

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

APPLICATION OF KENTUCKY-)	
AMERICAN WATER COMPANY TO)	CASE NO. 2021-00090
AMEND TARIFF TO)	
REVISE QUALIFIED INFRASTRUCTURE)	
PROGRAM CHARGE)	

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF KURT A. STAFFORD

Filed: March 26, 2021

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1 I. INTRODUCTION

2 Q. Please state your name, position, and business address.

3 A. My name is Kurt A. Stafford. I am the Director of Engineering for American Water Works
4 Company, Inc.'s Southeast Division which includes Kentucky-American Water Company,
5 Inc. ("KAW" or "the Company"). My business address is 2300 Richmond Road,
6 Lexington, Kentucky 40502.

7 Q. Have you previously filed testimony at the Kentucky Public Service Commission
8 ("Commission")?

9 A. Yes. I filed testimony before the Kentucky Public Service Commission in Case No 2020-
10 00027. I have also filed testimony in multiple proceedings before the Tennessee Public
11 Utility Commission ("TPUC").

12 Q. Please state your educational and professional background.

13 A. I received a B.S. degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Tennessee in
14 Knoxville, Tennessee in 2000. I have also completed a Masters of Urban and Regional
15 Planning from the University of Tennessee in 2004 as well as a Masters of Business
16 Administration from Tennessee Tech University in Cookeville, Tennessee in 2012. I am a
17 registered Professional Engineer in the State of Tennessee and the Commonwealth of
18 Virginia.

19 I have been employed in my current role since September 2019. Prior to that, I
20 served as Engineering Manager for Tennessee-American Water Company from April 2016
21 to September 2019. I began my career as a Consulting Engineer in the utility and
22 environmental remediation fields working for engineering firms in Knoxville, Tennessee
23 and Lexington, Kentucky. In June 2004, I accepted a role as a Staff Engineer at the Virginia
24 Department of Environmental Quality in Richmond, Virginia. In January 2007, I began

1 working for the Knoxville Utilities Board (“KUB”) as a Project Engineer managing
2 wastewater construction projects related to KUB’s \$650 million Wastewater Consent
3 Decree Program. In 2010, I was promoted to Team Leader at KUB where I managed an
4 engineering team working on construction projects for KUB’s Wastewater Consent Decree
5 Program. In 2012, I was assigned as Team Leader for an engineering team who managed
6 construction and planning projects for KUB’s water distribution system. Additionally, I
7 served as a certified Level II Erosion Control Inspector responsible for managing erosion
8 control inspections and ensuring construction projects for all four of KUB’s utilities (gas,
9 water, wastewater and electric) conformed to local, state and federal requirements. I also
10 served as the main point of contact for both Water and Wastewater Engineering for new
11 service requests and projects. I am an active member of the American Water Works
12 Association (“AWWA”).

13 **Q. What is the purpose of your direct testimony?**

14 A. The purpose of my testimony is to describe the planned investment for the Qualified
15 Infrastructure Program Rider (“QIP Rider”) approved by this Commission in KAW’s last
16 rate case (Case No. 2018-00358). I will describe the projects KAW plans to complete that
17 are eligible for recovery under the QIP Rider. This is the second QIP filing so it is for QIP
18 Year 2. Projects for QIP Rider Year 1 were described in Case No. 2020-00027.

19 **II. QIP ELIGIBLE UTILITY PLANT**

20 **Q. Please define the categories for QIP Eligible Utility Plant.**

21 A. QIP eligible utility plant includes Distribution Infrastructure and Water Treatment
22 Infrastructure. They are both defined terms in KAW’s tariff on file with the Commission
23 at Sheet No. 48 of the tariff.

24 **Q. Please describe eligible Distribution Infrastructure.**

1 A. Eligible distribution infrastructure includes distribution and transmission system structures
2 and improvements, mains and valves installed as replacements for existing facilities;
3 hydrants, distribution tanks; services, meters and meter installations; power generation and
4 pumping equipment installed as replacements for existing facilities; and unreimbursed
5 funds related to capital projects to relocate facilities required by governmental
6 infrastructure projects.

7 **Q. Please describe eligible Water Treatment Infrastructure.**

8 A. Eligible water treatment infrastructure includes source of supply and water treatment
9 structures, pipe and equipment including sampling equipment, SCADA equipment, and
10 power generation and pumping equipment installed as replacements for existing facilities.

11 **Q. Are projects encompassing all of the categories of QIP eligible Utility Plant included**
12 **in this filing?**

13 A. No.

14 **Q. Why are certain projects not included?**

15 A. The Public Service Commission's Order in Case No. 2020-00027 states that only projects
16 that "are reasonably related or incidental to replacing aging mains" should be included in
17 QIP Rider filings. Therefore, this filing follows those recommendations.

18 **Q. Can you elaborate on what KAW projects were proposed in Case No. 2020-00027 or**
19 **QIP Year 1 and what was approved?**

20 A. Yes. In Case No. 2020-00027 or QIP Rider Year 1, KAW submitted projects that matched
21 the sample Strategic Capital Expenditures Plan ("SCEP") for the QIP Rider. This sample
22 QIP Rider SCEP was provided during discovery in KAW's last rate case (Case No. 2018-
23 00358). This was provided as a response to AG 1-59 (see attached Exhibit 1). The sample

1 SCEP in Exhibit 1 is based on calendar year spend whereas the QIP Rider year runs from
2 July 1st to June 30th. So in the sample QIP Rider SCEP, KAW proposed to spend
3 approximately \$14.3 million during QIP Rider Year 1. This total includes the \$5.3 million
4 proposed to be spent in 2020 (after the end of the forecasted test period in the rate case
5 which was June 30, 2020) and half of the proposed 2021 spend or approximately \$9 million
6 which would occur between January 1st and June 30th of 2021. In Case No. 2020-00027,
7 KAW submitted for approximately \$13.2 million in additions in the QIP Rider SCEP (see
8 Exhibit 2).

9 The Public Service Commission's Order in Case No. 2020-00027 approved Budget
10 Lines B and C from Exhibit 2 which totaled \$8.3 million in additions.

11 **Q. How have these recommendations impacted the selection of projects included in this**
12 **filing?**

13 A. Based on the Discussions and Findings from the Order in Case No. 2020-00027 and
14 feedback received from the Commission at the May 12, 2020 Formal Hearing, KAW is
15 placing a stronger emphasis on the replacement of aging mains in this filing. As presented
16 in the Direct Testimony of Mr. Brent O'Neill, P.E. in Case No. 2018-00358, KAW initially
17 chose a 25-year replacement cycle for galvanized and cast iron mains. This replacement
18 cycle was chosen as a component of a broader program to replacing aging water
19 infrastructure as described in Case No 2018-00358. However, given the Commission's
20 emphasis on the replacement of aging mains, KAW has decided to shift from a 25 to a 20-
21 year replacement cycle.

22 III. CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

23 **Q. Please describe KAW's Capital Investment Plan.**

1 A. The Company's Capital Investment Plan includes four categories of Recurring Projects
2 ("RP"). These projects are referred to as recurring because they include a defined type of
3 work which occurs every year. A copy of the QIP Rider Year 2 SCEP is attached to my
4 testimony as Exhibit 3.

5 **Q. How is the Capital Investment Plan developed?**

6 A. Capital planning needs are addressed in both the short term (one year) and longer term (five
7 years). Projects are prioritized using objective criteria that validate the need for a project
8 and assess the risk of not performing the project. A key component of this planning
9 technique is that it is flexible and can be adjusted when required to address new needs,
10 such as unplanned equipment failures, large or sudden growth of a service area, or new
11 regulatory requirements. KAW's Engineering Department develops a proposed capital
12 budget with input from Operations Supervisors and Project Managers and then shares the
13 plan with the KAW President and the KAW Vice President of Operations for their review
14 and approval. This process is the basis for the capital expenditures reflected in the
15 Company's Investment Plan.

16 **Q. Please describe the Recurring Projects that are included within the Company's**
17 **Capital Investment Plan as it relates to the QIP.**

18 A. The Recurring Projects that are included within the Company's Capital Investment Plan
19 and for which KAW seeks inclusion in the QIP Rider are pipe replacement projects for
20 replacement of mains, unscheduled mains, hydrants, valves and service lines.

21 **Q. Please describe the factors used in the preparation of the Recurring Projects that are**
22 **included within the Company's Capital Investment Plan.**

1 A. KAW uses engineering criteria based on accepted engineering standards and practices to
2 determine the amount of work needed on the distribution system or the treatment facilities
3 that provide adequate capacity and appropriate levels of reliability. The identified work
4 will enable KAW to provide safe, adequate and reliable service to its Customers to meet
5 their domestic, commercial and industrial needs; provide flows adequate for fire protection;
6 and satisfy all regulatory and safety requirements. The criteria for evaluating the need for
7 the recurring projects are engineering requirements; consideration of national, state and
8 local trends; environmental impact evaluations; and water resource management. The
9 criteria are developed from regulations, professional standards and KAW engineering
10 policies and procedures.

11 KAW utilizes historical and forecasted data to develop the program costs based on
12 the determined level of work for each RP line.

13 **Q. In developing its Capital Investment Plan, does the Company consider customer
14 impact in addition to customer benefit?**

15 A. Yes. The Capital Investment Plan considers historical spending as well as proposed
16 improvements as documented through the Comprehensive Planning Study (“CPS”) and
17 knowledge of other current system needs. During the planning process, projects are
18 strategically staggered over a five-year period to balance spending and ensure KAW
19 continues to provide safe, adequate and reliable service to its Customers. Projects are
20 chosen and scheduled in a prudent manner in order to balance the critical need for replacing
21 aging infrastructure with system safety and reliability as well as Customer impact.

22 **Q. Can you describe how the Capital Investment Plan is monitored during the year?**

1 A. Since 2003, the entire American Water system has used a process for the development and
2 review of capital expenditures that has incorporated industry best practices. KAW, like its
3 sister companies, has benefitted from that process. The process includes a regional Capital
4 Investment Management Committee (“CIMC”) to ensure capital investment plans meet the
5 strategic intent of the business. In turn, this ensures that capital investment plans are
6 integrated with operating expense plans and provides more effective controls on budgets
7 and individual capital projects.

8 The CIMC includes the KAW President, Vice President of Operations, Engineering
9 Project Managers, Engineering Director, Chief Financial Officer, and Capital Coordinator.
10 The CIMC meets monthly. The CIMC receives capital expenditure plans from project
11 managers and approves them as required by the process. Once budgets are approved, the
12 CIMC meets monthly to review capital expenditures compared to budgeted levels.
13 Discussions are held on variances to budgets that include the reason for the variance and
14 suggestions to bring the budget lines back in line with the approved budget.

15 If changes in the budgets are required due to changes in priorities or unexpected
16 expenditures, then the CIMC reviews the request for changes and approves the movement
17 of available capital from other budget lines to offset the changes in the capital spend. All
18 projects, including normal recurring items, have an identified project manager responsible
19 for processing the stages of the project. The focus of the CIMC, along with the monthly
20 meetings, has allowed KAW to be more flexible with changes that inevitably occur during
21 the course of implementation of projects while providing oversight on capital expenditures.

22 **IV. QUALIFIED INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM**

23 **Q. What are the budget lines that are included under Recurring Projects within the**
24 **Qualified Infrastructure Program?**

- 1 A. The budget lines that will be included under Recurring Projects in the QIP Year 2 will be:
- 2 1) Line B – QIP Mains Replaced/Restored
 - 3 2) Line C - Mains Unscheduled
 - 4 3) Line F – Hydrants and Valves Replaced
 - 5 4) Line H – Services Replaced

6 These budget lines represent investment to replace aging infrastructure that is non-revenue
7 producing. This means infrastructure that does not produce additional revenue (no new
8 customers). Examples of infrastructure that would produce additional revenue are main
9 extensions for new development and new services or new meters for new customers.

10 **Q. What work is associated with Budget Line B - QIP Mains Replaced/Restored?**

11 A. This investment plan line includes the scheduled replacement, renewal or improvement of
12 existing water mains, including valves and other appurtenances that are necessary to
13 perform the work. Work under this line is the planned and scheduled proactive replacement
14 of water main that has been determined to reach its useful life or is causing service
15 problems to the adjacent area serviced by the main. Water main replaced under this line
16 item will result in a stronger and more reliable water distribution system. By replacing
17 aging water main infrastructure on an accelerated basis and on a proactive rather than
18 reactive basis, the distribution system will provide direct Customer benefits in the form of
19 improved and sustained water quality, improved fire protection, fewer service disruptions
20 and lower operating and maintenance costs over time.

21 KAW plans to spend approximately \$19,700,000 to replace various size water
22 mains as part of twenty projects during the QIP forecast period. KAW will replace
23 approximately 78,800 feet or 14.9 miles of main during the period. These projects are not

1 only important in addressing the aging infrastructure needs of the community, but also
2 allow the Company to take a leadership role in reducing its carbon footprint. By replacing
3 infrastructure that is leaking or has a high potential for failure, the Company is able to
4 reduce the amount of water that is produced and reduce the amount of electricity that we
5 use. The overall result is a reduction in the amount of fossil fuel generation required for
6 the Company's facilities.

7 **Q. What are the proposed projects that are included with Budget Line B - QIP Mains**
8 **Replaced/Restored?**

9 A. KAW currently has included the following twenty projects as part of the scheduled work
10 associated with Budget Line B in the Lexington, Kentucky area:

11
12 **1. Fairway – Phase 1**

13 Replace approximately 3,100 LF of 2 and 6-inch cast iron with 4 and 8-inch
14 ductile iron pipe on Clayton Avenue, Courtney Avenue and Appletree Lane
15 (see Map A attached to the Application).
16

17 **2. Wyatt Avenue**

18 Replace 6,150 LF of 2, 6 and 8-inch cast iron with 8-inch ductile iron on Wyatt
19 Parkway, Lindy Lane, Appletree Lane (see Map B attached to the
20 Application).
21

22 **3. Bluegrass/Highlawn**

23 Replace approximately 2,500 LF of 2, 4 and 6-inch cast iron with 8-inch
24 ductile iron pipe on Bluegrass Avenue and Highlawn Avenue (see Map C
25 attached to the Application).
26

27 **4. Codell Drive**

28 Replace approximately 5,250 LF of 2, 6, and 8-inch cast iron and asbestos
29 cement with 4 and 8-inch ductile iron on Codell Drive, Mirahill Drive and
30 Mulberry Drive (see Map D attached to the Application).
31

32 **5. N Ashland/Aurora**

1 Replace approximately 4,000 LF of 4 and 6-inch cast iron with 4 and 8-inch
2 ductile iron pipe on Aurora Avenue, North Ashland Avenue and Memory (see
3 Map E attached to the Application).
4

5 **6. National**

6 Replace approximately of 3,500 LF of 2 and 6-inch cast iron with 8-inch
7 ductile iron on National Avenue, Richmond Avenue and Given Avenue (see
8 Map F attached to the Application).
9

10 **7. Whitney/Ash**

11 Replace 6,600 LF of 2, 6, and 8-inch cast iron with 8-inch ductile iron on
12 Whitney Avenue, Michigan Street, Ash Street and Oak Street (see Map G
13 attached to the Application).
14

15 **8. Clay's Mill Road – Phase 2**

16 Replace approximately 6,300 LF of 2 and 6-inch cast iron with 8-inch ductile
17 iron pipe on Clay's Mill Road, Blue Ash Drive and McCubbing Drive (see
18 Map H attached to the Application).
19

20 **9. Montclair Drive**

21 Replace approximately 2,200 LF of 6-inch cast iron with 8-inch ductile iron
22 on Montclair Drive (see Map I attached to the Application).
23

24 **10. Summit/Kastle**

25 Replace 2,900 LF of 6-inch cast iron with 8-inch ductile iron on Summit
26 Drive, Eldemere Road and Scoville Road (see Map J attached to the
27 Application).
28

29 **11. Valley Farm**

30 Replace approximately 5,400 LF of 2, 6 and 8-inch cast iron with 4 and 8-inch
31 ductile iron pipe on Valley Farm Drive, Chris Drive and Costigan Drive (see
32 Map K attached to the Application).
33

34 **12. Colchester/Barksdale**

35 Replace approximately 3,700 LF of 2, 6 and 8-inch cast iron with 4 and 8-inch
36 ductile iron on Barksdale Drive and Colchester Drive (see Map L attached to
37 the Application).
38

39 **13. Campbell Lane**

40 Replace 1,100 LF of 2-inch cast iron with 8-inch ductile iron on Campbell
41 Lane (see Map M attached to the Application).
42

43 **14. Westgate/Hamilton Park**

1 Replace approximately 3,600 LF of 2, 4 and 6-inch cast iron with 8-inch
2 ductile iron pipe on Westgate Drive, Hamilton Park and Leisure Lane (see
3 Map N attached to the Application).
4

5 **15. Lancelot**

6 Replace approximately 2,500 LF of 2, 6 and 8-inch cast iron with 4 and 8-inch
7 ductile iron on Lancelot Lane, King Arthur Drive and King Arthur Court (see
8 Map O attached to the Application).
9

10 **16. Kilrush/Caywood**

11 Replace 6,250 LF of 2 and 8-inch cast iron with 4 and 8-inch ductile iron on
12 Kelsey Drive, Kilrush Drive and Caywood Drive (see Map P attached to the
13 Application).
14

15 **17. Merrimac/Fogo/Crewe**

16 Replace approximately 3,450 LF of 2 and 8-inch cast iron with 4 and 8-inch
17 ductile iron pipe on Merrimac Drive, Fogo Court and Crewe Court (see Map
18 Q attached to the Application).
19

20 **18. Tisdale/Fraserdale**

21 Replace approximately 5,300 LF of 2, 6 and 8-inch cast iron with 4 and 8-inch
22 ductile iron on Tisdale Drive and Fraserdale Drive (see Map R attached to the
23 Application).
24

25 **19. Montavesta Road**

26 Replace 4,350 LF of 2, 6 and 8-inch cast iron with 4 and 8-inch ductile iron on
27 Montavesta Road and Old Crow Court (see Map S attached to the
28 Application).
29

30 **20. Various Shortline Cast Iron Main Replacements**

31 Replace 650 LF of cast iron with 4 and 8-inch ductile iron through various
32 small projects performed by KAW crews (there is no map for this item).
33

34
35 **Q. Why is the majority of the main being replaced cast iron and galvanized?**

36 **A.** The Company analyzed main break history from January 2012 to December 2016. During
37 this period, the Company experienced 837 main breaks, averaging about 167 breaks per
38 year. Review of the reported breaks from January 2012 to December 2016 indicated that
39 main breaks on cast iron main represented 60% of all breaks. Since cast iron main (lined

1 and unlined) material only represents 15.9% of the total inventory of mains in the ground,
2 the break rate on this type of material is significantly higher than the other material in the
3 system. The break rate per mile of main shows that cast iron main had a break rate of 1.1
4 breaks per mile of main compared to ductile iron, which only saw a break rate of 0.04
5 breaks per mile of main from January 2012 to December 2016.

6 **Q. What impacts are expected from additional Line B spending in the forecast period?**

7 A. It is anticipated that removing cast iron and galvanized mains from the distribution system
8 will help to reduce the number of water main breaks. Given the disproportionate amount
9 of breaks caused by these two pipe materials, removing galvanized and cast irons mains
10 will have the biggest impact on the number of main breaks and help ensure the reliability
11 of water service to KAW Customers.

12 **Q. What work is associated with Budget Line C - Mains Unscheduled?**

13 A. This investment plan item includes the unscheduled replacement or restoration of existing
14 water mains, including valves and other appurtenances that are necessary to perform the
15 work. The work associated with the Line C is similar to that of Mains Replaced under Line
16 B and addresses water mains that have started to experience chronic issues. However,
17 unlike the Mains Replaced through Line B, the work associated in Line C is a result of an
18 unexpected failure of the main or valve that causes impact to the Customer and requires
19 immediate work to correct the failure. By the nature of the work being a reaction to an
20 unexpected event, the work associate in Line C cannot be planned and scheduled, thus
21 KAW considers this work as unscheduled. The majority of work associated with Line C
22 is water mains that have experienced an unscheduled break or failure and the Company has
23 determined that the replacement of a section of the main will allow the service life of the

1 main to be extended rather than just repairing the failure with a temporary clamp and
2 replacing the main through Lines B.

3 KAW estimates spending approximately \$981,000 to replace various size water
4 mains during unscheduled events. As the Company replaces sections of main, the existing
5 main will be more stable and the life of the main will be extended, which will allow for a
6 more concentrated effort for main replacements on mains that have a larger history of
7 breaks.

8 **Q. What work is associated with Budget Line F – Hydrants and Valves Replaced?**

9 A. This line item includes the replacement of leaking, failed or obsolete hydrants, including
10 hydrant assemblies and valves that are Company funded. Through the replacement of
11 hydrants and valves that have been determined to not function properly through ongoing
12 inspections allows KAW to maintain public safety and ensure the distribution system is
13 able to provide adequate and reliable service to Customers.

14 KAW plans to spend approximately \$800,000 to replace hydrants and valves. Of
15 this amount, KAW plans to spend a majority on replacing 37 damaged, leaking or broken
16 valves that have been identified during valve inspections. The estimate to replace these
17 valves is \$674,000. Within this line, KAW also expects to replace 23 hydrants that have
18 been found during inspections to be damaged, leaking or in need of extensive repair. The
19 estimate to replace these hydrants is \$126,000.

20 **Q. How is work related to Budget Line F – Hydrants and Valves associated with the**
21 **replacement of aging mains?**

22 A. Hydrants and valves replaced through Line F have reached the end of their useful life.
23 These valves and hydrants are typically located on aging mains, primarily cast iron,

1 galvanized and asbestos cement. When these valves and hydrants are replaced, sections of
2 aging mains are removed as part of the replacement work. For example, when a leaking or
3 broke valve is replaced, sections of main on both side of the valve are also replaced with
4 new main and reconnected to existing pipe. This process not only provides a new valve
5 which can control flow and improved reliability, but it also replaces aging water main.
6 This is similar to what would occur during the replacement of on a leaking valve under
7 Budget Line C – Unscheduled Mains. However, valve replacement under Budget Line F
8 would occur on a scheduled basis rather than reactive or unscheduled basis like it would
9 occur under Budget Line C.

10 **Q. What work is associated with Budget Line H – Services Lines Replaced?**

11 A. This investment plan item includes the replacement of water services or the small diameter
12 pipe that connects the Customer to the Company’s distribution main. The work includes
13 the replacement of the water services between the Company’s distribution main and the
14 Customer’s property line, including the replacement of corporation stops, or shut-off
15 valves. The replacement of services that are leaking, causing a reduction in water service
16 or concerns with water quality are included in the work performed within this spending
17 line. By replacing these services, the Company provides better service to Customers.

18 KAW plans to spend approximately \$530,000 to replace services and laterals in the
19 forecast period. KAW will replace approximately 242 services.

20 **Q. How is work related to Line H – Services Replaced associated with the replacement**
21 **of aging mains?**

22 A. Services which are being replaced under Budget Line H are typically attached to aging
23 main such as cast iron, galvanized and asbestos cement. The age of the service line

1 typically corresponds to the water main installation date. By replacing these aging services
2 with new pipe, the potential for leakage, failure and further customer service interruptions
3 are greatly reduced. Both aging mains and service lines are exposed to the same modes of
4 failure. As they reach the end of their service life, the likelihood of failure increase as does
5 the probability of leakage which contributes to unaccounted-for water.

6 7 **IV. CALCULATION OF QIP PERCENTAGE**

8 **Q. What witness is responsible for the calculation of the QIP Rider amount that results**
9 **from these infrastructure improvements?**

10 A. KAW witness Elaine Chambers covers the calculation of the requested QIP Rider amount
11 in her direct testimony.

12 **V. CONCLUSION**

13 **Q. What is your recommendation for the Commission?**

14 A. I recommend that the Commission approve this petition for a QIP Rider amount as filed.

15 **Q. Does this conclude your testimony?**

16 A. Yes, it does.

**KENTUCKY-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY
CASE NO. 2018-00358
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S FIRST REQUEST FOR INFORMATION**

Witness: Brent E. O'Neill

- 59.** Provide all projects that KAWC will include in its proposed QIP over the next 5 years. Include the cost of each project and the purpose of each project, i.e., pipe replacement, pumping station replacement, treatment plant replacement, etc.

Response:

Please see attached.

QIP STRATEGIC CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PLAN - 5 YEAR PROGRAM UPDATED

Business Unit Kentucky
 Description KY QIP BP 2020-2024 SCEP
 First Year of Plan 2020*

*2020 QIP Spending occurs following Future Test Year ending June 2020

Business Unit	Project ID	Project Title	Project Purpose	5-Year Total	Anticipated In Service Date	2020*	2021	2022	2023	2024
						Total	Total	Total 2022	Total 2023	Total 2024
RECURRING PROJECTS										
Kentucky	B	Mains - Replaced / Restored	Main Replacements other than Cast Iron/ Galvanized Main	8,750,000		750,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Kentucky	B2	QIP - Mains - Replaced / Restored	Replacement of Cast Iron/ Galvanized Main	46,250,000		2,250,000	8,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Kentucky	C	Mains - Unscheduled	Main Replacements	4,050,000		450,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
Kentucky	D	Mains - Relocated	Main Replacement caused by relocations	1,825,025		200,025	387,500	387,500	400,000	450,000
Kentucky	F	Hydrants, Valves, and Manholes - Replaced	Hydrant, Valves Replacement	2,272,320		249,480	501,960	504,960	507,960	507,960
Kentucky	H	Services and Laterals - Replaced	Service Line Replacements	2,396,250		266,250	532,500	532,500	532,500	532,500
Kentucky	J	Meters - Replaced	Meter Replacements	5,008,475		571,350	1,220,475	1,010,150	1,106,500	1,100,000
Kentucky	L	SCADA Equipment and Systems	Control System Replacements/ Redundancies	1,746,500		166,500	320,000	360,000	450,000	450,000
Kentucky	M	Security Equipment and Systems	Security System Redundancies/ Replacements	607,000		65,000	167,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Kentucky	Q	Process Plant Facilities and Equipment	Water Treatment Equipment Replacements	3,375,000		375,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
Total Recuring Projects						5,343,605	14,779,435	18,570,110	18,771,960	18,815,460
INVESTMENT PROJECTS										
Kentucky	I12-020080	KRS1 Pump 10 and 11 Replacements	High Service Pump Replacement	2,250,270	9/30/2021	-	2,250,270	-	-	-
Kentucky	I12-020081	KRS1 Pump 14 Replacement	High Service Pump Replacement	1,500,000	6/30/2022	-	-	1,500,000	-	-
Kentucky	I12-020095	Mercer Road Booster Station	Pump Station Replacement	1,000,000	5/30/2021	-	1,000,000	-	-	-
Kentucky	I12-020096	Mt Horeb Booster Station	Pump Station Replacement	750,000	5/30/2023	-	-	-	750,000	-
Kentucky	I12-020097	Hall Booster Station	Pump Station Replacement	750,000	5/30/2022	-	-	750,000	-	-
Total Investment Projects						-	3,250,270	2,250,000	750,000	-
TOTAL QIP INVESTMENT						5,343,605	18,029,705	20,820,110	19,521,960	18,815,460

Cost of Removal						Total 2020	Total 2021	Total 2022	Total 2023	Total 2024	Total
Business Unit	Business Unit No.	Project Title									
Kentucky	B	Mains - Replaced / Restored				300,000	600,000	769,995	769,995	769,995	3,209,985
Kentucky	C	Mains - Unscheduled				99,000	198,000	198,000	198,000	198,000	891,000
Kentucky	D	Mains - Relocated				20,003	38,750	38,750	40,000	40,000	177,503
Kentucky	F	Hydrants, Valves, and Manholes - Replaced				77,339	155,608	156,538	157,468	157,468	704,419
Kentucky	H	Services and Laterals - Replaced				82,538	165,075	165,075	165,075	165,075	742,838
Kentucky	J	Meters - Replaced				74,276	158,662	131,320	143,845	143,845	651,947

Exhibit 1
Strategic Capital Expenditures Plan (SCEP)

		2020						2021						Totals
Recurring Project (RP)	In-service Date	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Totals
B - Mains - Replaced/Restored		\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$700,000	\$600,000	\$500,000	\$7,400,000
C - Mains - Unscheduled		\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$85,000	\$85,000	\$80,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$900,000
D - Mains - Relocated		\$38,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$500,000
F - Valves, Hydrants and Manholes - Replaced		\$38,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$500,000
H - Services and Laterals - Replaced		\$40,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$40,000	\$530,000
J - Meters - Replaced		\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,200,000
L - SCADA Equipment and Systems		\$27,000	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$28,000	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$325,000
M - Security Equipment and Systems		\$10,800	\$10,800	\$10,800	\$10,800	\$10,800	\$11,200	\$10,800	\$10,800	\$10,800	\$10,800	\$10,800	\$10,800	\$130,000
Q - Process Plant Facilities and Equipment		\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$750,000
RP Totals		\$786,300	\$799,300	\$799,300	\$999,300	\$1,009,300	\$1,210,700	\$1,214,300	\$1,214,300	\$1,209,300	\$1,099,300	\$999,300	\$894,300	\$12,235,000
Investment Project (IP)														
Cox Street Booster Pump Station	5/31/2021	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$200,000	\$55,000	\$1,000,000
IP Totals		\$20,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$200,000	\$55,000	\$1,000,000
Total Additions		\$806,300	\$824,300	\$799,300	\$999,300	\$1,009,300	\$1,210,700	\$1,214,300	\$1,214,300	\$1,559,300	\$1,449,300	\$1,199,300	\$949,300	\$13,235,000
		2020						2021						Totals
Removals		July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Totals
B - Mains - Replaced/Restored		\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$35,000	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$370,000
C - Mains - Unscheduled		\$15,400	\$15,400	\$15,400	\$15,400	\$17,600	\$17,600	\$18,700	\$18,700	\$17,600	\$15,400	\$15,400	\$15,400	\$198,000
D - Mains - Relocated		\$3,800	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$50,000
F - Valves, Hydrants and Manholes - Replaced		\$11,780	\$13,020	\$13,020	\$13,020	\$13,020	\$13,020	\$13,020	\$13,020	\$13,020	\$13,020	\$13,020	\$13,020	\$155,000
H - Services and Laterals - Replaced		\$12,400	\$13,950	\$13,950	\$13,950	\$13,950	\$13,950	\$13,950	\$13,950	\$13,950	\$13,950	\$13,950	\$12,400	\$164,300
J - Meters - Replaced		\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$156,000
L - SCADA Equipment and Systems														
M - Security Equipment and Systems														
Q - Process Plant Facilities and Equipment		\$6,250	\$6,250	\$6,250	\$6,250	\$6,250	\$6,250	\$6,250	\$6,250	\$6,250	\$6,250	\$6,250	\$6,250	\$75,000
Cox Street Booster Pump Station												\$75,000		\$75,000
Total Removals		\$82,630	\$85,820	\$85,820	\$95,820	\$98,020	\$108,020	\$109,120	\$109,120	\$108,020	\$100,820	\$170,820	\$89,270	\$1,243,300

**Exhibit 3
Strategic Capital Expenditures Plan (SCEP)**

Recurring Project (RP)	In-service Date	2021						2022						Totals
		July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
B - Mains - Replaced/Restored		\$1,410,000	\$1,910,000	\$1,910,000	\$1,910,000	\$1,960,000	\$1,960,000	\$1,960,000	\$1,960,000	\$1,960,000	\$2,010,000	\$400,000	\$350,000	\$19,700,000
C - Mains - Unscheduled		\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$85,000	\$95,000	\$96,000	\$95,000	\$85,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$981,000
F - Valves, Hydrants - Replaced		\$40,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$60,000	\$800,000
H - Services - Replaced		\$44,163	\$44,167	\$44,167	\$44,167	\$44,167	\$44,167	\$44,167	\$44,167	\$44,167	\$44,167	\$44,167	\$44,167	\$530,000
Total Additions		\$1,569,163	\$2,099,167	\$2,099,167	\$2,099,167	\$2,159,167	\$2,169,167	\$2,170,167	\$2,169,167	\$2,159,167	\$2,199,167	\$589,167	\$529,167	\$22,011,000

Removals	In-service Date	2021						2022						Totals
		July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
B - Mains - Replaced/Restored		\$141,000	\$191,000	\$191,000	\$191,000	\$196,000	\$196,000	\$196,000	\$196,000	\$196,000	\$201,000	\$40,000	\$35,000	\$1,970,000
C - Mains - Unscheduled		\$16,500	\$16,500	\$16,500	\$16,500	\$18,700	\$20,900	\$21,120	\$20,900	\$18,700	\$16,500	\$16,500	\$16,500	\$215,820
F - Valves, Hydrants - Replaced		\$12,400	\$21,700	\$21,700	\$21,700	\$21,700	\$21,700	\$21,700	\$21,700	\$21,700	\$21,700	\$21,700	\$18,600	\$248,000
H - Services - Replaced		\$13,691	\$13,692	\$13,692	\$13,692	\$13,692	\$13,692	\$13,692	\$13,692	\$13,692	\$13,692	\$13,692	\$13,692	\$164,300
Total Removals		\$183,591	\$242,892	\$242,892	\$242,892	\$250,092	\$252,292	\$252,512	\$252,292	\$250,092	\$252,892	\$91,892	\$83,792	\$2,598,120

Removal Rates	
B	0.10
C	0.22
H	0.31
F	0.31