation_center	substation_crew_site	position_operating_class	h_voltage_rating	x_voltage_rating	y_voltage_rating
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Howard Industries	TX000138	3793735015	Distribution	KU	12/1/2015	Pineville	PN	Distribution	34500	2400	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Central Moloney	TX000063	CM113469803	Distribution	KU	1/1/2014	Pineville	PN	Distribution	34500	7200	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Central Moloney	TX000062	CM113469902	Distribution	KU	1/1/2014	Pineville	PN	Distribution	34500	7200	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLIC	Central Moloney	1 X000061	CM113469801	Distribution	KU	1/1/2014	Pineville	PN	Distribution	34500	7200	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC NonLTC	General Electric	00088	F-908202 RE20600	Distribution	KU	1/1/1907	Pineville	PN	Distribution	67000	756022520	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	C0284	B532693	Distribution	KU	1/1/1951	Pineville	PN	Distribution	67000	7560X2520	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	0931	8637565	Distribution	KU	1/1/1950	Pineville	PN	Distribution	34500	2400	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	0930	8637564	Distribution	KU	1/1/1950	Pineville	PN	Distribution	34500	2400	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Allis Chalmers	C0410	4069800	Distribution	KU	1/1/1966	Pineville	PN	Distribution	67000	4800X2400	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	0947	C-157165	Distribution	KU	1/1/1954	Pineville	PN	Distribution	65550	7200X2400	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	0271	7082652	Distribution	KU	1/1/1942	Pineville	PN	Distribution	69000	7200X2400	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Westinghouse	B0219	7350371	Distribution	KU	1/1/1956	Pineville	PN	Distribution	69000X34500	4800X2400	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	C0282	B532691	Distribution	KU	1/1/1951	Pineville	PN	Distribution	67000	7560X2520	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	0980	C860337	Distribution	KU	1/1/1959	Pineville	PN	Distribution	67000	4360	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	Westinghouse	B0270	6991859	Distribution	KU	1/1/1961	Pineville	PN	Distribution	67000	4360	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	General Electric	C0413	F960658	Distribution	KU	1/1/1967	Pineville	PN	Distribution	67000	13090	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC NonLTC	General Electric	W0074	8683602	Distribution	KU	1/1/1944	Pineville	PN	Distribution	33000	7200	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	M0013	F50643365P	Distribution	KU	1/1/1965	Pineville	PN	Distribution	67000	2520	
Bear Track	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	T0498	5516754	Distribution	KU	1/1/1937	Richmond	DV	Distribution	66000	33000	2300
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Westinghouse	B0234	6534513	Distribution	KU	1/1/1956	Earlington	EA	Distribution	69000X34500	4160	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Howard Industries	KT0041	295656-4210	Distribution	KÜ	11/1/2010	Earlington	EA	Distribution	69000	34500	7200
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Pennsylvania	TX000080	R-08570-1-2	Distribution	KU	4/1/2014	Earlington	EA	Distribution	34500	13090	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Howard Industries	TX000069	3368344913	Distribution	KU		Earlington	EA	Distribution	34500	2400	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Howard Industries	TX000068	3368314913	Distribution	KU		Earlington	EA	Distribution	34500	2400	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Howard Industries	TX000067	3368304913	Distribution	KU		Earlington	EA	Distribution	34500	2400	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Central Moloney	TX000060	CM113469903	Distribution	KU	1/1/2014	Earlington	EA	Distribution	34500	7200	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLIC	Central Moloney	TX000059	CM113469901	Distribution	KU	1/1/2014	Earlington	EA	Distribution	34500	7200	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC NonLTC	General Electric	1 X000058	E600720B	Distribution	KU	9/1/2014	Earlington	EA	Distribution	34000 67000	7200 4360¥2520	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0260	E695140B	Distribution	KU	1/1/1965	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	2520	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Allis Chalmers	W0103	2311818	Distribution	KU	1/1/1950	Earlington	EA	Distribution	34500	2520	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0149	C184362	Distribution	KU	1/1/1955	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	2520	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0273	F958818A	Distribution	KÜ	1/1/1967	Earlington	EA	Distribution	69000	4360	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Westinghouse	C0333	6533827	Distribution	KU	1/1/1953	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	13090	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	Kuhlman	S0061	341534-04-1	Distribution	KU	3/1/2005	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	13090	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	Westinghouse	B0316	PBR45762	Distribution	KU	1/1/1967	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	4360	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0346	H881663B	Distribution	KU	1/1/1985	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	2520	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLIC	Westinghouse	W0200	6543895	Distribution	KU	1/1/1958	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	2520	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC NonLTC	Allis Chaimers	U0382	3010029	Distribution	KU	1/1/1903	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	4360	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC NonLTC	General Electric	W0248	LI991155A	Distribution	KU	2/1/1904	Earlington	EA	Distribution	69000	4300 7560¥4360	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0347	H881854A	Distribution	KU	1/1/1985	Earlington	FA	Distribution	69000	7560X4360	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0233	E690486A	Distribution	KU	1/1/1963	Earlington	EA	Distribution	69000	4360	2520
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0349	H881854C	Distribution	KÜ	1/1/1985	Earlington	EA	Distribution	69000	7560X4360	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Howard Industries	KT0007	488211-4207	Distribution	KU	10/1/2007	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	13090	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	Westinghouse	C0399	6997094	Distribution	KU	1/1/1965	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	13090	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0234	E690486B	Distribution	KU	1/1/1963	Earlington	EA	Distribution	69000	4360	2520
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	C0303	8632635	Distribution	KU	1/1/1947	Earlington	EA	Distribution	33000	7200	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	C0302	8632637	Distribution	KU	1/1/1947	Earlington	EA	Distribution	33000	7200	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC NonLTC	General Electric	W0154	3773007 C962370	Distribution	KU	1/1/1908	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	2400	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0194	C861434	Distribution	KU	1/1/1958	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	2520	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0287	F962821B	Distribution	KU	1/1/1968	Earlington	EA	Distribution	69000	4360	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Westinghouse	W0187	6534013	Distribution	KÜ	1/1/1956	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	4360	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	Kuhlman	B0467	241504-94-1	Distribution	KU	1/1/1994	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	13090X4360	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0286	F962821A	Distribution	KU	1/1/1968	Earlington	EA	Distribution	69000	4360	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	Westinghouse	W0263	PBR-88822	Distribution	KU	1/1/1965	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	4160X2400	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	B0145	B311707	Distribution	KU	1/1/1950	Earlington	EA	Distribution	34500	2520	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Westinghouse	B0075	3164026	Distribution	KU	1/1/1942	Earlington	EA	Distribution	34500	7200	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC NonLTC	General Electric	W 0265	F53519765P	Distribution	KU	1/1/1965	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	2520	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Westinghouse	C0376	63E9402	Distribution	KU	1/1/1963	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	2400	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0288	F961821C	Distribution	KU	1/1/1968	Earlington	EA	Distribution	69000	4360	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	C0356	E37979761P	Distribution	кÜ	1/1/1961	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	2520	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0236	E690486D	Distribution	KU	1/1/1963	Earlington	EA	Distribution	69000	4360	2520
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0235	E690486C	Distribution	KU	1/1/1963	Earlington	EA	Distribution	69000	4360	2520
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	Solomon	W0292	F961615B	Distribution	KU	5/1/2010	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	13200	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0274	F958818B	Distribution	KU	1/1/1967	Earlington	EA	Distribution	69000	4360	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Interstate	S0013	98K7189	Distribution	KU	1/1/1998	Earlington	EA	Distribution	69000	7560X4360	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC NonLTC	General Electric	C0357	E37979961P	Distribution	KU	1/1/1961	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	2520	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC NonLTC	Westinghouse	C0375	63F9401 63E9400	Distribution	KU	1/1/1903	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	2400	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Wastinghouse	W0186	6533937	Distribution	KU	1/1/1956	Earlington	EA	Distribution	6900034500	4160	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	B0146	B311708	Distribution	KU	1/1/1950	Earlington	EA	Distribution	34500	2520	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Moloney	KT0003	CM106524002	Distribution	KU	2/1/2007	Earlington	EA	Distribution	34500	7200	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	C0301	8632631	Distribution	KÜ	1/1/1947	Earlington	EA	Distribution	33000	7200	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0123	B343668	Distribution	KU	1/1/1953	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	2520	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Westinghouse	W0334	UCV63970101	Distribution	KU	1/1/1980	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	2520	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0345	H881663A	Distribution	KU	1/1/1985	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	2520	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	w estinghouse	C0170	4087262	Distribution	KU	1/1/1948	Earlington	EA	Distribution	34500	2400	0500
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC NonLTC	General Electric	W0225	C859956C	Distribution	KU	1/1/1962	Earlington	EA	Distribution	69000	4360	2520
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	vv estingnouse General Electric	R0147	0033831 B211700	Distribution	KU	1/1/1955	Earington	EA	Distribution	34500	+300	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithITC		S00147	SI 85024-001T	Distribution	KU	1/1/1900	Earlington	FΔ	Distribution	69000X34500	13090	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonI TC	General Electric	C0285	B532694	Distribution	KU	1/1/1952	Earlington	EA	Distribution	34500	4360	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	C0156	7529143	Distribution	ĸŪ	1/1/1947	Earlington	EA	Distribution	34500	480X240	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	C0045	6337148	Distribution	KU	1/1/1940	Earlington	EA	Distribution	66000	6600X2200	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0266	F53519865P	Distribution	KU	1/1/1965	Earlington	EA	Distribution	67000	2520	
Earlington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Howard Industries	KT0018	260661-2508	Distribution	KU	9/1/2008	Earlington	EA	Distribution	69000	34500	13200
Corning 12kV	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	ABB	C0536	UCB2491-3	Distribution	KU	1/1/1997	Danville	DV	Distribution	67000	7200	

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location	equip_category	equip_type	manufacturer	equip_no	serial_no	operating_class	owner	mfg_date	operation_center	substation_crew_site	position_operating_class	h_voltage_rating	x_voltage_rating	y_voltage_rating
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	Pennsylvania	TX000129	C-09132-5-2	Distribution	KU	12/1/2015	Lexington Substation Departmen	LX	Distribution	67000	13090	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	Waukesha	TX000056	GT-01744	Distribution	KU	10/30/2013	Lexington Substation Departmen	LX	Distribution	138000X69000	13090	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	General Electric	O0177	F960874	Distribution	KU	1/1/1967	Lexington Substation Departmen	LX	Distribution	69000X34500	13090	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	General Electric	B0432	H881790	Distribution	KU	1/1/1985	Lexington Substation Departmen	LX	Distribution	67000	13090	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	Mcgraw-Edison	C0463	C-04792-5-1	Distribution	KU	1/1/1974	Lexington Substation Departmen	LX	Distribution	67000	13090	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	General Electric	B0404	H880250	Distribution	KU	1/1/1978	Lexington Substation Departmen	LX	Distribution	138000	12470X8320	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	ABB	C0529	SHB13901	Distribution	KÜ	1/1/1995	Lexington Substation Departmen	LX	Distribution	67000	13090	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	Nonl TC	Howard Industries	KT0045	308756-4410	Distribution	KU	12/1/2010	Levington Substation Departmen	1X	Distribution	67000	13090	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Westinghouse	B0190	5068922	Distribution	KU	1/1/1953	Lexington Substation Departmen	IX	Distribution	69000	7200X14400	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	With TC	lordan	B0284	E600221	Distribution	KU	3/1/2000	Lexington Substation Departmen	LY.	Distribution	67000	120000	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Westinghouse	00/0	6520700	Distribution	KU	1/1/1054	Lexington Substation Departmen		Distribution	60000124500	12470¥4160	
Lexington Substation Department	DOWER TRANSFORMERS	Mahl TC	Howard Industries	VT0029	260406 2610	Distribution	KU	12/1/2010	Levington Substation Departmen		Distribution	67000	12470/4100	
Lexington Substation Department	DOWER TRANSFORMERS	WahLTC	Conorol Electric	W/0219	00000000000	Distribution	KU	1/1/2010	Levington Substation Departmen		Distribution	60000724500	12000	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	OTC Services	00445	DED11702	Distribution	KU	1/1/19/5	Lexington Substation Departmen		Distribution	67000	13090	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Howard Industries	KT0046	206560 4210	Distribution	KU	12/1/2013	Lexington Substation Departmen		Distribution	67000	13090	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Advand Industries	R10040	290309-4210	Distribution	KU	1/1/2010	Lexington Substation Departmen		Distribution	07000	13090	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NONLIC	General Electric	BU271	0859779	Distribution	KU	1/1/1962	Lexington Substation Departmen		Distribution	67000	4360	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLIC	General Electric	W0031	8623674	Distribution	KU	1/1/1948	Lexington Substation Departmen	LX	Distribution	34500	2400	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	W0030	8176206	Distribution	KU	1/1/1948	Lexington Substation Departmen	LX	Distribution	34500	2400	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	Kuhlman	S0019	282836-98-1	Distribution	KU	7/1/1999	Lexington Substation Departmen	LX	Distribution	67000	13090	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	B0244	8627703	Distribution	KU	1/1/1958	Lexington Substation Departmen	LX	Distribution	69000	2400	
Lexington Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	General Electric	W0308	G860003B	Distribution	KU	1/1/1971	Lexington Substation Departmen	LX	Distribution	67000	13090X4360	
Toyota North	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	Waukesha	S0012	A3417T	Distribution	KU	3/10/1999	Lexington	LX	Distribution	138000	13200	
Imboden	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Westinghouse	T0226	RBS-25221	Distribution	KU	1/1/1982	Norton	OD	Distribution	69000	34500X23000	2400
Danville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Howard Industries	TX000066	3331704913	Distribution	KU	12/1/2013	Danville	DV	Distribution	34500	2400	
Danville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Howard Industries	TX000065	3331694913	Distribution	KU	2/1/2014	Danville	DV	Distribution	34500	2400	
Danville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Howard Industries	TX000064	3331684913	Distribution	KU	2/1/2014	Danville	DV	Distribution	34500	2400	
Danville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Westinghouse	C0335	6533830	Distribution	KU	1/1/1955	Danville	DV	Distribution	67000	4360	
Danville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	B0290	F10445264P	Distribution	KU	1/1/1964	Danville	DV	Distribution	34500	480X240	
Danville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	B0254	D430342	Distribution	KU	1/1/1959	Danville	DV	Distribution	34500	480X240	
Danville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	C0326	C500404	Distribution	KU	1/1/1955	Danville	DV	Distribution	69000X34500	12470X4160	
Danville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	B0381	H888375	Distribution	KU	1/1/1974	Danville	DV	Distribution	67000	13090	
Danville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	B0291	F10445364P	Distribution	KU	1/1/1964	Danville	DV	Distribution	34500	480X240	
Danville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonI TC	Howard Industries	KT0001	240102-1307	Distribution	КÜ	2/1/2007	Danville	DV	Distribution	67000	13090	
Danville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonI TC	General Electric	B0172	B500887	Distribution	KU	1/1/1951	Danville	DV	Distribution	67000	4360X2520	
Danville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonI TC	General Electric	C0370	C859941C	Distribution	KU	1/1/1962	Danville	DV	Distribution	67000	2400	
Danville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	C0174	8277752	Distribution	KU	1/1/1948	Danville	DV	Distribution	66000	7200	
Kenton	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithI TC	General Electric	B0339	E961661	Distribution	KU	1/1/1969	Maysville	IX	Distribution	138000	13090X4360	
Big Stope Gap Storeroom	POWER TRANSFORMERS	Nonl TC	General Electric	00235	8686823	Distribution	KU	1/1/1947	Norton	OD.	Distribution	34500	2400	
Big Stone Gap Storeroom	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Westinghouse	00217	794370845	Distribution	KU	1/1/1979	Norton	OD .	Distribution	22900	7200X2400	
Big Stone Gap Storeroom	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Westinghouse	00216	794371760	Distribution	KU	1/1/1979	Norton	OD .	Distribution	22900	7200X2400	
Big Stone Gap Storeroom	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Hevi Duty	00194	GM239943	Distribution	KU	1/1/1977	Norton	OD .	Distribution	22900	13090	
Big Stone Cap Storeroom	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	General Electric	00162	C503164	Distribution	KU	1/1/1056	Noton	00	Distribution	22000	4360	
Big Stone Cap Storeroom	DOWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Havi Duty	00102	CM242472	Distribution	KU	1/1/1077	Noton	00	Distribution	22000	43000 43000X4360	
Big Stone Cap Storeroom	DOWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Conorol Electric	00133	000243475	Distribution	KU	1/1/10/7	Noton	00	Distribution	24500	2400	
Big Stone Cap Storeroom	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Conorol Electric	00237	0000023	Distribution	KU	1/1/1947	Noton	OD	Distribution	34500	2400	
Lebonon Junction	POWER TRANSFORMERS	Mahl TC	Woukeehe	60072	0000024 AE960T	Distribution	KU	9/1/2007	Flizohothtouro	DV	Distribution	161000V67000	2400	
Midway Stororoom	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	Delte Stor	B0002	E7922120E	Distribution	KU	4/1/2007	Levington		Distribution	128000X60000	13090	
Feetland Storage	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Denaulumia	TV000081	E70321283	Distribution	KU	9/1/2014	Lexington		Distribution	60000	24500	10470
Eastland Storage	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Montinghouse	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6004697	Distribution	KU	0/1/2014	Lexington		Distribution	67000	12000	12470
Eastland Storage	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NULLIC NUMERO	Over and Floatela	VV 0242	5994687 F000000	Distribution	KU	0/22/1903	Lexington		Distribution	07000	13090	
Eastand Storage	FOWER TRANSFORMERS	WITHLIC	General Electric	00470	F300093	Distribution	KU	1/1/190/	Lexington		Distribution	07000	40000	
Eastland Storage	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WITHLIC	General Electric	00476	050705.05.4	Distribution	KU	1/1/19/5	Lexington		Distribution	67000	13090	
Eastand Storage	POWER IRANSFORMERS	WITHLIC	Kuniman	BU4/3	252/25-95-1	Distribution	KU	1/1/1995	Lexington		Distribution	67000	13500	
Eastland Storage	POWER IRANSFORMERS	WITHLTC	Howard Industries	K10032	205279-2109	Distribution	KU	10/1/2009	Lexington	LX	Distribution	67000	13090	
Eastland Storage	POWER IRANSFORMERS	WITHLTC	General Electric	B0247	C859191	Distribution	KU	1/1/1959	Lexington	LX	Distribution	67000	4360	
Eastland Storage	POWER IRANSFORMERS	WITHLTC	westinghouse	C0407	PBR97631	Distribution	KU	1/1//1981	Lexington	LX	Distribution	67000	4360X2520	
Eastland Storage	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	UIC Services	C0443	PFP11791	Distribution	KU	12/1/2013	Lexington	LX	Distribution	67000	13090	
Midway Storeroom	POWER TRANSFORMERS	NonLTC	Westinghouse	P0002	5067276	Distribution	KU	1/1/1953	Lexington	LX	Distribution	69000X34500	12470X4160	
Pineville Substation Department	POWER TRANSFORMERS	WithLTC	Pennsylvania	TX000131	C-09132-5-4	Distribution	KU	4/1/2016	Pineville	PN	Distribution	67000	13090	

equip\_category equip\_type manufacturer equip\_no serial\_no POWER TRANSFORMERS WithLTC Delta Star P0003 E7832129 position\_operatinpower\_tranh\_voltage\_ratingx\_voltage\_rati base\_rating operating\_class owner alternate\_name E78321295 KU Portable 138000X69000 13200 30 7.5 Distribution Portable Substation Distribution POWER TRANSFORMERS NonLTC Westinghouse P0002 5067276 ΚŪ Portable Substation (B0184) Distribution 69000X34500 12470X4160 Portable Distribution

Equipment	Туре	Make	Proposed Activity Name	Task	Task Description
Transformers	Distribution	All	Quarterly Inspection	Bushing oil level inspection.	Perform a visual inspection to check the oil level.
				Perform functional test.	Monitor fan operation and listen for abnormal noise.
				Perform visual inspection.	Check bushings for contamination and damaged insulation.
				Perform visual inspection.	Perform a visual inspection of the transformer, LTC, bushings, gaskets, valves, piping and welds for oil leaks and check oil levels.
				Perform visual inspection.	Perform visual inspection of temperature indicators, and compare readings with other indicators at the station. Record and trend results.
				Perform visual inspection.	Check for obstructions and valve positions.
				Record LTC counter readings.	Check and record LTC counter reading.Record position indicator present position, high and low.
				Perform visual inspection.	Inspect control cabinet
				Record demand.	Record Load Demand Meter Readings
				Perform visual inspection.	Inspect Primary Fuses
				Perform visual inspection.	Check nitrogen system regulator
			In service	Perform Dissolved Gas	Sample oil in the LTC compartment for DGA and Mini-Screen, Send to system lab for analysis, Lab will record and
			Diagnostic Maintenance	Analysis (LTC)	trend results. If results are above a specified limit or abnormal gas ratios, investigate and recondition as required.
				Perform Dissolved Gas	Sample oil in main tank for DGA and Mini-Screen. Send to system lab for analysis. Lab will record and trend results.
				Analysis (Main)	If results are above a specified limit or abnormal gas ratios, investigate and recondition as required.
				Perform functional test.	Prove the operation of the LTC manual/automatic control loop and ensure regulatory voltage tolerances are maintained.
				Perform infrared scan.	See Infrared Inspection Plan and Guidelines. Check on temperature differential between main tank and LTC compartment. Look for temperature inconsistencies in radiators.
			Out of Service	Insulation Power Factor	Perform power factor test in conjunction with maintenance of associated transformer. Record and trend results for
			Diagnostic	Test	age exploration. Review results with respect to determining the effectiveness of this test.
			Maintenance	Perform insulation resistance test.	Perform watts loss Doble test in conjunction with transformer power factor tests. Record and trend results.
				Perform Excitation Test	Perform winding excitation test in conjunction with maintenance of associated transformer. Record and trend results for age exploration. Review results with respect to determining the effectiveness of this test.
			LTC Overhaul	Perform functional test.	Perform a functional test of tap changer in conjunction with preventative maintenance of associated apparatus. Listen for abnormal operation. Record and trend results.
				Perform functional test.	Verify temperature alarms with cooling equipment operation, in conjunction with LTC maintenance.
				Perform visual inspection.	Inspect current boxes for leaks or loose connections
				Perform internal inspection.	Inspect and adjust operating mechanism and assess condition of stationary and arcing contacts. Filter tap changer oil. Inspect and clean load tap changer compartment.
				Check fault pressure relay	Check Fault Pressure Relay
	1	1	1	Check nitrogen system	Check nitrogen system regulator & alarms
	1	1	1	Test fuses.	Perform air flow test on S&C Power fuses if applicable.
			Transformer Maintenance	Perform internal inspection.	Filter and condition oil. Visually inspect internal components and connections for abnormalities and tightness.

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Transformer	Manufacture Year	Substation	Cause of Failure	Subsequent Action	Customers Affected	Length of Outage (in minutes)
KT0047	2011	Waco	Voltage regulation	Removed supplier from approved bidders list	0	0
B0304	1966	Sardis	Proactive replacement	Replaced with an available spare	0	0
KT0035	2010	Carntown	Proactive replacement	Removed supplier from approved bidders list	0	0
C0448	1969	Russell Springs	Failed due to internal fault	Replaced with an available spare	1553	71
C0445	1969	Shelbyville South	Voltage regulation	Replaced with an available spare	0	0
C0443	1969	Harrodsburg East	Proactive replacement	Replaced with an available spare	0	0
W0106	1951	Clay KU	Failed due to internal fault	Replaced with an available spare	815	1274
B0307	2008	Kentucky State Hospital	Failed due to internal fault	Replaced with an available spare	883	27
T0206	1954	Pocket	Failed due to internal fault	Replaced with an available spare	108	57
B0319	1967	Farmers	Failed due to internal fault	Replaced with an available spare	687	63
B0404	1978	Midway	Bushing failure	Replaced with an available spare	2049	105
B0183	1953	Carlisle	Proactive replacement	Replaced with an available spare	0	0
O0182	1971	Boonesboro Park	Failed due to internal fault	Replaced with an available spare	121	107
KT0007	2007	McKee Road	Proactive replacement	Replaced with an available spare	0	0
C517	1994	Bardstown City	Bushing failure	Replaced bushings with new	1	391
B0288	1963	Bonnieville	Failed due to internal fault	Replaced with an available spare	322	56
B355	1971	American Avenue	Bushing failure	Replaced bushings with new	2386	124
C0415	1966	Pine Hill	Voltage regulation	Replaced with an available spare	0	0
C0329	1955	Bens Branch	Failed due to internal fault	Replaced with an available spare	1	914
M0005	1956	Lynch	Failed due to internal fault	Replaced with an available spare	552	823
T0184	1972	Andover	Failed due to internal fault	Replaced with an available spare	2	102
C0400	1965	Etown 3	Bushing failure	Replaced all bushings with new	3	1607
C0424	1967	Munfordville	Failed due to internal fault	Replaced with an available spare	5596	579
	Transformer KT0047 B0304 KT0035 C0448 C0445 C0443 W0106 B0307 T0206 B0319 B0404 B0183 O0182 KT0007 C517 B0288 B355 C0415 C0329 M0005 T0184 C0400 C0424	Transformer Manufacture Year   KT0047 2011   B0304 1966   KT0035 2010   C0448 1969   C0445 1969   C0443 1969   C0443 1969   W0106 1951   B0307 2008   T0206 1954   B0319 1967   B0404 1978   B0183 1953   O0182 1971   KT0007 2007   C517 1994   B0288 1963   B355 1971   C0415 1966   C0329 1955   M0005 1956   T0184 1972   C0400 1965   C0424 1967	Transformer Manufacture Year Substation   KT0047 2011 Waco   B0304 1966 Sardis   KT0035 2010 Carntown   C0448 1969 Russell Springs   C0448 1969 Shelbyville South   C0443 1969 Harrodsburg East   W0106 1951 Clay KU   B0307 2008 Kentucky State Hospital   T0206 1954 Pocket   B0319 1967 Farmers   B0404 1978 Midway   B0183 1953 Carlisle   O0182 1971 Bonesboro Park   KT0007 2007 McKee Road   C517 1994 Bardstown City   B0288 1963 Bonnieville   B355 1971 American Avenue   C0415 1966 Pine Hill   C0329 1955 Bens Branch   M0005 1956 Lynch   T0184 1972 Andover	TransformerManufacture YearSubstationCause of FailureKT00472011WacoVoltage regulationB03041966SardisProactive replacementKT00352010CarntownProactive replacementC04481969Russell SpringsFailed due to internal faultC04451969Shelbyville SouthVoltage regulationC04431969Harrodsburg EastProactive replacementW01061951Clay KUFailed due to internal faultB03072008Kentucky State HospitalFailed due to internal faultB03191967FarmersFailed due to internal faultB01831953CarlisleProactive replacementO01821971Boonesboro ParkFailed due to internal faultKT00772007McKee RoadProactive replacementC5171994Bardstown CityBushing failureB02881963BonnievilleFailed due to internal faultB3551971American AvenueBushing failureC04151966Pine HillVoltage regulationC03291955Bens BranchFailed due to internal faultM00051956LynchFailed due to internal fault<	TransformerManufacture YearSubstationCause of FailureSubsequent ActionKT00472011WacoVoltage regulationRemoved supplier from approved bidders listB03041966SardisProactive replacementReplaced with an available spareKT00352010CarntownProactive replacementReplaced with an available spareC04481969Shelbyville SouthVoltage regulationReplaced with an available spareC04431969Harrodsburg EastProactive replacementReplaced with an available spareC04431969Harrodsburg EastProactive replacementReplaced with an available spareW01061951Clay KUFailed due to internal faultReplaced with an available spareB03072008Kentucky State HospitalFailed due to internal faultReplaced with an available spareB03191967FarmersFailed due to internal faultReplaced with an available spareB03191967FarmersFailed due to internal faultReplaced with an available spareB01831953CarlisleProactive replacementReplaced with an available spareB01821971Boonesboro ParkFailed due to internal faultReplaced with an available spareK100072007McKee RoadProactive replacementReplaced with an available spareK100072007McKee RoadProactive replacementReplaced with an available spareG1121964BornievilleFailed due to internal faultR	TransformerManufacture YearSubstationCause of FailureSubsequent ActionCustomers AffectedKT00472011WacoVoltage regulationRemoved supplier from approved bilders list0B03041966SardisProactive replacementRemoved supplier from approved bilders list0KT00352010CarntownProactive replacementRemoved supplier from approved bilders list0C04481969Russell SpringsFailed due to internal faultReplaced with an available spare0C04451969Shelbyville SouthVoltage regulationReplaced with an available spare0C04431969Harrodsburg EastProactive replacementReplaced with an available spare0W01061951Clay KUFailed due to internal faultReplaced with an available spare883102061954PocketFailed due to internal faultReplaced with an available spare108803072008Kentucky State HospitalFailed due to internal faultReplaced with an available spare2049801831953CarlisleProactive replacementReplaced with an available spare0801841967FarmersFailed due to internal faultReplaced with an available spare0801831953CarlisleProactive replacementReplaced with an available spare0801831953CarlisleProactive replacementReplaced with an available spare0802881963Bonnievill

#### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### Question No. 103

# Responding Witness: John K. Wolfe / Robert M. Conroy / John P. Malloy

Q-103. Regarding the response to AG1 - 372, provide the following:

- a. Does the company currently have a SCADA system for their distribution system?
- b. How many SCADA capable reclosers does the company currently have on their distribution system?
- c. What is the difference between the proposed DA initiative SCADA capable reclosers and the ones currently installed on the distribution system?
- d. Did the company receive a CPCN for installation of its current distribution SCADA system or SCADA capable reclosers?
  - i. If not, why not?
- e. Describe in detail at what level of deployment the company needs a CPCN to install SCADA capable reclosers.
- f. Describe in detail how the company will use the information from the AMS system to determine where to install SCADA capable reclosers.
- g. Describe in detail how the company will use the information from the distribution vegetation management program to determine where to install SCADA capable reclosers.

#### A-103.

- a. No, the Company does not currently have a SCADA system for distribution lines.
- b. 215 SCADA capable reclosers are installed on the Kentucky Utilities distribution system.
- c. The proposed DA initiative reclosers will have communications equipment installed upon purchase. Existing SCADA capable reclosers will require field installation of communications equipment to enable communication via DSCADA with the DMS.
- d. No. The Company does not believe a CPCN was necessary for any SCADA or SCADA-capable reclosers deployed to date, which were all ordinary extensions of existing systems in the usual course of business. See also the response to part e. below, particularly the portion of the larger quote from the Commission's April 13, 2016 final order in Case No. 2012-00428 that states, "Some of the investments in existing Smart Grid technology were made after the utilities had obtained a CPCN, and some were not. The Commission has not found any of the investments to be unreasonable."<sup>1</sup>
- e. In accordance with recent Commission precedent, the Company believes it is appropriate for a utility to seek a CPCN for any major deployment of SCADA, distribution automation ("DA"), or other smart-grid technology. The Commission articulated this standard less than a year ago in its final order in Case No. 2012-00428 regarding CPCNs for smart-grid-related investments:

The Commission believes that the record in this case demonstrates that the deployment of Smart Grid technology, whether in the form of smart meters or DA, varies from utility to utility, as are the reasons for the investment decisions that are made. Some of the investments in existing Smart Grid technology were made after the utilities had obtained a CPCN, and some were not. The Commission has not found any of the investments to be unreasonable.

While the Commission supports the intent of the EISA 2007 Smart Grid Investment Standard, we will not require its adoption. The Commission does not find it practical for each jurisdictional utility to be required to obtain a CPCN for every Smart Grid or meter investment decision. ...

With regard to CPCNs, the Commission finds it appropriate for jurisdictional electric utilities to obtain CPCNs for major AMR

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In the Matter of: Consideration of the Implementation of Smart Grid and Smart Meter Technologies, Case No. 2012-00428, Order at 10 (Apr. 13, 2016).

or AMI meter investments and distribution grid investments for DA, SCADA or volt/var resources.<sup>2</sup>

- f. The information gained from the AMS deployment will not be utilized in locating DA equipment such as SCADA capable reclosers. SCADA capable recloser locations will be optimized by leveraging historical data from the Outage Management System (OMS) and customer locations from the Geographic Information System (GIS).
- g. The Company will not use the information from the distribution vegetation management program to determine where to install SCADA capable reclosers. See the response to part f.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$  *Id.* at 10-11.

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### Question No. 104

### **Responding Witness: John P. Malloy / John K. Wolfe**

Q-104. Regarding the response to AG1 - 373, provide the following:

- a. Since the AMS and DSCADA are two distinct systems, describe in detail how information gained from AMS deployment will be used to locate DA equipment such as SCADA capable reclosers.
- b. Explain how AMS deployment and SCADA capable reclosers initiatives can be done simultaneously while optimizing recloser locations.
- c. Describe any needed improvements to distribution transformer maintenance, inspections and diagnostic maintenance.
- A-104.
- a. The information gained from the AMS deployment will not be used to locate DA equipment such as SCADA capable reclosers. See the response to Question No. 103.f.
- b. See the responses to part a. and Question No. 103.f.
- c. No improvements to substation distribution transformer maintenance, inspections, and diagnostic maintenance are identifiable concurrent with this response. Maintenance methods are subject to continuous review and reevaluation.

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### **Question No. 105**

### Responding Witness: Robert M. Conroy / John K. Wolfe

- Q-105. Regarding the response to AG 1–376, provide clarification with a detailed description of the following:
  - a. Distribution SCADA investments over the past 5 years.
  - b. Distribution SCADA capable equipment installations over the past 5 years.
  - c. Distribution SCADA capable reclosers installed over the past 5 years.
  - d. Redundant distribution transformer installations over the past 5 years.
  - e. CPCN's received for any of the above activities.

### A-105.

- a. No distribution line SCADA investments have taken place over the past 5 years. Four (4) distribution reclosers have been connected to the transmission SCADA system (EMS).
- b. Two hundred eighty seven (287) distribution SCADA capable devices have been installed over the past 5 years. This includes SCADA capable reclosers and capacitors.
- c. One hundred sixty seven (167) distribution SCADA capable reclosers have been installed over the past 5 years.
- d. 2016 Innovation Drive Substation base 20 MVA; 2016 Lakeshore Substation base 20 MVA.
- e. No CPCNs were received for any of the above activities. The Company does not believe a CPCN was necessary for any of the above activities; rather, they were all ordinary extensions of existing systems in the usual course of business.

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### **Question No. 106**

### **Responding Witness: Robert M. Conroy / John K. Wolfe**

- Q-106. Regarding the response to AG1 391, provide the following:
  - a. 5 year program costs if the distribution automation initiative were scaled back to a pilot program.
  - b. Would this require a CPCN?

### A-106.

- a. The distribution automation ("DA") program as planned includes the benefits of a pilot program. In a pilot program, DMS and DSCADA implementation along with recloser installations would take place during 2017 2019 consistent with the current plan. Recloser installations in the following years can be scaled up or back depending on actual DA performance.
- b. See the response to Question No. 103(e). Generally speaking, the Company does not believe a pilot program for DA would require a CPCN.

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### Question No. 107

### **Responding Witness: Lonnie E. Bellar**

- Q-107. Regarding the response to KLC 1-8a, clarify attachment reference to \$000 and verify that miscellaneous expense is not \$4,647,613,000 in 2018 plan.
- A-107. The attachment to KLC 1-8a, was inadvertently mislabeled in \$000's and should have been labeled in \$'s, \$4,647,613 is the correct amount for the change in miscellaneous expense from 2018 to 2019. KU filed revised attachments to KLC 1-8a and KLC 1-8b on February 9, 2017.

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### **Question No. 108**

### **Responding Witness: William S. Seelye**

- Q-108. Regarding the response to AG1 291, provide the loss factors for all categories over the past 10 years and describe the voltage levels for primary and secondary.
- A-108. The Company does not determine loss factors annually. Therefore, the requested loss factor information is not available. The loss factors used to develop the allocation factors for the cost of service study were based on a Loss Study dated August 2012. The primary voltages are 2400/4160Y volts, 7200/12,470Y volts, or 34,500 volts. The secondary voltages include any available voltages below these levels, including 120/240 volts three-wire and four-wire, 120/208Y volts three-wire and four-wire, 240 volts three-wire, 480 volts three-wire, and 277/480Y volts four-wire service.

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### Question No. 109

# **Responding Witness: Lonnie E. Bellar**

- Q-109. Regarding the response to AG 1-361, provide the MW miles for each transmission line listed in response to AG 1-361(c). Provide response in an excel spreadsheet.
- A-109. See attached.

# The attachment is being provided in a separate file in Excel format.

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# Question No. 110

### **Responding Witness: Lonnie E. Bellar**

- Q-110. Regarding the response to AG 1-363, provide the following:
  - a. Explain why 2013 switch replacement costs were negative.
  - b. Explain why no expenditures were made in the 5-year period for underground cable replacement.
  - c. Explain accelerated defective equipment replacement.
  - d. Explain high expenditures for circuit breaker replacement in 2012.
- A-110.
- a. The negative costs for 2013 reflect a reallocation of costs incorrectly assigned to this category/asset class in a prior year.
- b. While the Company did not have expenditures for underground cable replacement, they did have expenditures for repairs on underground accessories (terminations, splices, etc.). Repairs on underground accessories are often a leading indicator that the underground cable system is nearing the end of its useful life and is a driver for the proactive replacement program proposed. The investments in underground cable replacement planned for the next five years are on lines that have experienced failures and associated underground accessory repairs.
- c. The Company has increased defective equipment replacements in an effort to reduce the backlog of defective equipment identified through inspection programs.
- d. The increased spend in 2012 under KBR-12 is due to addressing an identified need to replace specific circuit breakers operating at 69kV–161kV at various locations. In addition, multiple 345kV breakers were replaced at the Ghent switchyard as part of a multi-year project to replace nine circuit breakers. The breaker replacements at Ghent were initiated as a result of issues experienced with these breakers in 2009, in which two breakers failed, and due to the

criticality of these components to the Ghent power plant and the bulk electric system.

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# Question No. 111

### **Responding Witness: Lonnie E. Bellar**

- Q-111. Regarding the response to AG1 378, provide the following:
  - a. Why project 151744 costs more than project 151811.
  - b. All costs involved in an auto switch installation such as the projects listed above.
  - c. Why a 69 kV switch installation (project 147482 for example) is estimated to cost more than an auto switch installation (project 151811 for example).
  - d. All costs involved in a switch replacement.
  - e. Why project 144364 costs more than project 144632.
  - f. All costs involved in a breaker installation such as the projects listed above.
  - g. All costs involved in project 151794.
  - h. All costs involved in project 147565.
  - i. All costs involved in projects 147592, 147593, and 147594.
- A-111.
- a. Project 151744 is an Auto installation on a transmission pole while project 151811 is located in a substation. The primary difference in cost is due to materials and contract labor associated with the installation of the transmission pole in project 151744.
- b. Costs for the construction of auto switches can vary by location. For a transmission structure installation, the major components are a structure, switch, motor, communications, PTs, and associated relaying. Some of the proposed locations have an existing structure and switch and would only require motor, communications, PTs and associated relaying. Other installations are in a substation and would not require the transmission

structure. Final testing and commissioning is required to place the equipment in service.

- c. Project 147482 requires the installation of a new transmission structure to accommodate the motor operated switch which adds significantly to the cost. Project 151811 already has switches installed in the substation steel and only needs the addition of motors and the equipment for automating the switch.
- d. A typical switch replacement will include the cost for removal of the existing switch and, if needed, construction of a new transmission structure and the purchase and installation of the switch itself and attachment to line conductors followed by testing and commissioning.
- e. Project 144364 involved the purchase and installation of 2 circuit breakers into an existing substation and the purchase and installation of a new control house to hold the associated relaying. This project also included the construction of 2 substation bays to accommodate the breakers and construction of a transfer bus to accommodate maintenance activity. Project 144632 involves the purchase and installation of a single breaker in an open substation bay and the purchase and installation of a transclosure (a box to accommodate the necessary relaying).
- f. Breaker installations typically include the purchase of a single breaker, the construction of a substation bay to place the breaker, associated line relaying, and communications equipment and testing and commissioning.
- g. See the table below.
- h. See the table below.
- i. See the table below.

# Response to AG-2 Question No. 111 Page 3 of 3 Bellar

		Company			
		and		Overheads,	
		Contract		Contingency	
Project	Bud Description	Labor	Materials	and Other	Total
	REL-Parkers Mill 604 Brkr				
144364	Adds	\$890,730	\$731,539	\$359,132	\$1,981,401
	REL-Cawood 604 Brkr				
144632	Addition	\$455,287	\$251,452	\$143,262	\$850,001
147482	REL Campbellsburg Switch	\$217,250	\$94,000	\$29,569	\$340,819
147565	REL Haley MOS	\$255,120	\$170,080	\$24,800	\$450,000
	REL Motor Op Switches KU				
147592	2019	\$1,001,500	\$400,000	\$105,112	\$1,506,612
	REL Motor Op Switches KU				
147593	2020	\$1,215,000	\$400,000	\$153,425	\$1,768,425
	REL Motor Op Switches KU				
147594	2021	\$1,256,000	\$400,000	\$140,760	\$1,796,760
	REL-Campbellsville 605				
151744	Switch	\$118,580	\$81,680	\$43,365	\$243,625
	REL Elizabethtown Tap				
151794	MOS	\$293,500	\$185,000	\$107,121	\$585,621
151811	REL-Rockwell Motor-Auto	\$97,385	\$67,081	\$35,534	\$200,000

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### **Question No. 112**

### **Responding Witness: Lonnie E. Bellar**

- Q-112. Regarding the response to AG1 409, provide the following:
  - a. When does LKE expect to perform an updated RTO membership analysis?
  - b. Did the 2012 analysis consider revenue from the PJM capacity market value? If not why?
  - c. Reserve margin requirements if LKE joined either PJM or MISO.
  - d. Any changes to assumptions regarding cost allocation of regional PJM or MISO projects since 2012.
  - e. Current present value benefits of reduction in spinning reserve.
  - f. Current estimate of third party transmission revenue to LKE with PJM or MISO membership.
  - g. Current reduction of cost for elimination of ITO and RC less increased staff costs for joining an RTO.
  - h. Reduction of depancaking costs if LKE joined an RTO.
  - i. Avoided long-term firm PTP transmission charges from joining an RTO.
  - j. Current forecast of 10-year capacity market revenue from sales in either PJM or MISO.
  - k. Current adjusted projection cost savings from joining MISO for the next 10 years.
  - 1. Current adjusted projection cost savings from joining PJM for the next 10 years.

- a. At this time, the Company has not made definitive plans to perform a new cost/benefit study of becoming an RTO member.
- b. Yes; however, since revenue received from the PJM capacity market is also paid for by customers, the overall net difference in revenues and cost associated with the PJM capacity market was not considered to have a material impact on the results. The analysis assumed that if the Company joined an RTO it would not change its targeted generation planning reserve margin.
- c. The analysis assumed that if the Company joined an RTO, it would not change its targeted generation planning reserve margin.
- d. The Company has not reevaluated any assumptions regarding cost allocation of RTO regional projects since the 2012 analysis.
- e. The Company has not reevaluated spinning reserve requirements of joining an RTO since the 2012 analysis.
- f. The Company has not reevaluated third party transmission revenue impacts from joining an RTO since the 2012 analysis.
- g. The Company has not reevaluated the net impact of eliminating ITO and RC costs less increased staff costs from joining an RTO since the 2012 analysis.
- h. See the response to AG 1-409.
- i. See the response to AG 1-409.
- j. The Company has not performed a current 10 year capacity market revenue forecast for sales into PJM or MISO.
- k. The Company has not reevaluated the financial impacts of joining MISO since the 2012 analysis, which indicated an incremental present value cost of \$216.5 million.
- 1. The Company has not reevaluated the financial impacts of joining PJM since the 2012 analysis, which indicated an incremental present value cost of \$103 million.

A-112.

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### **Question No. 113**

### **Responding Witness: Robert M. Conroy**

- Q-113. Has the Company ever considered requesting Commission approval for tariffs regarding any of the following: (i) "Seasonal;" (ii) "Seasonal Agriculture;" and/or (iii) "Agriculture"?
  - a. If not, why not?
  - b. If so, why does the Company not have such a tariff now?

### A-113.

a. No, the Company has not requested Commission approval for tariffs regarding the specific items noted. The Company has developed rates that more closely reflect the cost of providing service. It is important for the Company to design its rates so that the actual cost of providing service is recovered through rates even when customers reduce their energy consumption but still require the same utility infrastructure to serve them. A utility must install distribution, transmission, and generation facilities to serve a customer's demand. Just because a customer's demand is not always at the maximum level does not mean that the fixed costs of the facilities installed to meet the customer's maximum demand will disappear. The fixed costs of the facilities installed to meet a customer's maximum demand will be incurred even when the customer has a lower demand. In the case of localized facilities, such as primary and secondary distribution lines, transformers, substations, and transmission facilities, the utility must install sufficient capacity to meet the customer's maximum demand, whenever the demand occurs. Therefore, a utility's transmission and distribution fixed costs are correlated to the customers' maximum demands, not their average monthly demands. Generation fixed costs are correlated to customer demands at the time of the system peak. For most but not all customers, the customer's maximum demands occur near the system peak. For system peak demands, which drive the cost of generation fixed assets, customer load diversity has an effect on the generation requirements that individual customer demands place on the system.

In addition, when one rate class subsidizes another rate class it is referred to as "inter-class subsidies", but when customers within a particular rate class subsidize other customers served under the same rate schedule it is referred to as "intra-class subsidies." The rate-making principle that should be followed to avoid intra-class subsidies is that, as much as possible, fixed costs should be recovered through fixed charges (such as the basic service charge and demand charge) and variable costs should be recovered through variable charges (such as the energy charge). If fixed costs are recovered through variable charges, each kWh contains a component of fixed costs and customers using more energy than the average customer in the class are paying more than their fair share of fixed costs and margins, while customers using less energy than the average customer in the class are paying less than their fair share of fixed costs and margins. These fixed costs and margins should be collected through the billing units associated with the appropriate cost driver, and energy usage clearly is not the correct cost driver for fixed costs. The collection of fixed costs through the energy charge typically results in customers with above-average usage subsidizing customers with belowaverage usage. The collection of variable costs through fixed charges also results in an intra-class subsidy, with customers with below-average usage subsidizing customers with above-average usage. In order to eliminate this source of intra-class subsidies, the Company wants to pursue a rate design that moves more in the direction of recovering fixed costs through fixed charges and variable costs through variable charges.

b. Not applicable.

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

# Question No. 114

### **Responding Witness: Robert M. Conroy**

- Q-114. Has the Company performed any studies, analyses or research regarding the need for or adoption of tariffs regarding any one of the three subject matters referenced immediately above, or any combination thereof?
  - a. If not, why not?
  - b. If so, provide all studies, analyses, or research the Company has performed regarding the aforementioned tariffs?

### A-114.

- a. No the Company has not performed any studies, analyses, or research regarding the matters referenced in Question No. 113. See response to Question No. 113(a).
- b. Not applicable.

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### **Question No. 115**

# **Responding Witness: Robert M. Conroy**

- Q-115. Has the Company ever considered requesting Commission approval for a tariff specific to sports-related facilities and/or sports fields owned by municipalities or schools?
  - a. If not, why not?
  - b. If so, why does the Company not have such a tariff now?

### A-115.

- a. See the response to Question No. 113(a).
- b. Not applicable.

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### **Question No. 116**

### **Responding Witness: Robert M. Conroy**

- Q-116. Has the Company performed any studies, analyses or research regarding the need for or adoption of a tariff related to sports-related facilities and/or sports fields?
  - a. If not, why not?
  - b. If so, provide all studies, analyses, or research the Company has performed regarding tariffs for the aforementioned subjects?

### A-116.

- a. No the Company has not performed any studies, analyses, or research regarding the matters referenced. See the response to Question No. 113(a).
- b. Not applicable.

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### **Question No. 117**

### **Responding Witness: Robert M. Conroy / John P. Malloy**

- Q-117. Has the Company ever engaged in any meetings, correspondence or conversations with individuals or organizations regarding tariffs for: (i) "Seasonal;" (ii) "Seasonal Agriculture;" (iii) "Agriculture," and/or sports-related facilities and/or sports fields?
  - a. If so, what has been the outcome of these engagements?

### A-117. Yes.

a. The Company has engaged in conversations with various customers related to possible tariff design for "Seasonal", "Seasonal Agriculture", "Agriculture", and/or sports-related facilities and/or sports fields. However, those conversations have not yielded cost of service reasons to support the development of those tariffs. The Company is always willing to discuss tariff designs with its customers.

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### **Question No. 118**

### **Responding Witness: John P. Malloy**

- Q-118. Refer to the Company's response to PSC 2-109. Explain why the Company waited until April 2016 to change the tariff for the Greater Muhlenberg Parks and Recreation System even though the system's usage would have necessitated an earlier move to Power Service.
- A-118. In November 2015, the Company informed the Greater Muhlenberg Parks and Recreation Department that the energy demand was averaging over 50 kW which would require a rate change from General Service to Power Service. Since the rate change would result in higher bills, the Greater Muhlenberg Parks and Recreation Department requested time to explore options to reduce their demand. The Company, consistent with filed and approved Terms and Conditions on Tariff Sheet 101.1 - Customer Rate Assignment, did not change the rate until April 2016 since November through March was the Sporting Complex's off season and would not be in use. When Greater Muhlenberg Parks and Recreation could not find a feasible option to lower their demand, the rate was changed in April 2016 in accordance with our tariffs.

### CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### Question No. 119

### **Responding Witness: Robert M. Conroy**

- Q-119. Refer to the Company's response to PSC 2-109 and PSC 2-110. When did the Power Service tariff change so that customers whose demand averages more than 50 KW are defaulted to that rate? This answer should include the date of the tariff change and the case number in which the change was proposed and approved.
- A-119. On February 5, 2009, the Commission entered an Order approving the unanimous Settlement, Stipulation and Recommendation reached between KU and all intervenors in its 2008 base rate case (Case No. 2008-00251). As part of said Order, the Commission approved KU's proposal to combine its then-existing Large Power Rate LP with Mining Power Rate MP, and rename it Power Service Rate PS. Effective February 6, 2009, the availability of service for secondary and primary customers under Rate PS was limited to customers having minimum average secondary loads of 50 kW and maximum average loads of 250 kW. The 50 kW minimum for secondary service has not been modified since its original effective date. Customers with maximum average loads below 50 kW are provided secondary service under Rate GS.

# CASE NO. 2016-00370

# Response to the Attorney General's Supplemental Data Requests Dated February 7, 2017

### Question No. 120

# **Responding Witness: John P. Malloy**

- Q-120. Refer to the Company's response to PSC 2-110. Subject to the customer's approval, provide the customer's usage for each month since January 2010, in a chart similar to the Company's response to PSC 2-109.
- A-120. See attached.

# Fredonia Food & More Monthly Customer Usage - January 2010 to February 2017

		Revenue		Total	Demand	Demand
		Amount		Energy	Billed	Measured
Rate Category/Tariff	Billing Period		\$	KWH	KW	KW
PS Secondary	2010/01	\$	1,365.12	22,680	49.2	49.2
PS Secondary	2010/02	\$	1,523.47	23,480	49.2	49.2
PS Secondary	2010/03	\$	1,056.16	11,320	49.2	49.2
PS Secondary	2010/04	\$	1,412.14	27,120	49.2	49.2
PS Secondary	2010/05	\$	1,896.32	23,120	104.8	104.8
PS Secondary	2010/06	\$	1,680.83	29,680	50.1	50.1
PS Secondary	2010/07	\$	1,713.92	28,920	52.8	52.8
PS Secondary	2010/08	\$	1,907.68	28,200	53.2	53.2
PS Secondary	2010/09	\$	1,973.12	30,480	52.4	52.0
PS Secondary	2010/10	\$	1,533.63	24,920	52.4	50.2
PS Secondary	2010/11	\$	1,455.97	21,640	52.4	47.0
PS Secondary	2010/12	\$	1,452.13	23,640	52.4	41.8
PS Secondary	2011/01	\$	1,379.30	21,400	52.4	38.4
PS Secondary	2011/02	\$	1,344.37	18,760	52.4	39.2
PS Secondary	2011/03	\$	1,367.44	21,280	52.4	38.4
PS Secondary	2011/04	\$	1,390.08	21,040	52.4	42.1
PS Secondary	2011/05	\$	1,522.33	22,480	50.0	46.9
PS Secondary	2011/06	\$	1,721.43	26,560	51.7	51.7
PS Secondary	2011/07	\$	1,716.45	26,840	50.0	49.2
PS Secondary	2011/08	\$	1,759.33	28,240	51.5	51.5
PS Secondary	2011/09	\$	1,900.48	30,600	51.9	51.9
PS Secondary	2011/10	\$	1,503.25	24,120	50.0	48.8
PS Secondary	2011/11	\$	1,369.06	20,400	50.0	46.4
PS Secondary	2011/12	\$	1,322.80	21,200	50.0	38.8
PS Secondary	2012/01	\$	1,387.27	21,560	50.0	37.0
PS Secondary	2012/02	\$	1,320.07	19,920	50.0	38.4
PS Secondary	2012/03	\$	1,355.04	19,640	50.0	39.6
PS Secondary	2012/04	\$	1,429.05	21,280	50.0	45.7
PS Secondary	2012/05	\$	1,640.18	24,160	50.0	46.4
PS Secondary	2012/06	\$	1,696.15	25,280	50.0	48.8
PS Secondary	2012/07	\$	1,988.45	30,800	51.2	51.2
PS Secondary	2012/08	\$	1,816.03	27,680	53.2	53.2
PS Secondary	2012/09	\$	1,785.96	28,240	50.0	49.4
PS Secondary	2012/10	\$	1,545.74	24,840	50.0	48.9
PS Secondary	2012/11	\$	1,433.20	20,920	50.0	42.4
PS Secondary	2012/12	\$	1,368.54	20,120	50.0	39.1
PS Secondary	2013/01	\$	1,430.82	22,000	50.0	40.0
PS Secondary	2013/02	\$	1,414.04	19,560	50.0	38.7
PS Secondary	2013/03	\$	1,315.83	19,440	50.0	37.5
PS Secondary	2013/04	\$	1,459.68	20,040	50.0	41.0

		l	Revenue Amount	Total Energy	Demand Billed	Demand Measured
Rate Category/Tariff	Billing Period	\$		KWH	KW	KW
PS Secondary	2013/05	\$	1,756.59	24,400	50.0	45.3
PS Secondary	2013/06	\$	1,911.15	27,000	50.0	48.9
PS Secondary	2013/07	\$	2,031.30	29,520	50.0	50.0
PS Secondary	2013/08	\$	1,852.21	27,160	50.2	50.2
PS Secondary	2013/09	\$	1,867.34	27,640	50.3	50.3
PS Secondary	2013/10	\$	1,734.35	27,760	50.0	48.9
PS Secondary	2013/11	\$	1,479.88	20,680	50.0	41.1
PS Secondary	2013/12	\$	1,462.59	20,920	50.0	41.1
PS Secondary	2014/01	\$	1,585.12	22,600	50.0	38.6
PS Secondary	2014/02	\$	1,556.23	20,600	50.0	39.0
PS Secondary	2014/03	\$	1,571.39	20,200	50.0	38.6
PS Secondary	2014/04	\$	1,526.68	19,360	50.0	38.4
PS Secondary	2014/05	\$	1,780.47	21,840	50.0	43.8
PS Secondary	2014/06	\$	2,078.10	27,800	50.0	46.6
PS Secondary	2014/07	\$	2,017.58	27,800	50.0	48.0
PS Secondary	2014/08	\$	1,773.14	23,720	50.0	47.0
PS Secondary	2014/09	\$	2,017.18	29,800	50.0	46.3
PS Secondary	2014/10	\$	1,611.46	21,800	50.0	45.3
PS Secondary	2014/11	\$	1,566.66	20,960	50.0	40.3
PS Secondary	2014/12	\$	1,526.33	21,000	50.0	40.0
PS Secondary	2015/01	\$	1,541.16	19,280	50.0	37.7
PS Secondary	2015/02	\$	1,571.41	19,880	50.0	37.1
PS Secondary	2015/03	\$	1,515.23	19,080	50.0	37.5
GS Three Phase	2015/04	\$	1,877.30	18,600	0	40.1
GS Three Phase	2015/05	\$	2,019.37	20,280	0	43.3
GS Three Phase	2015/06	\$	2,566.88	25,200	0	44.3
GS Three Phase	2015/07	\$	2,614.05	25,600	0	45.0
GS Three Phase	2015/08	\$	2,695.50	25,800	0	49.2
GS Three Phase	2015/09	\$	2,892.65	27,920	0	48.6
GS Three Phase	2015/10	\$	2,247.23	21,400	0	43.1
GS Three Phase	2015/11	\$	2,040.00	19,560	0	39.8
GS Three Phase	2015/12	\$	2,102.73	20,640	0	38.1
GS Three Phase	2016/01	\$	2,110.88	20,440	0	39.6
GS Three Phase	2016/02	\$	1,885.44	17,240	0	38.6
GS Three Phase	2016/03	\$	2,063.01	18,280	0	38.6
GS Three Phase	2016/04	\$	1,946.33	18,440	0	42.5
GS Three Phase	2016/05	\$	2,310.43	22,200	0	41.0
GS Three Phase	2016/06	\$	2,311.32	21,880	0	41.6
GS Three Phase	2016/07	\$	2,609.52	24,880	0	45.3
GS Three Phase	2016/08	\$	2,996.80	28,080	0	45.0
GS Three Phase	2016/09	\$	2,528.46	23,560	0	45.5
GS Three Phase	2016/10	\$	2,177.59	20,600	0	41.9

		]	Revenue Amount	Total Energy	Demand Billed	Demand Measured
Rate Category/Tariff	Billing Period		\$	KWH	KW	KW
GS Three Phase	2016/11	\$	2,225.51	21,200	0	43.8
GS Three Phase	2016/12	\$	1,887.13	17,720	0	38.5
GS Three Phase	2017/01	\$	1,916.23	18,200	0	35.6
GS Three Phase	2017/02	\$	1,775.88	16,400	0	36.6