

**COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY**  
**BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

**In the Matter of:**

ELECTRONIC APPLICATION OF NORTHERN KENTUCKY )  
WATER DISTRICT FOR ACCREDITATION AND APPROVAL OF ) **CASE NO. 2026-00068**  
A PROPOSED WATER DISTRICT MANAGEMENT TRAINING )  
PROGRAM )

**APPLICATION**

Northern Kentucky Water District (“NKWD”) and Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC (collectively “Joint Applicants”) jointly apply for an Order from the Public Service Commission (“Commission”) accrediting and approving a proposed water district management training program pursuant to KRS 74.020 and 807 KAR 5:070.

In support of their application, the Joint Applicants state:

1. NKWD is a water district organized pursuant to KRS Chapter 74.
2. NKWD’s mailing address is: 2835 Crescent Springs Road, Erlanger, Kentucky 41018-0640. Its email address for purpose of this application is: [tedge@nkywater.org](mailto:tedge@nkywater.org).
3. NKWD provides retail water service to all or portions of Boone, Campbell, and Kenton Counties, Kentucky and provides wholesale water service to non-affiliated water distribution systems in Boone, Campbell, Kenton and Pendleton Counties, Kentucky.
4. NKWD is not a corporation, limited liability company or partnership. It has no articles of incorporation or partnership agreements.
5. Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC is a Kentucky Limited Liability Company that was organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky on December 28, 2005 and is currently in good standing. It provides legal services to local, regional, national, and international clients.
6. Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC’s mailing address is: 300 West Vine Street, Suite 2100, Lexington, Kentucky 40507-1801. Its email address for purposes of this Application is:

damon.talley@skofirm.com.

7. The Joint Applicants propose to sponsor and conduct a water management training program on April 29, 2026 at NKWD's offices in Erlanger, Kentucky. The program is entitled "Northern Kentucky Water Training 2026." A copy of the proposed agenda is attached to this Application as Exhibit 1.
8. As reflected in Exhibit 1, the proposed training program includes presentations that will enhance the attendees' understanding of relevant legal issues involved in the management, operation, and maintenance of water and wastewater systems and are calculated to enhance and improve the quality of the management, operation and maintenance of the attendees' water and wastewater systems.

These presentations include:

- a. **Recent Developments in Utility Regulation.** This presentation reviews recent developments in public utility law and regulation at the state level. Topics include laws enacted by the 2026 Kentucky General Assembly affecting public utilities, compliance with Commission orders, keeping minutes of board meetings, borrowing money, and Commission investigations. The presenter also examines and discusses recent court and Commission decisions.
- b. **Recent Developments in Utility Law at the Federal Level.** This presentation reviews recent developments in federal law that have or will affect public water utilities. Topics include recent federal court decisions involving Safe Drinking Water Act and Cleaner Water Act as well as, recently enacted or proposed federal legislation regarding public water systems, and recently promulgated administrative regulations, such as the recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's regulations regarding PFAS, along with Lead and Copper.
- c. **Asset Management Planning.** This presentation provides an overview of asset management planning for public water utilities, covering the regulatory framework,

industry best practices, and practical implementation strategies. The presenters will examine federal requirements under America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA), which requires states to encourage public water systems to develop asset management plans, and how asset management planning relates to Kentucky Public Service Commission requirements, including applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity under KRS 278.020 and debt authorization under KRS 278.300. The presentation will walk through the five core components of a sustainable asset management program: asset inventory, levels of service, life-cycle cost analysis, risk assessment and prioritization, and long-term capital replacement planning. The session will also address how a documented asset management plan strengthens rate case filings and applications for financial assistance such as the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The presenters will conclude with a discussion of Northern Kentucky Water District's experiences in developing and implementing its asset management program, including lessons learned in condition assessment, capital improvement planning, and aligning asset management with strategic plan goals.

d. **Kentucky Infrastructure Authority, Programs and Resources for Water Utilities.**

This presentation provides an overview of the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA) and its programs available to public water utilities. Topics include the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), the Fund A Infrastructure Revolving Loan program, and other KIA financing mechanisms for water system construction, improvement, and expansion projects. The presenters will discuss eligibility requirements, the application and review process, loan terms and conditions, and how utilities can position their applications for success. The presentation will also address how KIA program requirements intersect with Public Service Commission approval of debt issuance under

KRS 278.300 and certificates of public convenience and necessity under KRS 278.020.

The session will conclude with practical suggestions for water utilities preparing KIA applications.

- e. **Water Utility Tariffs: Practical Considerations.** A water utility's tariff offers a unique opportunity for the water utility to structure its relationship with its customers. This presentation will highlight various provisions that a water utility should have as part of its tariff to protect against financial and legal liability as well as avoid common customer disputes. In the first portion of her presentation, the presenter will discuss the statutory and regulatory framework for utility tariffs and the process by which a tariff may be revised. The presentation will conclude with some practical suggestions for improving a water utility's tariff.
  - f. **Legal Issues in the Operation and Management of Water Systems.** A panel of attorneys will entertain audience questions regarding frequently recurring legal issues that regulated water utilities face. Discussion will address KRS Chapter 74 and its effects on the management and operation of water districts, as well as other highly relevant statutory provisions, such as the Claims against Local Government Act, Bidding Requirements provision of KRS Chapter 424, Eminent Domain, Local Model Procurement Law, Whistle Blowers Act, and general laws related to special districts. Commission regulatory requirements will also be discussed.
  - g. **PSC Consumer Services, One-on-One Discussion.** This is a question-and-answer session for utility customer representatives with the Public Service Commission's Consumer Services Branch. The requirements of the Commission's regulation on customer relations will be examined in detail.
9. The proposed training program consists of six hours of instruction and should be accredited and

approved as water management training satisfying the requirements set forth in KRS 74.020(7) to establish a water district commissioner's eligibility for a maximum annual salary of \$6,000. Joint Applicants are not requesting that the proposed training program be accredited as a program of instruction for newly appointed commissioners.

10. A biographical statement containing the name and relevant qualifications and credentials for each presenter is attached in Exhibit 2 of this application.
11. Each attendee will be provided a copy of the materials attached in Exhibit 3. These materials are of the same type and nature as those previously provided at the accredited training programs conducted at NKWD's offices in prior years.<sup>1</sup> The Joint Applicants will provide each attendee with a copy of each speaker's presentation. In addition, presenters may provide attendees with copies of applicable laws, regulations, Kentucky court decisions, and Commission orders. The Joint Applicants will include a copy of these materials with their sworn statement and report regarding the program. Should any presenter revise or amend his or her presentation prior to the presentation or provide additional written materials to the attendees, a copy of the revised presentation will also be submitted.

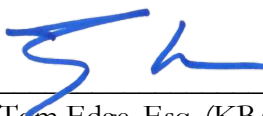
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<sup>1</sup> See *Electronic Application of Northern Kentucky Water District and Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC for Accreditation and Approval of A Proposed Water District Management Training Program*, Case No. 2025-00046 (Ky. PSC April 21, 2025); *Electronic Application of Northern Kentucky Water District and Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC for Accreditation and Approval of A Proposed Water District Management Training Program*, Case No. 2024-00090 (Ky. PSC Aug. 2, 2024); *Electronic Application of Northern Kentucky Water District and Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC for Accreditation and Approval of A Proposed Water District Management Training Program*, Case No. 2023-00109 (Ky. PSC Jun. 13, 2023); *Electronic Application of Northern Kentucky Water District and Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC for Accreditation and Approval of A Proposed Water District Management Training Program*, Case No. 2022-0338 (Ky. PSC Dec. 22, 2022); *Electronic Application of Northern Kentucky Water District for Approval of Commissioner Training and Continuing Education Credit*, Case No. 2019-00081 (Ky. PSC June 4, 2019); *Application of Northern Kentucky Water District For Accreditation and Approval of A Proposed Water District Management Training Program*, Case No. 2018-00091 (Ky. PSC May 9, 2018); *Application of Northern Kentucky Water District For Accreditation and Approval of A Proposed Water District Management Training Program*, Case No. 2017-00144 (Ky. PSC March 23, 2017); *Application of Northern Kentucky Water District and Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC For Accreditation and Approval of A Proposed Water District Management Training Program*, Case No. 2016-00146 (Ky. PSC May 5, 2016); *Application of Northern Kentucky Water District and Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC For Accreditation and Approval of A Proposed Water District Management Training Program*, Case No. 2015-00147 (Ky. PSC May 18, 2015).

12. The Joint Applicants have applied or will shortly apply to the Kentucky Bar Association, the Division of Compliance Assistance, and the Department of Local Government for accreditation of the proposed training program for six hours of continuing education credit.
13. The Joint Applicants have sent notice of the proposed training program by electronic mail to the water districts and water associations that are under Commission jurisdiction as well as representatives of investor-owned and municipal utilities, county judge/executives, county attorneys, and members of the Kentucky Bar Association who are believed to have an interest in the proposed program's subject matter.
14. The Joint Applicants will retain a record of all water district commissioners attending the proposed training program.
15. No later than May 15, 2025, the Joint Applicants will file with the Commission a sworn statement:
  - a. Attesting that the accredited instruction was performed;
  - b. Describing any changes in the presenters or the proposed program curriculum that occurred after certification; and,
  - c. Containing the name of each attending water district commissioner, his or her water district, and the number of hours that he or she attended.
16. The Joint Applicants will include with the sworn statement documentary evidence of the program's certification for continuing education credit by certifying authorities and a copy of any written material provided to the attendees included in this Application.
17. Joint Applicants will admit Commission representatives to the proposed training program at no charge to permit such representatives to assess the quality of the program's instruction, monitor the program's compliance with Commission directives, regulations, or other requirements, or perform any other supervisory functions that the Commission deems necessary.

**WHEREFORE**, the Joint Applicants request that the Commission approve and accredit the proposed training program entitled “Northern Kentucky Water Training 2026” for six hours of water district management training.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:



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Tom Edge, Esq. (KBA #95534)  
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Cassandra Zoda, Esq. (KBA #96871)  
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***Counsel for Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC***

### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

In accordance with 807 KAR 5:001, Section 8, I certify that this document was submitted electronically to the Public Service Commission on March 24, 2026 and that there are currently no parties that the Public Service Commission has excused from participation by electronic means in this proceeding.



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Tom Edge, Esq. (KBA #95534)

**EXHIBIT LIST**  
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**EXHIBIT 1**

# NORTHERN KENTUCKY WATER TRAINING 2026

Presented by Northern Kentucky Water District & Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC

April 29, 2026 – 2835 Crescent Springs Road, Erlanger, Kentucky



## MORNING AGENDA

7:45 – 8:25

**Registration and Refreshments**

8:25 – 8:30

**Program Overview and Welcome – Lindsey Rehtin**

8:30 – 9:30

**Recent Developments in Utility Regulation – Damon Talley**

This presentation reviews recent developments in public utility law and regulation at the state level. Topics include laws enacted by the 2026 Kentucky General Assembly affecting public utilities, compliance with Commission orders, keeping minutes of board meetings, borrowing money, and Commission investigations. The presenter also examines and discusses recent court and Commission decisions.

9:30 – 9:35

**Break**

9:35 – 10:35

**Recent Developments in Utility Law at the Federal Level – Tom Edge**

This presentation reviews recent developments in federal law that have or will affect public water utilities. Topics include recent federal court decisions involving Safe Drinking Water Act and Cleaner Water Act as well as, recently enacted or proposed federal legislation regarding public water systems, and recently promulgated administrative regulations, such as the recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's regulations regarding PFAS.

10:35 – 10:40

**Break**

10:40 – 10:55

**Remarks from the Public Service Commission – Andrew Wood, Commissioner**

10:55 – 11:55

**Asset Management Planning – Kyle Boyle and Richard Harrison**

This presentation provides an overview of asset management planning for public water utilities, covering the regulatory framework, industry best practices, and practical implementation strategies. The presenters will examine federal requirements under America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA), which requires states to encourage public water systems to develop asset management plans, and how asset management planning relates to Kentucky Public Service Commission requirements, including applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity under KRS 278.020 and debt authorization under KRS 278.300. The presentation will walk through the five core components of a sustainable asset management program: asset inventory, levels of service, life-cycle cost analysis, risk assessment and prioritization, and long-term capital replacement planning. The session will also address how a documented asset management plan strengthens rate case filings and applications for financial assistance such as the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The presenters will conclude with a discussion of Northern Kentucky Water District's experiences in developing and implementing its asset management program, including lessons learned in condition assessment, capital improvement planning, and aligning asset management with strategic plan goals.

10:55 – 11:55

***Special Session I* – PSC Consumer Services, One-on-One Discussion – Ron Parritt, Deputy Executive Director**

This is a question-and-answer session for utility customer representatives with the Public Service Commission's Consumer Services Branch. The requirements of the Commission's regulation on customer relations will be examined in detail. Seating is limited.

11:55 – 12:30

**Lunch (Provided on site)**

## Afternoon Agenda

12:30 – 1:30

### ***Special Session II* – PSC Consumer Services, One-on-One Discussion – Ron Parritt, Deputy Executive Director**

Second session.

12:30 – 1:30

### **Kentucky Infrastructure Authority, Programs and Resources for Water Utilities – John Brady, Russell Neal, and Sandy Williams**

This presentation provides an overview of the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA) and its programs available to public water utilities. Topics include the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), the Fund A Infrastructure Revolving Loan program, and other KIA financing mechanisms for water system construction, improvement, and expansion projects. The presenters will discuss eligibility requirements, the application and review process, loan terms and conditions, and how utilities can position their applications for success. The presentation will also address how KIA program requirements intersect with Public Service Commission approval of debt issuance under KRS 278.300 and certificates of public convenience and necessity under KRS 278.020. The session will conclude with practical suggestions for water utilities preparing KIA applications.

1:30 – 1:40

### **Break**

1:40 – 2:40

### **Water Utility Tariffs: Practical Considerations – Tina Frederick**

A water utility's tariff offers a unique opportunity for the water utility to structure its relationship with its customers. This presentation will highlight various provisions that a water utility should have as part of its tariff to protect against financial and legal liability as well as avoid common customer disputes. In the first portion of her presentation, the presenter will discuss the statutory and regulatory framework for utility tariffs and the process by which a tariff may be revised. The presentation will conclude with some practical suggestions for improving a water utility's tariff.

2:40 – 2:45

### **Break**

2:45 – 3:45

### **Legal Issues in the Operation & Management of Water Systems – Panel Discussion - Panelists: Tom Edge, Tina Frederick, Damon Talley**

A panel of attorneys will entertain audience questions regarding frequently recurring legal issues faced by water utilities. Discussion is expected to address KRS Chapter 74 and its effects on the management and operation of water districts, as well as other highly relevant statutory provisions, such as the Claims against Local Government Act, Bidding Requirements provision of KRS Chapter 424, Eminent Domain, Local Model Procurement Law, Whistle Blowers Act, and general laws related to special districts. Kentucky Public Service Commission regulatory requirements will also be discussed.

3:45

### **Closing Remarks/Administrative Announcements – Damon Talley**

**Thank you for attending!  
We would love to hear your feedback.**



**EXHIBIT 2**

# **NORTHERN KENTUCKY WATER TRAINING 2026**

*Presented by Northern Kentucky Water District & Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC*

April 29, 2026 – 2835 Crescent Springs Road, Erlanger, Kentucky

## **Speaker Information**



## Lindsey Rechtin

Lindsey Rechtin is the President/CEO at the Northern Kentucky Water District (NKWD). She began her career at NKWD as Finance Manager in 2013. From 2016 to 2022, she served as Vice President of Finance and Support Services where she oversaw the financial and customer support services of NKWD and its annual budget of more than \$60 million.

As President/CEO, Lindsey's responsibilities include overseeing all the managerial and operational functions of NKWD and leading and managing NKWD in the accomplishment of Vision 2030 by reaching the vision, fulfilling the mission, and accomplishing the key goals established in cooperation with the Board of Commissioners.

She has a Bachelor of Business Administration in Accountancy from Eastern Kentucky University and is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) in the State of Kentucky. Lindsey is a member of the Kentucky Society of Certified Public Accountants and the American Water Works Association. She also serves as the treasurer of the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies, as a board member of the Water Research Foundation, and as a board member of the Xavier University Masters in Science H2O Advisory Board.



## Damon R. Talley

Damon joined Stoll Keenon Ogden's Utility & Energy practice as Of Counsel in 2015 and serves clients through the firm's Hodgenville, Lexington and Louisville offices.

Before his time at SKO, Damon worked for decades in private practice and has provided legal representation to public utilities throughout Kentucky. He has focused primarily on water utilities, and his deep expertise in drinking water has earned him a reputation statewide as a go-to legal resource in this area. Damon is general counsel of the Kentucky Rural Water Association and has served in this capacity since 1979.

Given his substantial experience, Damon is frequently called upon to speak at training sessions sponsored by the Kentucky Rural Water Association, Division of Water, Utility Management Institute and other utility groups in the state.

Damon is highly active in the local community and serves as a board member of several nonprofit organizations. He is a past board member of the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority. He was a charter member, long-time board member and two-term board chairman of the Kentucky FFA Foundation.

Damon represents public utility clients before federal and state courts at the trial and appellate levels. He handles matters such as rate adjustments, transfers of

control, financing and construction applications, and consumer complaint proceedings.

Damon serves as General Counsel of the Kentucky Rural Water Association and has served in this capacity since 1979.

Damon serves as General Counsel of the Kentucky Rural Water Finance Corporation and has served in this capacity since 1995.



## **TOM EDGE**

TOM EDGE is General Counsel and Director of Compliance, Communications, and Regulatory Affairs at the Northern Kentucky Water District. As General Counsel, Tom provides legal counsel and guidance to the District's Board of Commissioners and its Management Team on all legal matters including personnel law, real estate, contracts, tax, insurance, public monies and purchasing. He has been with Northern Kentucky Water District since January 2021. He previously served in the Campbell County Attorney's Office and maintained a private practice that included several municipalities. Tom has an Associate Degree in Information Systems Technology from the Community College of the Air Force, a Bachelor's Degree in Information Technology from American Military University, a Master's in Business Administration from American Public University, and a Juris Doctorate from Northern Kentucky University.



## **Andrew W. Wood**

Andrew Wood was appointed to the Public Service Commission by Governor Andy Beshear in July of 2025. His current term expires July 1, 2028.

Commissioner Wood graduated from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, with a Bachelor of Science in Finance and General Business in 1990. He then obtained his Juris Doctor from Chase Law School in 1993, where he served on Moot Court as well as interning with the United States District Court.

Commissioner Wood began his practice of law in Maysville, Kentucky, where he also served as Assistant Mason County Attorney for ten years. In addition to his normal practice areas such as real estate and estate planning, Mr. Wood had the pleasure of representing clients who had business before the Public Service Commission, including Water, Sewer, telecommunications and electric generation matters. Mr. Wood was serving his fourth term as a member of the Maysville City Commission when he was appointed to the Public Service Commission. Commissioner Wood and his family reside in Maysville.



## Kyle Boyle

Kyle Boyle is the Engineering Manager of Asset Management & Infrastructure Planning at the Northern Kentucky Water District. He has a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Kentucky. Kyle also has a Master of Business Administration degree and Project Management Professional (PMP) certification from the Project Management Institute. Kyle is responsible for leading the development and implementation of a utility-wide asset management program that ensures infrastructure and operational resources meet performance expectations. Additionally, this position contributes to the regulatory compliance and efficient operations of the District.



## **Richard Harrison**

Richard Harrison is the Vice President of Engineering & Distribution at the Northern Kentucky Water District. He has a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Kentucky and is a licensed professional engineer in the state of Kentucky. The group he manages is responsible for the asset management, project design and implementation of water main distribution and facility improvements. In addition, his team is also responsible for the maintenance and operations of the District's water distribution system as well as the implementation of the Northern Kentucky Water District's lead service line replacement program required through the USEPA's recently updated Lead and Copper Rule. Before rejoining the Northern Kentucky Water District on November 1, 2024, Richard was the Executive Director and Chief Engineer of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission between 2015 and 2024. He also was the Northern Kentucky Water District's Vice President of Engineering, Production and Distribution between 2011 and 2015 and the District's Vice President of Engineering and Distribution between 1988 and 2011. Richard is a member of the Northern Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers, the American Water Works Association and the Covington Rotary Club.



## Ron Parritt

Ron Parritt serves as the Deputy Executive Director of the Kentucky Public Service Commission (PSC), an agency within the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet. In this role, he supports Executive Director Linda C. Bridwell in overseeing the Commission's daily operations and regulatory responsibilities related to the Commonwealth's public utilities.

Mr. Parritt is actively involved in the PSC's water district training initiatives and coordinates the Commission's Water Personnel Training Seminars. These programs provide accredited instruction to water district commissioners across Kentucky on topics such as regulatory compliance, ratemaking, ethics, and board operations. Most recently, he has also been assisting the PSC's Consumer Services Division as the Commission continues to seek improved ways to serve the consumers of Kentucky.

Prior to joining the PSC, Mr. Parritt served in several agencies within the Commonwealth of Kentucky, including the Finance and Administration Cabinet, the Department of Agriculture, the Kentucky State Police, the Department of Military Affairs, and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. With more than 24 years of service to the Commonwealth, he has consistently worked in roles that emphasize customer service and public engagement.



## **John Brady**

John Brady is a financial analyst at the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority with over 16 years of government experience. He's helped manage KIA's state and federal loan programs since 2021. Prior to working at KIA, he spent nine years in the Finance Cabinet, and has also worked in the Transportation Cabinet, and with the Department for Local Government. During this time he managed several of the Commonwealth's programs, provided oversight on bond financings, and served on various boards and commissions. He is a graduate of Western Kentucky University.

## **Russell Neal**

Russell Neal is a Staff Assistant at KIA, providing support, planning, and technical expertise to KIA staff and to water planners in Kentucky's Area Development Districts. Russell has been with KIA since July 2024. Prior to serving at KIA, he worked in the Kentucky Division of Water for 15 years as a technical assistance provider in Drinking Water Branch and Supervisor of the Capacity Development and Municipal Planning Sections.

## **Sandy Williams**

Sandy Williams has been in public service with the Commonwealth of Kentucky for 28 years and was appointed Executive Director of the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority October 2021. In addition to her tenure at KIA, she spent over seven years as Deputy Executive Director with the Office of Financial Management. Before entering public service, she enjoyed a 9-year career in the Commercial Lending Department at Bank One. Sandy holds a Bachelor of Science in Accounting and a Master of Business Administration with a concentration in Finance both from the University of Kentucky.

## **Tina Frederick**

TINA FREDERICK is Counsel to the Firm at Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC and is a member of the firm's Utility and Energy Practice Group. She recently joined the firm after serving approximately five years with the Kentucky Public Service Commission ("Commission"), first as a Staff Attorney and then as an Assistant General Counsel. In those roles, she advised the Commission on various matters pending before the Commission involving the regulation of public utilities, including applications for rate adjustments, the construction of utility facilities, and the issuance of debt instruments. She represented Commission Staff in administrative hearings involving those issues as well those involving investigations of alleged violations of the Commonwealth's statutes and administrative regulations pertaining to utility service. Prior to her employment with the Commission, she maintained for five years a private practice that principally involved the representation of claimants asserting claims under the Social Security Act and Kentucky's Worker Compensation laws. Ms. Frederick is licensed to practice law in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. She holds a Juris Doctorate from Ohio Northern University College of Law, where she graduated cum laude, and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Family and Consumer Science from the University of Kentucky, where she graduated summa cum laude.





**EXHIBIT 3**

# HOT LEGAL TOPICS

April 29, 2026

Damon R. Talley  
Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC  
damon.talley@skofirm.com

SPONSORED BY



1

## DISCUSSION TOPICS

1. PSC Filings
2. 2026 General Assembly
3. Notable PSC Orders
4. Minutes



2

## DISCUSSION TOPICS

5. Comply with PSC Orders
6. Borrowing Money
7. Cases to Watch



3



4

**PSA  
for  
PSC**



5

**2026  
General  
Assembly**



6

## Notable Bills - House

- HB 103 Fluoride
- HB 392 Bidding Threshold Increased
- HB 542 Eminent Domain (Condemnation)
- HB 763 Ky. FLOW Program



7

## Notable Bills - Senate

- SB 8 PSC Changes
- SB 344 Mergers
- SJR 75 Affordability Study



8

## HB 103 - Fluoride

- “Local Option”
  - Decision to Have Drinking Water Fluoridation Program Will Be Optional
    - Local Control
    - Decision Made by Governing Board of Water Producer
- Current Program Continues Until Decision Made to Cease



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## HB 103 - Fluoride

- Immunity Granted to Water Producer
- Passed House: 67 to 29 (2-5-26)
- Senate: ? ? ?
- Committee on Committees (2-6-26)



10

## HB 392 - Bidding Threshold

- Raises Threshold from \$40,000 to \$50,000
- Amends KRS 424.260 & KRS 45A
- Threshold Increases By \$10,000 on 1-1-30 and Every Five Years After



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## HB 392 - Bidding Threshold

- Passed House: 67 to 29  
(2-5-26)
- Senate:
  - C on C (2-6-26)
  - No Movement Yet



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## HB 542 - Eminent Domain

- Limits Condemnation of Land Subject to Conservation Easement or Agricultural District
  - Utilities Exempt from Portions of these Requirements
  - If:
    - Does Not Interfere with Agricultural Operations or Infrastructure

(continued)



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## HB 542 - Eminent Domain

- All Condemnation Actions
  - Independent Appraisal – 60 Days
  - Utility May Be Required to Pay Landowner's Costs & Attorney Fees
  - Additional Notice Requirements
  - More Hurdles



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## HB 542 - Eminent Domain

- Passed House: 90 to 0  
(3-6-26)
- Senate: Committee on  
Committees  
(3-9-26)



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## HB 763 - Ky. FLOW Program

- KRWA Sponsored Bill
  - FLOW
    - Apprentice Program
    - Utility Manager Accreditation
  - Ask for \$1.3 Million
    - No Funding Yet



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## HB 763 - Ky. FLOW Program

- Introduced: 2-26-26
- Still in Committee
- Probably Drop Funding Request



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# SENATE BILLS



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## SB 8 - PSC Changes

### What Does It Do?

- From 3 to 5 Commissioners
  - Governor - 3
  - Auditor - 2
- Chairman Elected by Commissioners
  - Four Year Term
- Specific Qualifications

(cont.)



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## SB 8 - What Does It Do?

- Political Diversity
- Term Limits: 3 Terms
- Executive Director
  - Now: Appointed by Gov.
  - SB8: Appointed by Commissioners
  - SB8: Senate Confirmation
- Many Other Administrative Changes

(cont.)



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## SB 8 - What Does It NOT Do?

- Attorney Gen. Still Has Statutory Right to Intervene
- Intervention by Others
  - Does **Not** Curtail this Right
  - “Special Interest” Not Otherwise Adequately Represented
  - Original Bill Almost Abolished Right to Intervene

(cont.)



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## SB 8 - PSC Changes

- Emergency Provision
- Goes Into Effect Upon Passage
- No Additional \$ Allocated to PSC



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## SB 8 - PSC Changes

- Introduced: 3-02-26
- Passed Committee: 3-06-26
- Passed Senate: 3-10-26
- Vote: 30 to 5
- House: Committee on Committees



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## SB 344 - Mergers

- Gives Fiscal Courts Right to Request PSC to “Study” Merger of Water Districts Within Its County
  - PSC Then Required to
    - Conduct Study
    - Prepare Feasibility Report
  - PSC Already Has This Authority



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## SB 344 - Mergers

- Introduced: 03-02-26
- Status: C on C 03-02-26
  - Not Yet Assigned to Committee



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## SJR 75 - Affordability

### What Does It Do?

- Requires PSC to Study Affordability
  - Low & Fixed Income Individuals
  - Reduce Disconnections
- PSC Open Administrative Case
  - All Utilities
  - Data Requests
- Report to Legislature: 9-1-27



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## **SJR 75 - Affordability**

- Introduced: 3-02-26
- No Action Yet



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# **Notable PSC Orders**



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## PSC Case No. 2023-306

Filed: 11-08-2024  
Utility: North Nelson WD  
Type: Declaratory Order  
Issue: Is CPCN Needed?  
Decided: 01-28-2025  
Answer: NO



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## North Nelson WD

- Facts: Construct 7.3 Miles Transmission Main
  - Supplemental Source for B-Town
  - Cost: \$16.6 Million
  - Grants: \$17.8 Million
- Problem: Net Utility Plant = \$11.4 Million
- Concern: Depreciation Expense = \$225,000



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## PSC Case No. 2024-286

Filed: 10-18-2024  
Utility: Warren County WD  
Type: CPCN – Construct  
Headquarters  
Decided: 02-18-2025

(continued)



31

## Warren County WD

- Unique Features:
  - Design Build Contract
  - Emergency Operations Center Included in New Building



32

## PSC Case No. 2023 - 252

Filed: 08-18-2023  
Utility: Oldham Co. W.D.  
Type: ARF Case  
Issue: Full Recovery of Cost of Employee Benefits  
Hearing: 04-19-24  
Decided: 06-18-24



33

## Oldham Co. W.D. (OCWD)

PSC Order (50 Pages):

- Applied BLS Reduction %
- Disallowed Recovery of \$125,000 in Health Insurance Costs (OCWD Pays 100%)

(continued . . .)



34

## OCWD (continued)

### PSC Order:

- OCWD Failed to Meet Its Burden of Proof
  - Proof Insufficient to Overcome PSC Precedents
  - 43 Cases Align with BLS National Average

(cont . . .)



35

## OCWD (continued)

### PSC Order:

- OCWD Has Appealed Decision
  - When? July 18, 2024
  - Where? Franklin Circuit Court
  - Case No: 24-CI-00725



36

**Oldham Co. W.D.  
vs  
Public Service Commission**

What? Appeal  
Where? Franklin Circuit Court  
Case No: 24-CI-00725  
(continued . . .)



37

**Oldham Appeal (continued)**

Filed: July 18, 2024  
PSC Answer: Aug. 09, 2024  
Briefing Schedule: Nov. 22, 2024  
&  
Jan. 10, 2025  
Oral Arguments: May 20, 2025  
Decided: Sept. 24, 2025



38

## Oldham (continued)

### Issues on Appeal:

- PSC Acted Unlawfully
- BLS Reduction Not Supported by Substantial Evidence
- Denied Due Process
- PSC Violated KRS 13A.100



39

## Oldham (continued)

Decision: PSC Order Reversed

### Basis:

- PSC Violated KRS 13A.100
- BLS Reliance Was Arbitrary
- PSC Acted Unlawfully

(continued . . .)



40

## Oldham (continued)

### Holding:

Oldham Can Include 100% of  
Its EE Health Insurance Costs  
In Its Rates

- \$125,241 Per Year

(continued . . .)



41

## Oldham (continued)

### Rationale:

Oldham Demonstrated That:

- Paying 100% of Health Insurance Benefits
  - Fair, Just & Reasonable
  - In the Market That It Served
  - Best Interest of Its Customers

(continued . . .)



42



43

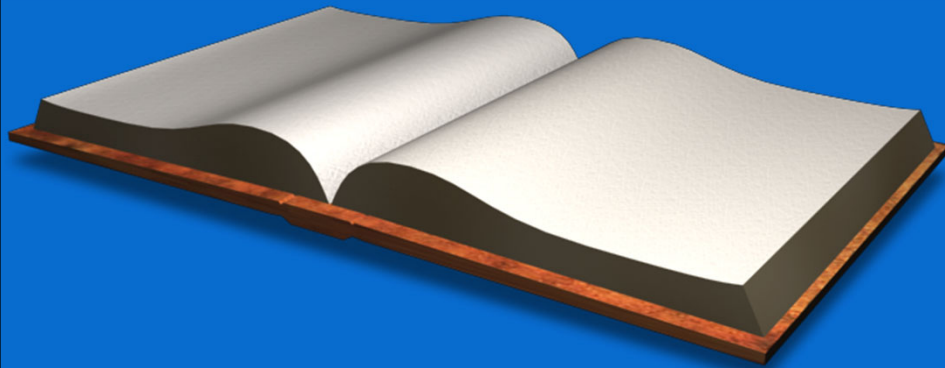
## Talley's Tips

1. Demonstrate That Total Compensation Package Is Fair, Just & Reasonable
  - Salary
  - Benefits
2. Market Area
3. Recruit & Retain Employees
4. Robust Evidence
  - May Require Consultant



44

# MINUTES



45

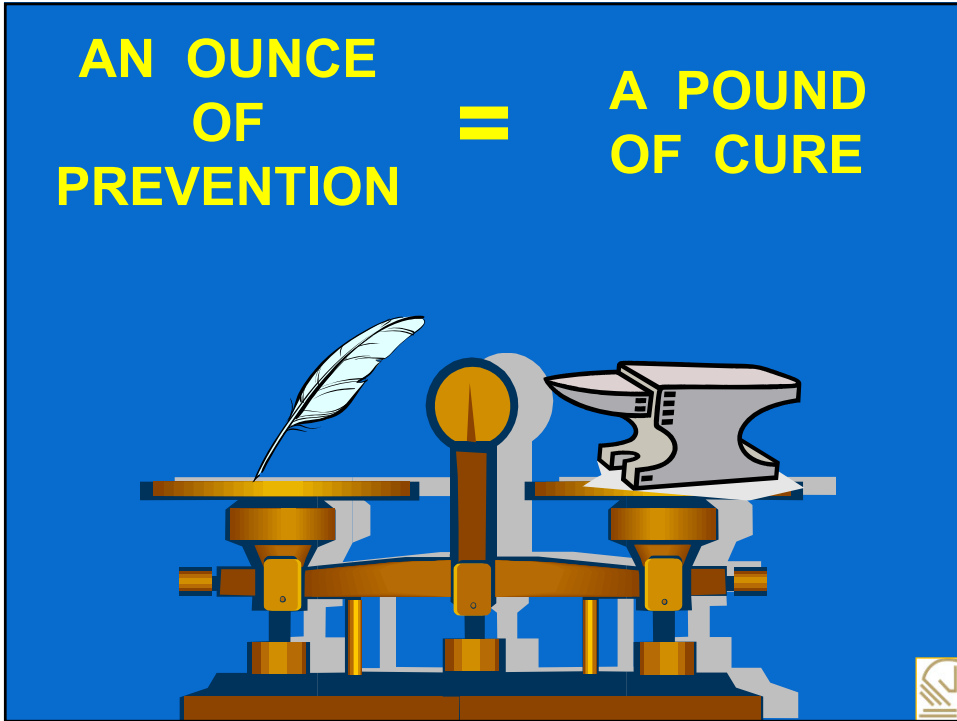
## What Are MINUTES?

- Official Record
- Much, Much More . . .



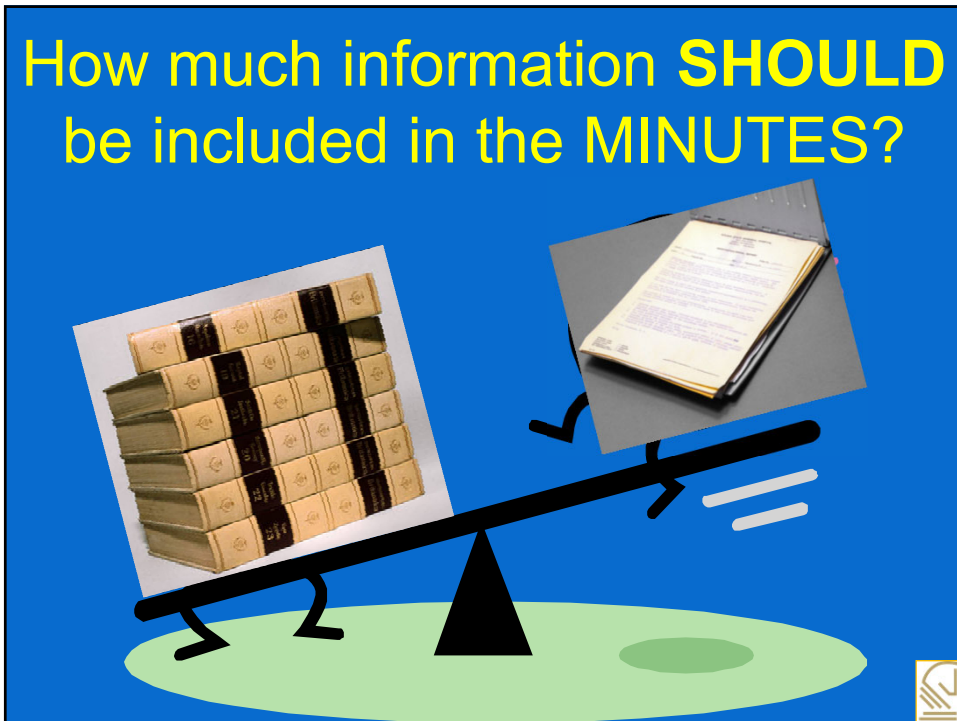
46

AN OUNCE  
OF  
PREVENTION = A POUND  
OF CURE



47

How much information **SHOULD**  
be included in the MINUTES?



48

# Minutes

## How MUCH is too MUCH?

- No definitive answer
- Art not a science

Cont.



49

# Minutes ...

## How MUCH is too MUCH?

- Guidelines . . . .
  - Minutes are **NOT** a transcript
  - Minutes are **NOT** the Congressional Record
  - Include rationale for action taken if it might avoid lawsuit



50

## Excerpt From Minutes

“Motion was made by Commissioner X and seconded by Commissioner Y to hire Commissioner Z to perform water line inspections on the Knob Hill Project at an hourly rate of \$20.”



51

“Conversations are  
NOT official actions of  
the Board.”

Virginia W. Gregg  
Former PSC Staff Attorney



52

## WHY Include Summary of Conversations in Minutes?

- Document Board's Due Diligence (e.g. Water Loss)
- Document Board's Oversight Role (e.g. Compliance with PSC Orders)
- Avoid or Win Litigation



53



54

## Talley's Tips

### Prepare Minutes for a Reader ...

1. Who did not attend the meeting.
2. Who will not read the Minutes until at least one year later.
3. Who is employed by PSC.
4. Who will access Minutes via www.



55

**Comply  
With All  
PSC  
Orders**



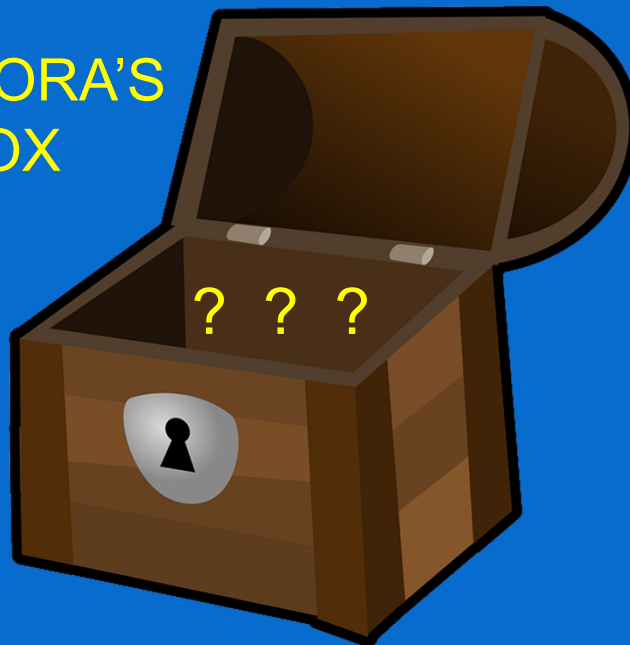
56

“ . . . for allegedly failing to comply with the Commission’s March 10, 2020 Order in Case No. 2019-00458. The willful failure to comply presents prima facie evidence of incompetency, neglect of duty, gross immorality, or nonfeasance, misfeasance, or malfeasance in office sufficient to make [the District’s] officers and manager subject to the penalties of KRS 278.990 or removal pursuant to KRS 74.025. The Commission finds that a public hearing should be held on the merits of the allegations set forth in this Order.”



57

PANDORA'S  
BOX




58



59

**KRS 278.300(1)**

No utility shall issue any securities or evidences of indebtedness . . . until it has been authorized to do so by order of the Commission.



60

## Practical Effect

- Must Obtain PSC Approval Before Incurring Long-term Debt (Over 2 Years)
- Exception:
  - 2 Years or Less
  - Renewals
    - (3 X 2 = 6 Years)
    - (6 X 1 = 6 Years)



61



**Violation**

62

# Show Cause Cases



63

## Show Cause Cases Borrowing Money

First Case:                    2022-252



64

## Case # 1

Case No. 2022 - 252

Opened: 02-16-2023

Issue: KRS 278.300  
(4 Violations)

Hearing: 08-01-2023

Decided: 10-17-2023



65

## Case # 1

Facts: Leased 4 Trucks  
4 & 5 Year Terms

Issue: Is Long Term Lease  
An evidence of  
Indebtedness ?

Holding: Yes



66

## Case # 1

### Outcome:

- GM & Directors (Water Assoc.)
  - Fined \$250 (Waived)
  - 12 Hours of Training
  - 6 More Hours Annually
- Future Directors
  - 6 Hours Training Annually



67

# Cases To Watch



68

## Case No. 2025-226

Opened: 12-13-2025  
Type: Investigation  
Issue: City Charging Water District Unapproved Wholesale Rate  
Outcome: Still Pending

(continued . . .)



69

## Case No. 2025-226

### Facts:

- City's Wholesale Rate: \$2.10  
(Approved by PSC: 09-03-2009)
- Rate Increased to: \$2.92
  - Increased Gradually Since 2018
  - Water District Did Not Notice or Object to Increase

(continued . . .)



70

## Case No. 2025-226

Facts (continued):

- Nothing Filed by City With PSC Since 2009
- PSC Discovered in ARF Case Filed by Water District
- PSC Disallowed Recovery of Unapproved Rate by W.D.

(continued . . .)



71

## Case No. 2025-226

Facts (continued):

- W.D. May Be Entitled to Refund of Approx. \$165,000
- How Could This Happen?
  - City's Bill Not Easy to Understand
  - Turnover in W.D. Staff



72



**QUESTIONS?**

[damon.talley@skofirm.com](mailto:damon.talley@skofirm.com)

**270-358-3187**



Northern Kentucky Water Training 2026

# RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN UTILITY LAW AT FEDERAL LEVEL

Presented by Tom Edge, Esq.

1

## PRESENTATION DISCLAIMER

*The materials provided in this presentation and any comments or information provided by the presenters are for educational purposes only and nothing conveyed or provided should be considered legal, engineering or technical advice nor replace independent professional judgment.*

*Statements of fact and the views, thoughts and opinions expressed are those of the presenter and not opinion or position of the Northern Kentucky Water District.*



2

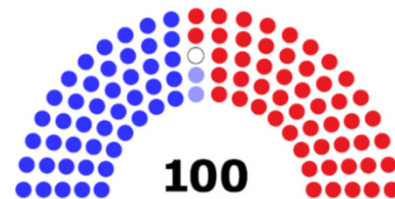
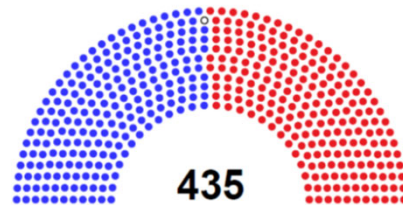
# FEDERAL POLITICAL LANDSCAPE, ADMINISTRATION AND EPA

3

## POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

### 119th Congress (2025 – 2026)

- Began January 3, 2025
- Razor thin margins, again:
  - House: **220 (-1)** – **215 (+1)**
  - Senate: **53 (+4)** – **47 (-4)**
- New leadership on key committees:
  - Senate Environment and Public Works: Sen. Shelly Moore Capito (R-WV), Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI)
  - House Energy and Commerce: Rep. Brett Guthrie (R-KY)



4

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Administrator Zeldin's "Powering the Great American Comeback" initiative, announced February 4, 2025, is built around five pillars:

- clean air/land/water,
- energy dominance,
- permitting reform and cooperative federalism,
- AI leadership, and
- auto jobs.

The initiative's deregulatory thrust has been aimed primarily at energy and air regulations, but drinking water policy is experiencing significant shifts in funding, enforcement posture, and regulatory scope that should be tracking closely.

5

## EPA ENFORCEMENT POSTURE

"Compliance First"

- Zeldin's EPA has adopted a "Compliance First" enforcement policy (December 2025 memo) emphasizing compliance assistance over punitive enforcement. At the same time, EPA designated "Increasing Compliance with Drinking Water Standards" as a National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative, with over 14,000 compliance monitoring activities and 2,127 civil enforcement cases (highest in 9 years) in FY 2025.
- EPA also launched the "RealWaterTA" initiative in March 2026, refocusing technical assistance on core compliance services: engineering, operations, workforce development, and financial management.

**Cooperative federalism posture could benefit utilities in terms of more collaborative interactions with EPA and Kentucky's primacy agency. But don't mistake the softer tone for lax enforcement. Drinking water compliance is clearly a priority area with active enforcement.**

6

## EPA STAFFING AND CAPACITY REDUCTIONS

EPA workforce has dropped from 16,155 (January 2025) to approximately 12,448 after a July 2025 reduction in force targeting the Office of Research and Development. The loss of over 1,100 scientists from ORD could slow the development of new treatment guidance and health-based standards. EPA is at 40-year staffing lows despite a congressional directive to maintain staffing levels.

**Utility takeaway:** Reduced EPA capacity may mean slower technical assistance, delayed guidance documents, and less responsive regional offices. Utilities should strengthen its relationships with Kentucky's Division of Water (the primacy agency) and industry groups like AWWA and the Kentucky Rural Water Association as alternative support channels.

7

## LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

8

## FEDERAL FUNDING

- The President's FY2026 budget proposed cutting EPA's overall budget 54% (from \$9.14B to \$4.16B), with the Drinking Water SRF slashed 87% and the Clean Water SRF cut 90.5%.
- Congress rejected those cuts for FY2026, maintaining water infrastructure funding at \$3.04 billion.
- FY2026 is the final year of IIJA supplemental SRF funding. The IIJA provided \$15.71 billion for the DWSRF over FY2022-2026. After this year, that supplemental stream ends entirely.
- The House proposed cutting Kentucky's DWSRF allocation from \$13.3M to \$4.7M (65% cut) in its FY2026 bill.
- The Public Water System Supervision grant program (\$115.8M nationally), which funds state oversight and compliance assistance, was proposed for elimination.
- Water infrastructure program authorizations expire September 30, 2026, making congressional reauthorization a major variable.

**Takeaway:** The political appetite for cutting water infrastructure funding is real, even if Congress moderated it for FY2026. The IIJA funding cliff after this fiscal year is the most concrete near-term risk.

9

## Special District Fairness and Accessibility Act – H.R. 2766/S. 2014

- Creates a formal definition for “special district” in federal law which would assist in ensuring special districts can receive federal grants.
- In 118<sup>th</sup> Congress (2023-24), similar legislation passed the house but died in the Senate
- Currently pending a full vote of the House and Senate version was referred to committee where no action has been reported as of yet.

10

## Water Systems PFAS Liability Protection Act – HR 1267

- Exempts Water Systems from liability under CERCLA.
- Reintroduced on February 12, 2025 with some bi-partisan support.
- The bill provides narrowly tailored liability exemptions for water and wastewater systems to ensure that polluters, not ratepayers, are held financially responsible for PFAS contamination under CERCLA.
- Without explicit liability protections, a water system that removes PFAS from drinking water and disposes of the residuals at a landfill could be treated as a polluter under the law and forced to engage in lengthy litigation and pay for future cleanup of the site.
- Currently:
  - Referred to Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment
  - The House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing titled "Examining the Impact of EPA's CERCLA Designation for Two PFAS Chemistries and Potential Policy Responses to Superfund Liability Concerns." Tracy Mehan of AWWA testified and explicitly advocated for passage of H.R. 1267, arguing that water utilities "do not manufacture, use, or profit from PFAS, yet recent EPA rulemaking exposes them to significant financial and legal liability under CERCLA."

11

## Cybersecurity Legislation

### **Water Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2025 (S. 1549/ H.R. 5868) – Currently in committee**

- Would amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to provide grants under the Drinking Water Infrastructure Risk and Resilience Program for cybersecurity training programs for public water systems.

### **Cybersecurity for Rural Water Systems Act (S. 1018/H.R. 2109) – Currently in committee**

- Would direct USDA to establish a cybersecurity circuit rider program providing technical assistance for rural water systems.

### **Water Risk and Resilience Organization (WRRO) Bill (H.R. 2594) – Currently in committee**

- Would create a new Water Risk and Resilience Organization (WRRO), certified by EPA, to develop and enforce mandatory cybersecurity risk and resilience requirements for covered water systems serving 3,300+ persons. The WRRO would require annual self-attestations of compliance, third-party assessments at least every 5 years, and could impose penalties for violations.

### **FLAWS Act (Futureproofing Local Operations for Water Systems) (S. 3697) – Currently in committee**

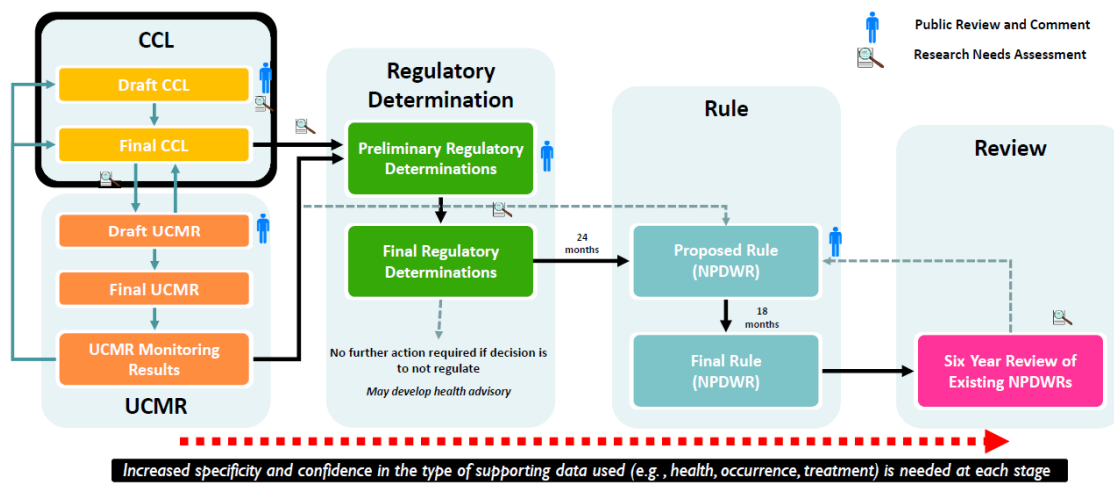
- Would authorize \$50 million annually in EPA grants to help rural communities upgrade water, wastewater, and stormwater systems with updated industrial control systems, real-time sensing tools, AI software, and advanced modeling platforms.
- No local funding match would be required, and grants could cover both purchase and ongoing maintenance of software.

12

# REGULATIONS

13

## General Flow of SDWA Regulatory Processes



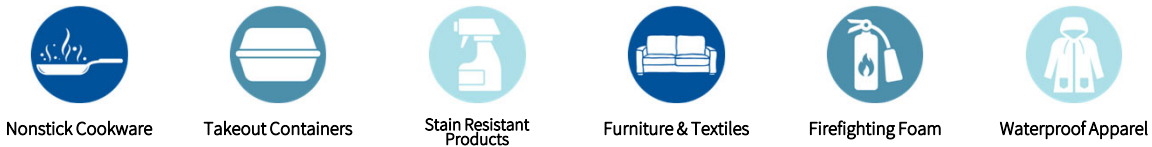
14

# PFAS

## What are Per- and Polyfluorinated Substances (PFAS)?

- Synthetic chemicals used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s.
- Thousands of different PFAS (9,000+), some more widely used and studied than others.
- Used in firefighting foams, coating additives for non-stick cookware (Teflon™), paper and cardboard food packaging (microwave popcorn bags), dental floss, stain-resistant carpets and fabrics, and cleaning products.

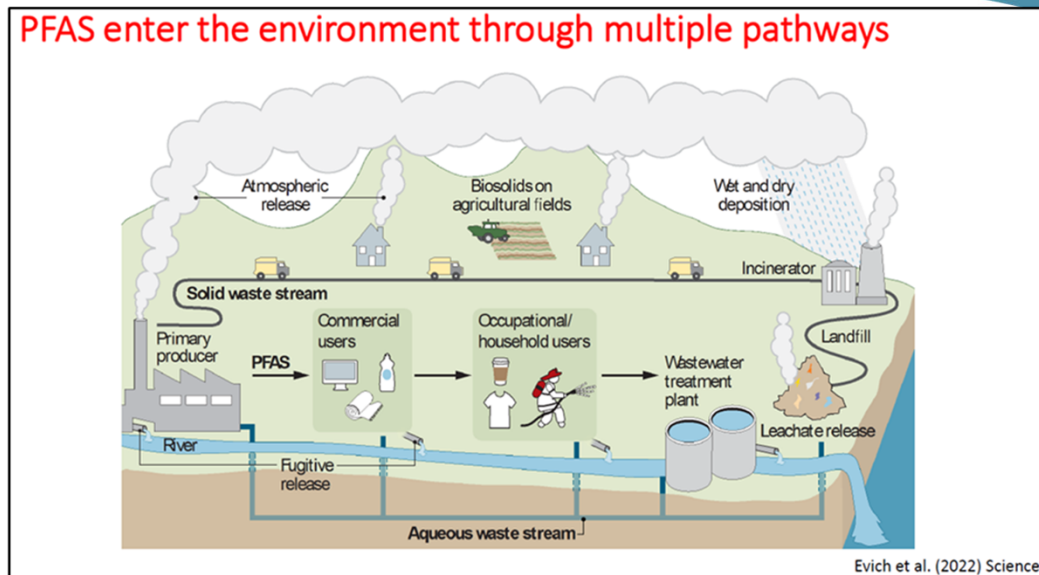
PFAS are found in many consumer products due to water- and grease- resistant properties. Examples of its use in products include:



15

# PFAS EXPLAINED

PFAS enter the environment through multiple pathways



16

## REGULATORY HISTORY

**May 2, 2012**

EPA required collection of finished drinking water samples for 6 PFAS (PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, PFHpA, PFBS) in UCMR3.

**May 9, 2016**

EPA issued Drinking Water Health Advisories for PFOS/PFOA at 70 parts per trillion (ppt).

**February 13, 2019**

EPA released PFAS Action Plan to address PFAS in drinking water, identify and clean up PFAS contamination, expand monitoring of PFAS in manufacturing, increase scientific research, and exercise effective enforcement tools.

**December 27, 2021**

EPA published UCMR5 to require sampling of 29 PFAS.

**June 15, 2022**

EPA released health advisory levels (EPA's advised level where no adverse health effects are expected to occur over a lifetime of exposure): PFOA (0.00 ppt), PFOS (0.00 ppt), GenX (10 ppt), PFBS (2,000 ppt)\*

\*These levels are trace amounts. The ability to test compounds at these minute levels is recent.

17

## REGULATORY HISTORY

**August 26, 2022**

EPA proposed rule to designate PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

**March 14, 2023**

EPA proposed rule to regulate 6 PFAS compounds in drinking water.

**April 10, 2024**

EPA enacts final rule to regulate 6 PFAS compounds in drinking water.

**April 19, 2024**

EPA enacts final rule to designate PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). EPA also issued a PFAS Enforcement Discretion and Settlement Policy under CERCLA.

18

## PFAS – NEW RULES

### *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)*

- On April 19, 2024, EPA designated perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

### *Safe Drinking Water Act*

- On April 10, 2024, EPA enacted a final rule to regulate 6 PFAS compounds in finished drinking water.

19

## PFAS – CERCLA

### *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).*

CERCLA stands for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, which is often referred to as Superfund. It's a United States federal law passed in 1980. The main purpose of CERCLA is to address the cleanup of sites contaminated with hazardous substances and pollutants.

#### **What CERCLA entails:**



Response Actions



Liability



Cleanup Process



Funding



Community Involvement

20

## PFAS – CERCLA

**With hazardous designation of PFOA and PFOS under CERCLA, what relief is there for water utilities that through raw water acquisition have PFOA and PFOS contamination?**

- EPA issued PFAS Enforcement Discretion and Settlement Policy Under CERCLA
  - Elaborates that EPA does not intend to pursue water systems.
  - Outlines the basis for the enforcement discretion decision.
- Currently, Congress is considering H.R. 7944, the Water Systems PFAS Liability Protection Act, which will codify protection of water systems from CERCLA liability.

*Summary – there are protections, but they are not absolute.*

21

## PFAS – SDWA

### Regulatory Levels

The regulatory standards apply to producing community & non-transient, non-community water systems.

Compliance is determined by running annual averages at the sampling point at the entry to the distribution system.

Changes from the 2023 proposed rule:

- Individual MCLs set for PFHXS, GenX, & PFNA.
- HI MCL requires presence of two or more PFAS in the mixture.
- Additional flexibility for reduced monitoring based on sample results.

CHEMICAL	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG)	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)
PFOA	0	4.0 ppt*
PFOS	0	4.0 ppt
PFHxS	10 ppt	10 ppt
HFPO-DA (GenX Chemicals)	10 ppt	10 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt	10 ppt
Mixture of two or more: PFHXS, HFPO-DA, PFNA, and PFBS.	Hazard Index of 1 (unitless)	Hazard Index of 1 (unitless)

\*ppt (parts per trillion) = ng/L

$$\text{Hazard Index (HI)} = \left( \frac{[\text{GenX}_{\text{water}}]}{[10 \text{ ppt}]} \right) + \left( \frac{[\text{PFBS}_{\text{water}}]}{[2000 \text{ ppt}]} \right) + \left( \frac{[\text{PFNA}_{\text{water}}]}{[10 \text{ ppt}]} \right) + \left( \frac{[\text{PFHxS}_{\text{water}}]}{[10 \text{ ppt}]} \right)$$

22

## RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE

Equation:

$$\text{Hazard Index (1 unitless)} = \left( \frac{[\text{HFPO-DA ppt}]}{[10 \text{ ppt}]} \right) + \left( \frac{[\text{PFBS ppt}]}{[2000 \text{ ppt}]} \right) + \left( \frac{[\text{PFNA ppt}]}{[10 \text{ ppt}]} \right) + \left( \frac{[\text{PFHxS ppt}]}{[10 \text{ ppt}]} \right)$$

Chemical	Quarter 1		Quarter 2		Quarter 3		Quarter 4	
	Sample	Q1 Formula	Sample	Q2 Formula	Sample	Q3 Formula	Sample	Q4 Formula
HFPO-DA (ppt)	5 ppt	5 ppt/10 ppt = 0.5	5 ppt	5 ppt/10 ppt = 0.5	Not detected	0 ppt/10 ppt = 0	Not detected	0 ppt/10 ppt = 0
PFBS (ppt)	5 ppt	5 ppt/2000 ppt = 0.0025	5 ppt	5 ppt/2000 ppt = 0.0025	Not detected	0 ppt/2000 ppt = 0	5 ppt	5 ppt/2000 ppt = 0.0025
PFNA (ppt)	Not detected	0 ppt/10 ppt = 0	Not detected	0 ppt/10 ppt = 0	4 ppt	4 ppt/10 ppt = 0.4	Not detected	0 ppt/10 ppt = 0
PFHxS (ppt)	3 ppt	3 ppt/10 ppt = 0.3	Not detected	0 ppt/10 ppt = 0	4 ppt	4 ppt/10 ppt = 0.4	6 ppt	6 ppt/10 ppt = 0.6
Hazard Index (unitless)	0.5 + 0.0025 + 0 + 0.3 = 0.8025		0.5 + 0.0025 + 0 + 0 = 0.5025		0 + 0 + 0.4 + 0.4 = 0.8		0 + 0.0025 + 0 + 0.6 = 0.6025	
$\text{Running Annual Average} = \left( \frac{0.8025 + 0.5025 + 0.8 + 0.6025}{4} \right) = 0.6769 = 0.7$ <p>The Hazard Index Running Annual Average result is 0.7 (rounded to one significant digit). Because this result does not exceed 1, the water system has not exceeded the MCL. Therefore, no violation of the Hazard Index MCL has occurred.</p>								

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## INITIAL MONITORING

- The final rule requires that all community water systems and non-transient, non-community water systems complete initial monitoring within three years after the date of the final rule promulgation. The monitoring must be conducted at all entry points to the distribution system. Based on their system size and source water at an entry point to the distribution system, systems must conduct initial monitoring either twice or quarterly during a 12-month period as follows:
  - Surface water systems.** All surface water systems are required to initially monitor quarterly within a 12-month period. Samples are required to be collected 2 to 4 months apart.
  - Groundwater systems serving greater than 10,000 customers.** Initially, these systems are required to monitor quarterly within a 12-month period. Samples are required to be collected 2 to 4 months apart.
  - Groundwater systems serving 10,000 or fewer customers.** EPA is requiring that these systems initially only monitor twice within a 12-month period, with each sample collected 5 to 7 months apart.
- In order to reduce costs for systems, primacy agencies can allow systems to use previously collected monitoring data to satisfy some or all of the initial monitoring requirements, if the sampling was conducted using EPA Methods 533 or 537.1 as part of UCMR 5 or other state-level or other appropriate monitoring campaigns.

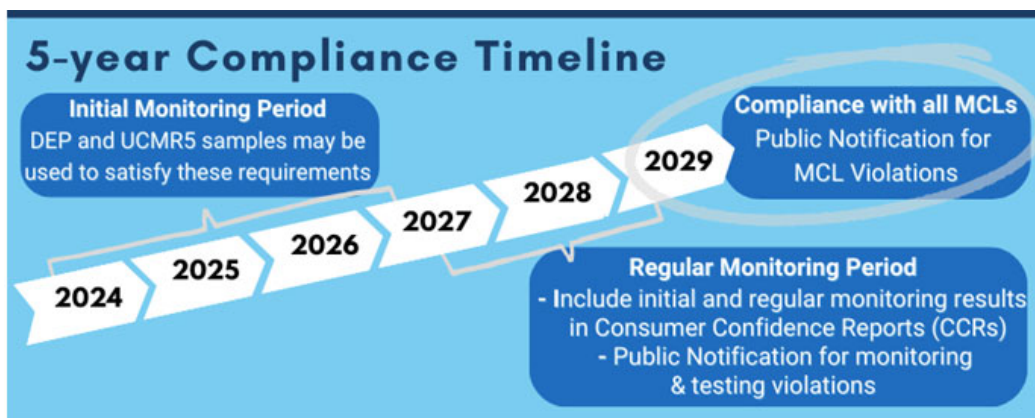
24

## ONGOING COMPLIANCE MONITORING

- Three years following the date of rule promulgation, community water systems and non-transient, non-community water systems are required to begin quarterly compliance monitoring at all entry points.
- Based on initial monitoring, primacy agencies have the authority to reduce compliance monitoring frequency at a systems' applicable entry points to once every three years (for all sizes of systems and water source types) if initial monitoring results are below rule trigger levels for all regulated PFAS.
- The trigger levels are used for establishing appropriate monitoring frequency. For certain regulated PFAS, they are set at a defined threshold that shows if these PFAS are present or absent. The trigger levels are set at one-half of the MCLs for regulated PFAS (i.e., 2.0 ppt for PFOA and PFOS, 5 ppt for PFHxS, PFNA, and GenX Chemicals) and one-half of the Hazard Index MCL (0.5 unitless) for mixtures of PFHxS, GenX Chemicals, PFNA, and/or PFBS.
- Systems with multiple entry points to the distribution system may establish different compliance monitoring schedules for each entry point depending on their monitoring results.

25

## PFAS –SDWA TIMELINE



26

## POSSIBLE PFAS RULE REVISIONS

- On May 14, 2025 EPA announced its intent to retain the PFOA and PFOS 4.0 ppt standards but rescind the standards for the other 4 compounds and the Hazard Index while extending the compliance deadlines.
- On February 24, 2026, two rulemakings sent to OMB for review before formal public notice/comment is made:
  - 2040-AG48: Extending the Compliance Deadline for the PFAS NPDWR
  - 2040-AG53: Rescission of Regulatory Determinations for Four PFAS (PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA/GenX, and PFBS mixture)
- While this may be considered a good sign, there are still substantial concerns:
  - Timing
  - Anti-backsliding provision of SDWA

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Litigation		New Rule-Makings
Final Briefs filed March 25, 2026; Pending Oral Argument Scheduling	CURRENT	At OMB Review – Estimated 90 to 120 days
Oral Argument	SPRING 2026	Draft Rule Prepared, Submitted for Public Notice and Comment – 30-60 days estimated
Final Opinion/Order	SUMMER 2026 FALL/WINTER 2026	EPA Review and develop commentary  Final Rule Published
Appeal to U.S. Supreme Court – 90 days after Final Opinion/Order	WINTER 2027	Legal Challenge to Regulation (likely based on Anti-backsliding provision and initial PFAS regulation findings) - 45 days after publication
Determination to review (only 1 to 2% of cases filed) or decline review which results in finality	SUMMER 2027 SPRING 2028	Opinion/Order in Litigation (Finality)

28

## BACKGROUND –

### *Lead & Copper Rule*

- EPA authorized to establish standards under the *Safe Drinking Water Act*.
- Lead and Copper Rule began in 1991.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for lead: 0 µg/L
- Test water at the tap in homes that have lead service lines or copper with lead solder.
- Action Level for lead: 15 µg/L
  - >AL - Install corrosion control treatment; and
  - Replace lead service lines at a rate of 7%



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## BACKGROUND –

### *Lead & Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR)*

LCRR promulgated on January 15, 2021 and created new requirements **THAT BECOME EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 16, 2024:**



Lead Service Line  
Inventory



Tap Sampling



Trigger Level



Corrosion Control  
Treatment



Lead Service Line  
Replacement



Schools/Child Care  
Facilities

30

## BACKGROUND –

### *Lead & Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI)*

Final Rule October 2024, then 3 years to comply.

### **Lead and Copper Rule Improvements major areas of change:**



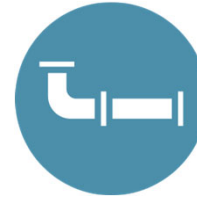
Tap Sampling



Communications



Inventory



Lead Service Line  
Replacement

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## PROPOSED LCRI COMPLIANCE



### ***Tap Sampling***

- Reduce action level from 15 to 10 ug/L
- Requires use of 100% lead service lines in sample pool
- Use higher of 1<sup>st</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> liter samples



### ***Communications***

- Requires several new communications and outreach efforts for various compliance levels
  - *Example: 3-calender day notification of lead testing results.*

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## ACTION LEVEL EXCEEDANCE

*EPA is proposing systems with first and second action level exceedances must:*

- Notify customers within 24 hours
- Conduct system-wide public education outreach, such as conducting a townhall meeting or participating in a community event, to raise additional awareness of the health effects of lead in drinking water, identify steps consumers can take to reduce their exposure, and provide information about how the water system is addressing the issue.

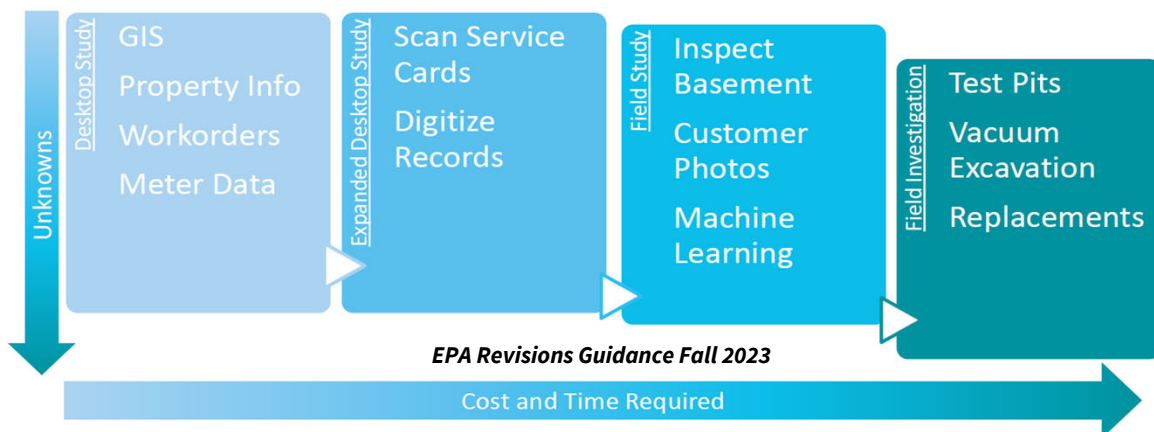
*EPA is proposing systems with three action level exceedances must:*

- Make filters certified for lead reduction available to all consumers served by the system.
- Conduct at least one additional system-wide public education outreach activity, such as conducting a townhall meeting or participating in a community event, to raise additional awareness of the health effects of lead in drinking water, identify steps consumers can take to reduce their exposure, and provide information about how the water system is addressing the issue.
- Repeat the public education activity every 6 months

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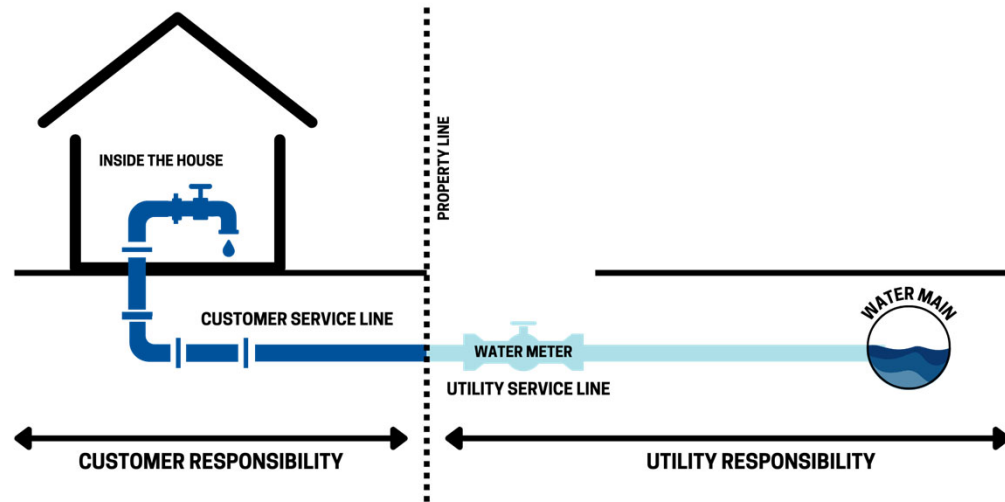
## INVENTORY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

*Inventory Due October 16, 2024*



34

## TYPICAL SERVICE LINE CONFIGURATION – EXTERIOR METERS



35

## LCRI RULE COMPLIANCE OUTLOOK

### Lead Service Line Removal

- Remove all lead service lines within 10 years *in control of utility*;
- Must fully replace 10% annually on three-year rolling average.

### Outlook: Water Districts are not “in control” of private service lines

Kentucky Administrative Regulation, 807 KAR 5:066 Section 12 lays **ownership of service lines past the meter and meter box with the customer**. After the point where NKWD’s ownership ends, **NKWD**, as a special purpose government entity whose statutory purpose under Kentucky Revised Statute 74.012 **is limited to furnishing public water supply**, is prohibited from seizing ownership of the service line beyond that point in accordance with Kentucky Constitution Sections 10, 13 and 242.

In limited circumstances, NKWD may arguably replace private lead service lines with consent as an implied power when reasonably incidental and indispensable to its power of furnishing a public water supply (i.e., as part of water main replacement project). See e.g., *Commonwealth v. Fayette County*, 39 S.W.2d 962 (Ky. 1931); OAG 84-148 (water district could probably require hook up in interest of public health, safety and welfare).

**Consent only applicable in limited circumstances, but in any case, funding is open question . . .**

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## FUNDING OPTIONS

- **State or Local** – No additional monies currently expected from grants by Legislature.
- **Customer Funded Directly** – Customer either pays:
  - (1) lump sum of costs for replacement at or before time of replacement; or
  - (2) through a surcharge program similar to NKWD’s subdistricts (if PSC would approve such a program).
- **Utility Through Rates** – Utility pays and recoups through rates.  
*Legal Opinion: PSC would approve for utility owned portion but may not approve recovery of rates for private side.*

278.170 Discrimination as to rates or service -- Free or reduced rate services.  
 (1) No utility shall, as to rates or service, give any unreasonable preference or advantage to any person or subject any person to any unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage, or establish or maintain any unreasonable difference between localities or between classes of service for doing a like and contemporaneous service under the same or substantially the same conditions.

278.030 Rates, classifications and service of utilities to be just and reasonable -- Service to be adequate -- Utilities prohibited from energizing power to electrical service where seal is not present.  
 (1) Every utility may demand, collect and receive fair, just and reasonable rates for the services rendered or to be rendered by it to any person.

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## Microbial and Disinfection Byproduct Rule Revisions

- EPA punted rulemaking and proposed rule is not expected to July 30, 2027
- Proposal expected to set level to match current Kentucky level.

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## Fluoride Assessment

- On January 22, EPA [released](#) the next step in the agency's "accelerated review of public health risks" associated with fluoride in drinking water. The plan, titled "Review of Science on Fluoride in Drinking Water: Preliminary Assessment Plan and Literature Survey," was [published in the \*Federal Register\*](#) Jan. 28, starting a 30-day public comment period.
- The assessment could inform revision of the existing Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) and Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

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## UCMR 6

- Expected to see EPA proposal for contaminants to test in November 2025. – **Still no proposal to date**
- EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).
- Occurrence data are collected through UCMR to support the EPA's determination of whether to regulate particular contaminants in the interest of protecting public health.
- EPA pays for the analysis of all samples from public water systems serving 10,000 or fewer people that it selects for sampling.

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# JUDICIAL ACTIVITIES

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## PFAS LITIGATION - STATUS

### [AWWA v. EPA, U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Cir., Case 24-1188](#)

- On June 7, 2024 AWWA and AMWA filed a petition for a judicial review of the EPA's PFAS Drinking Water Rule on the basis the Hazard Index was arbitrary and capricious, the rulemaking process violated the Administrative Procedures Act and the rule cost analysis was arbitrary.
- NKWD provided an affidavit to support AWWA/AMWA's standing to bring legal challenge
- Briefings were concluded in March 2026 and the Court is currently scheduling oral argument.

### [Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A. v. EPA, U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Cir., Case 24-1193](#)

- This litigation is the regulatory challenge to designating PFOA and PFOS as CERCLA Hazardous Substances.
- Final briefs filed December 2025, Oral Argument held January 20, 2026; Pending Final Opinion/Order of Court

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## LEAD AND COPPER CURRENT STATUS

### AWWA v. EPA, U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Cir., Case 24-1376

- On December 13, 2024, AWWA filed a petition for judicial review of the EPA's LCRI on the basis that:
  - the replacement of service lines on private property not owned by the water system violated the SDWA,
  - the 10-year replacement time frame was arbitrary and capricious, and
  - the rule costs analysis was arbitrary and capricious.
- NKWD provided an affidavit to support AWWA's standing to bring legal challenge
- Final Briefs Filed April 2026; Currently Scheduling Oral Argument

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## WV Rivers Coalition, Inc. v. The Chemours Company FC, LLC, U.S. South Dist of WV, Case 24-CV-00701

- On December 5, 2024, West Virginia Rivers Coalition, a nonprofit organized to promote the overall health of WV waters filed a citizen suit against Chemours for violation of the Clean Water Act NPDES permit, and 2023 Consent Order.
- August 7, 2025 – Court issued a preliminary injunction ordering Chemours to immediately cease discharging HFPO-DA (GenX) in excess of its NPDES permit limits and set trial for September 16, 2025.
- Order was immediately appealed by Chemours to Fourth Circuit. Briefs were filed and oral argument was held in March 2026 but no decision yet.

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# PFAS MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION SUMMARY

- The PFAS Multidistrict Litigation (a special type of proceeding used for judicial efficiency or MDL for short) started in December 2018 and is currently home to over 15,000 cases.
- Cases that involve PFAS-containing aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) are primarily litigated on the consolidated docket although many claimants, such as NKWD, have expanded to all PFAS related claims, directly and indirectly.

There are four categories of cases that are currently on the MDL:

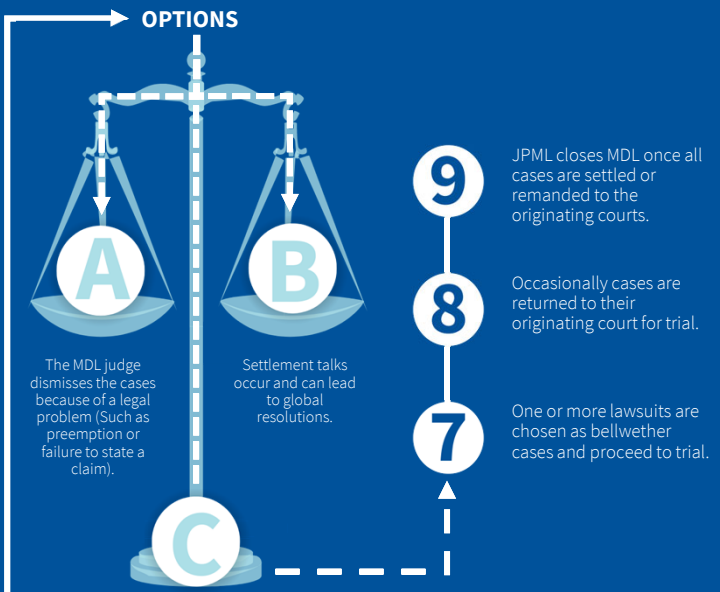
- (1) Water Utilities seeking costs of necessary testing and remediation technology for PFAS;
- (2) States, for environmental PFAS pollution (broadly, not limited to only drinking water issues) within state borders seeking monetary relief for necessary testing, natural resource damages, and remediation;
- (3) Individual Persons for personal injury claims and medical monitoring brought alleging that PFAS in the AFFF products used by the fire fighters led to an injury; and
- (4) Property damage claims of individuals, governmental entities and others for PFAS impacts to real property, including but not limited to, private wells, airports, wastewater systems, and fire training locations.

*PFAS problem is bigger than Defendants and what can be recovered from the litigation. This is only one piece to the solution of PFAS problem which will likely also include funding from various government entities and our rate payers.*

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# MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION PROCESS

- 1 Civil lawsuits with common questions of fact are filed in at least two federal district courts in different judicial districts.
- 2 An involved party or the US Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (JPML) moves to centralize cases into a multidistrict litigation (MDL) proceeding.
- 3 The panel votes to approve or disapprove the creation of an MDL.
- 4 Venue and judge of the multidistrict litigation selected by JPML.
- 5 The panel transfers cases to the MDL or cases are filed directly. Cases can be continually added during the MDL's lifecycle.
- 6 Consolidated pretrial procedures such as discovery, motions, and hearings take place.



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# PFAS MANUFACTURERS

*Defendants include:*

<b>3M Company (F/K/A Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, Co.)</b>	AGC Chemicals Americas Inc.	Archroma U.S. Inc.	Arkema Inc.	Buckeye Fire Equipment Company
Chemguard, Inc.	Corteva Inc.	<b>DuPont De Nemours, Inc.</b>	Dynax Corporation	<b>EIDP, Inc. (F/K/A Du Pont De Nemours and Company)</b>
Kidde-Fenwell (F/K/A National Foam, Inc.)	<b>The Chemours Company L.L.C. (F/K/A The Chemours Company)</b>	Tyco Fire Products LP (successor-in-interest to the Ansul Co.)		

*And other unknown defendants TBD.*

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## CURRENT STATUS

- Global Settlements Claims forms for 3M and Dupont/Chemours currently being processed.
- TYCO/Chemguard Settlement disbursements coming soon.
- Kiddie-Fnewal Bankruptcy leaves \$730M for claims from all plaintiff categories.
- Cases in MDL for other Defendants still moving forward and currently unclear on how or if they will reach a similar resolution.

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## SETTLEMENT AMOUNT DETERMINATION

- Proceeds to each utility determined by the participating utility's score as a percentage of total of all participating utilities scores.
- **Scores arrived at through complex formula** primarily based on flow rates, prior PFAS test results, and EPA estimated capital/O&M costs.
- Each utility may also be eligible for the following enhancement adjustments:
  - Litigation Bump – for those who filed litigation before the Settlement Dates
  - Bellwether Bump – for the utilities who served as Bellwether Plaintiffs
  - Regulatory Bump – for those whose PFAS contamination exceeds certain state or proposed federal maximum contaminant levels.
- Exact numbers cannot be determined until actual claim forms are submitted and reviewed.

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# FEDERAL GUIDANCE MATERIALS

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## NEW FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

Links below to material that may assist:

- EPA released an update to its SRF Portal in hopes of better communicating the impact of federal water infrastructure funding to Congress and public at large. It can be found at: [https://sdwis.epa.gov/ords/sfdw\\_pub/r/sfdw/owsrf\\_public/home](https://sdwis.epa.gov/ords/sfdw_pub/r/sfdw/owsrf_public/home).
- EPA released two geographic information system (GIS) interfaces that present water system area boundaries and link the visual presentation to community water system compliance information. Some boundaries are based on boundary data submitted to state agencies, while others are algorithmic predictions. The interfaces include the [Community Water System Service Area Boundaries](#) and the [EJScreen tool](#).
- The EPA's long-standing Effective Utility Management (EUM) collaborative program with several water associations released an updated primer reflecting concepts that may have changed since the last update 8 years ago. It can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-08/eum-primer.pdf>.
- The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) published a joint report titled "Modern Approaches to Network Access Security" which provides best practices for organizations to move towards more robust security solutions for greater visibility on network access. It can be found at: <https://www.cisa.gov/resources-tools/resources/modern-approaches-network-access-security>.
- CISA released a new resource entitled, Resources for Onboarding and Employment Screening. This resource, designed for critical infrastructure organizational leaders, provides a simple checklist that organizations can utilize as part of their background check processes for new hires. It can be found at: <https://www.cisa.gov/resources-tools/resources/resources-onboarding-and-employment-screening-fact-sheet>.
- FEMA updated the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guide to make it more user-friendly. The update consolidates information and eligibility requirements for projects addressing air quality, drought, extreme temperatures, wildfire and wind. It also reflects recent policy changes to simplify program delivery. It can be found at: <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/hazard-mitigation-assistance-guidance>.

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# ENGINEERING – ASSET MANAGEMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING

Presented by Kyle Boyle, *Engineering Manager-  
Asset Management & Infrastructure Planning* &  
Richard Harrison, *Vice President of Engineering*

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## PRESENTATION AGENDA

- Background
- Why is an Asset Management Program (AMP) Needed
- Development of District's AMP
- NKWD's AMP Components
- AMP Moving Forward
- Questions

2

## NKWD AT A GLANCE



231 Square Mile  
Service Area



Over 88,000 Active  
Accounts



300,000 Served  
Population



Approximately 182  
Employees



\$68.5 Million Operating  
Revenue



\$153 Million, 5-Year  
Capital Budget



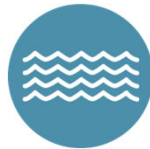
Average Demand:  
26 MGD



3 Raw Water  
Pump Stations



3 Treatment Plants



13 Pump Stations



19 Storage Tanks



1,338 Miles of  
Water Main

3

## NKWD STRUCTURE

- Chartered under Chapter 74 of Kentucky Revised Statutes
- Largest Water District in Kentucky
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Largest Water Provider in Kentucky
  - Louisville Water: Serves approximately 1,000,000
  - Kentucky American Water (Lexington): Serves approximately 500,000
  - Northern Kentucky Water District: Serves approximately 300,000
- Combination of 18 Merged Water Entities
  - Merger of Campbell and Kenton Districts (1997)



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## WHAT IS ASSET MANAGEMENT?

- Managing public assets to get maximum value
- Providing services that customers expect at the lowest total cost
- Planning to have equipment and funding available when it's needed
- Using data from every department to maximum benefit
- Asset management practice at NKWD for 20+ years
- Asset management role relatively new (2023)

5

## WHAT IS ASSET MANAGEMENT?

- Know what you have (inventory)
- Know the condition of what you have
- Prioritize critical assets
  - **Prob Of Failure/ Consequence Of Failure**
- Life Cycle
  - O&M Strategies (Predictive/ Reactive)
  - 3R (Rehab, Replace, Repair)
  - Capital and O&M funding



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## WHY DO ASSET MANAGEMENT?

- Mitigate Public Health Risk
- Assist in Federal Law Compliance
- Assist in State Law and Regulatory Compliance
- Avoid Financial Consequences
- Improve Funding Opportunities
- Positive Operational Impacts
- Manage Reputational and Governance Risk

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## MITIGATE PUBLIC HEALTH RISK

- Infrastructure failures (main breaks, treatment plant malfunctions, storage tank contamination) can cause boil-water advisories, service interruptions, and exposure to contaminants. Proactive asset management is a core obligation to mitigate negative public health and safety matters.

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## FEDERAL LAW COMPLIANCE

Asset Management is vital to regulatory compliance on the federal level:

- Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), 42 U.S.C. § 300f et seq.
  - Maintaining infrastructure in proper working condition is a prerequisite to sustained compliance. Systems that cannot maintain water quality due to deteriorating assets face enforcement
- America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA), P.L. 115-270
  - AWIA Section 2012 amended SDWA § 1420 to require states to revise their capacity development strategies to include a description of how they will encourage public water systems to develop asset management plans.

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## STATE LAW AND REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Asset Management, while not specifically required, is vital to regulatory compliance with state law and regulation:

- KRS Chapter 278
  - Many utilities are subject to jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission. The PSC regulates rates, service quality, and capital expenditures. Proper asset management supports rate case filings by demonstrating that capital investments and rate adjustments are grounded in documented infrastructure needs rather than reactive emergency spending.
- 807 KAR Chapter 5 (PSC Administrative Regulations)
  - The PSC's administrative regulations govern utility operations, service standards, and reporting. A water district's failure to maintain adequate service levels due to infrastructure neglect can trigger PSC investigation and corrective orders.
- 401 KAR Chapter 8 (Drinking Water Regulations)
  - Kentucky's drinking water regulations, administered by the Kentucky Division of Water, require compliance with treatment, monitoring, and distribution standards. Infrastructure deterioration that leads to violations (e.g., disinfection byproduct exceedances, pressure failures, turbidity issues) triggers enforcement.
- Kentucky Capacity Development Program
  - Kentucky's Capacity Development Strategy, revised in accordance with AWIA 2018 and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, identifies asset management as a tool for drinking water systems to achieve technical, managerial, and financial capacity. The Kentucky Division of Water evaluates drinking water systems on these three capacity components during Sanitary Surveys conducted every three years for community water systems.
- KRS Chapter 65A (Special District Reporting)
  - As a special district, many utilities must file Uniform Financial Information Reports (UFIRs) and annual budgets that reflect capital planning and infrastructure investment. Asset management planning provides the analytical foundation for these financial disclosures.

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## AVOIDING FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES

- **Reactive vs. Proactive Costs:** Premature asset failure forces emergency replacement at significantly higher cost than planned rehabilitation or replacement. Emergency work also disrupts capital planning and diverts funds from other priorities.
- **Rate Instability:** Without lifecycle cost planning, the district may face sudden, large rate increases to fund emergency repairs, which erodes customer trust and strains affordability. Asset management supports gradual, defensible rate adjustments.
- **Loss of Funding Eligibility:** Failure to demonstrate technical, managerial, and financial capacity can affect eligibility or priority for DWSRF loans, KIA grants, and other state and federal funding programs.
- **Increased Insurance and Liability Exposure:** Poorly maintained infrastructure increases the risk of property damage and personal injury claims.

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## IMPROVES FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

- The Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA) administers the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF). For SFY 2026, the fund has approximately \$82.9 million available. Having a documented asset management plan strengthens a Utilities' position on the Comprehensive Project Priority List for DWSRF funding and demonstrates readiness to proceed with projects, which is a scoring criterion.

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## MANAGE REPUTATIONAL AND GOVERNANCE RISK

- **Public Trust:** Service disruptions and boil-water advisories erode community confidence in the district, which is directly contrary to NKWD's strategic value of being "Trustworthy."
- **Commissioner Liability:** Board commissioners have a statutory duty to control and manage district affairs under KRS 74.020(1). Failure to implement reasonable asset management practices could expose commissioners to claims of mismanagement.
- **Forced Restructuring:** Under AWIA and Kentucky law, water systems with persistent compliance failures can be subject to mandatory restructuring assessments, which could result in consolidation or loss of operational independence.

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## NKWD ASSET MANAGEMENT PROGRAM HISTORY

- 2003 – NKWD First Asset Management Plan
  - Addressed total assets; not components
  - Key outcome was a 20-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)
- 2008 – NKWD AMP Update
  - Addressed total assets; not components
  - Key outcomes was an updated 20-year capital improvement plan
- 2023 – NKWD created and filled first Asset Management Position
- 2024 – Kyle Boyle hired to fill Asset Management Manager Position Vacancy
- 2026 – NKWD will complete major AMP Update
  - Addresses asset components and current condition
  - Aligned assets into hierarchy
  - Foundation for prioritizing assets into projects

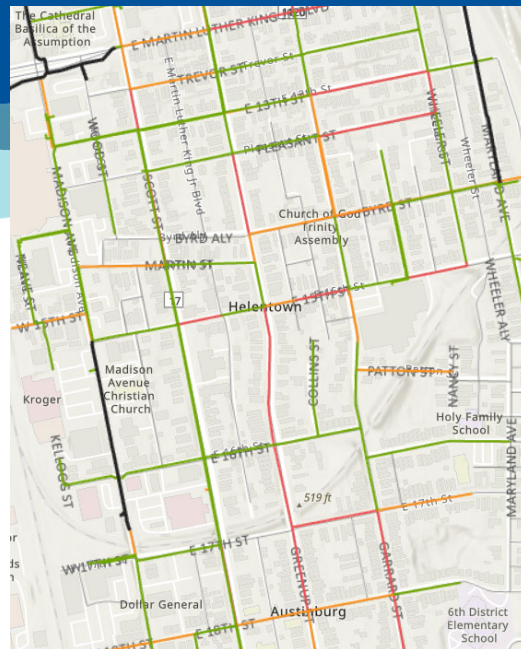
14

# AGING INFRASTRUCTURE

- Horizontal Infrastructure
  - 1,338 miles of water main
  - Over 17,000 pipe segments
  - Over 380 miles 50 years or older
  - >\$1.7 billion replacement cost
- Vertical Infrastructure
  - Water Storage Tanks
  - Pump Stations
  - Facilities
    - Treatment Plants
    - Central Facility
    - Storage buildings
    - Replacement Cost Still Determining

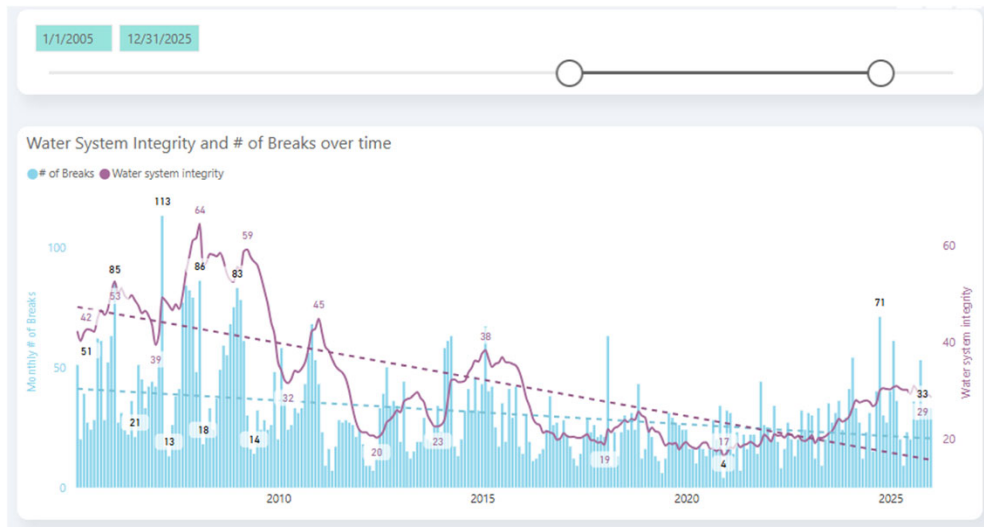


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# WATER MAIN BREAKS EXAMPLE



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# SYSTEM RISK AND RESILIENCY

### Water pipes scoring

**High risk pipes**

Dec 2025 YoY

**323**

+13.73% ▲

**Average**

Dec 2025 YoY

**10.07**

+0.73% ▲

**Pipes risk levels**

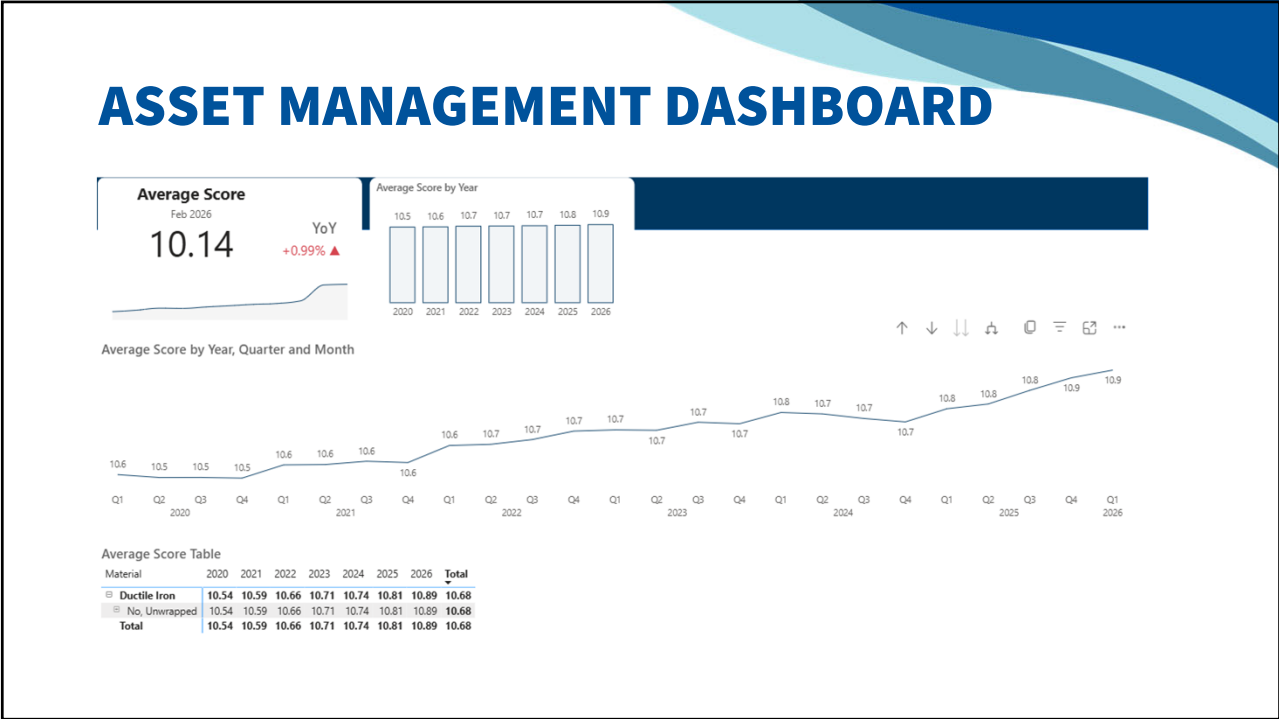
Dec 2025

Low	Medi...
13,035	2,981

### Water pipes scores by month

Score year	Score month	Pipe number	Total score	Pipe diameter score	Pipe age score	Pipe material score	Soil corrosion score	Dirty water calls discoloration score	Blowoff presence score
2025	Jan	1631	58.75	25	50	100	100	100	0
2025	Feb	1146	58.75	75	100	100	0	100	0
2025	Feb	1631	58.75	25	50	100	100	100	0
2025	Mar	1146	58.75	75	100	100	0	100	0
2025	Mar	1631	58.75	25	50	100	100	100	0
2025	Apr	1146	58.75	75	100	100	0	100	0
2025	Apr	1631	58.75	25	50	100	100	100	0
2025	May	1146	58.75	75	100	100	0	100	0
2025	May	1631	58.75	25	50	100	100	100	0
2025	Jun	1146	58.75	75	100	100	0	100	0
2025	Jun	1631	58.75	25	50	100	100	100	0

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# CURRENT ASSET MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

## CHAPTER 2 EVALUATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES/LEVEL OF SERVICE METRICS

### 2.1 Introduction and Objectives

This Technical Memorandum (TM) presents recommendations of metrics that the Northern Kentucky Water District ("NKWD" or "the District") can utilize to measure the level of service being delivered to its customers. Levels of service metrics are indicators of customers' experience and quantify factors such as quality, reliability, and responsiveness. Utilities use these measures to inform management and policy decisions on investments, budgets, and revenue requirements.

In addition, several performance metrics – other than service levels – were also identified. While not the primary focus of this Task, these are documented herein because of their potential value for supporting the District's management decisions. The suggested service level and other performance measures are accompanied by advice on their compilation, usage, and implementation.

#### 2.1.1 Objectives

In Task 408 of the District's Asset Management Program, consulting assistance was requested to help determine level of service metrics that could be used during the ongoing asset management planning project. During discussions with District staff, several additional objectives for ongoing management usage of service level metrics were expressed, including the following:

- Justifying renewal investments to policymakers and the Kentucky Public Service Commission
- Prioritizing CIP projects
- Justifying positions (employees) to deliver committed service levels
- Measuring against targets to support continual improvement
- Sharing with employees

These recommendations are designed to serve the continuing business needs of the District, while supporting the requirements of this project. These efforts support the District's six key goals for reliable infrastructure, regulatory compliance, financial stewardship, technology strategy, workforce cultivation, and proactive engagement.

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# CURRENT ASSET MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

## NKWD Water Main Replacement Model

Total Score =

$$(\sum \text{Physical Parameters} / 4) \times 0.2 + (\sum \text{Functional Parameters} / 4) \times 0.5 + (\sum \text{Impact Parameters} / 4) \times 0.3$$

### Physical Parameters (20% of Total Score)

- Size Score
 

○ ≤ 1"	0
○ > 1" & < 5"	10
○ ≥ 6" & ≤ 9"	25
○ ≥ 10" & ≤ 13"	50
○ ≥ 14" & ≤ 23"	75
○ ≥ 24"	100
- Age Score
 

○ ≤ 20 years	0
○ > 20 years & ≤ 40 years	20
○ > 40 years & ≤ 60 years	40
○ > 60 years & ≤ 80 years	60
○ > 80 years & ≤ 100 years	80
○ > 100 years	100
- Material Score
 

○ Copper, Polyethylene	0
○ Wrapped Ductile	10
○ Unwrapped Ductile, PVC	25
○ Lined Cast iron	50
○ Asbestos	75
○ Unlined Cast Iron, Steel, Concrete	100

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# ASSET DATABASES

- 1,331 miles of main
- Over 17,000 individual scored water main segments
- Plants have ~1,500 individually scored assets
- Criticality ranking of assets (initial)

Type	Facility	Major Structure	System Name	Condition	Reliability	Probability	Probability Mu	Redundancy M	Loss Impact	Loss Impac	Safety Impact	Safety Impac	Overall Asset Rating
WTP	TMTP	Filter Building	Electrical Switchgear (Original)	4.50	4.50	High	1.25	1.35	Severe	1.35	High	1.25	12.81
WTP	TMTP	Outside	Substation	4.50	4.50	High	1.25	1.35	Severe	1.35	High	1.25	12.81
WTP	TMTP	Pipe Gallery	Sump Pumps	4.50	4.50	High	1.25	1.35	Severe	1.35	High	1.25	12.81
WTP	TMTP	Filter Gallery	UV System	5.00	5.00	High	1.25	1.35	Severe	1.35	Moderate	1.10	12.53
WTP	TMTP	Pipe Gallery	UV System	5.00	5.00	Moderate	1.15	1.35	Moderate	1.25	High	1.25	12.13
WTP	TMTP	Filter Gallery	120/1208V Panels	4.50	4.50	High	1.25	1.35	Moderate	1.25	High	1.25	11.87
Intake	LRI	Licking River PS	Cameras	5.00	5.00	Moderate	1.15	1.35	Moderate	1.25	Moderate	1.10	10.67
WTP	FTTP	Chemical Building	MCC-B	4.50	4.50	High	1.25	1.35	Moderate	1.25	Moderate	1.10	10.05
WTP	TMTP	Filter Gallery	Lighting Panel	4.00	4.00	High	1.25	1.35	Severe	1.35	Moderate	1.10	10.02
WTP	TMTP	Pipe Gallery	Backwash Flow Meter	4.00	4.00	High	1.25	1.35	Severe	1.35	Moderate	1.10	10.02
WTP	TMTP	Basement	Raw Water Valves	5.00	5.00	Moderate	1.15	1.25	Moderate	1.25	Moderate	1.10	9.88
WTP	FTTP	Outside (Lower Ir	Raw Influent System	5.00	5.00	High	1.25	1.25	Moderate	1.25	Low	1.00	9.77
Intake	ORPS2	ORPS2	Outdoor Substation	4.50	4.50	High	1.25	1.15	Severe	1.35	High	1.25	9.70
WTP	TMTP	Basement	FTTP Valves w/ FRV or Control Valve	5.00	5.00	Moderate	1.15	1.35	Moderate	1.25	Low	1.00	9.70
WTP	TMTP	Basement	Old Backwash Valve	5.00	5.00	Moderate	1.15	1.35	Moderate	1.25	Low	1.00	9.70
WTP	FTTP	Filter Building	Basement East Structure (btw Sed Basin & Filter)	4.50	4.50	Moderate	1.15	1.25	Severe	1.35	Moderate	1.10	9.61
WTP	TMTP	Filter Gallery	Flow Meter	4.50	5.00	High	1.25	1.15	Moderate	1.25	Moderate	1.10	9.55

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# ASSET DATABASES

ITEM	CONDITION OF ASSET RATINGS DEFINITION				
	1	2	3	4	5
Clarifiers/UV/Pumps/Process Equipment	Free of visual corrosion, properly installed, lubricated, with mechanicals currently operating. No obvious heat or noise issues.	Minor corrosion or maintenance condition but no noise/heat issues	Some corrosion or maintenance issues that need attention. Noise or heat issues present but not affecting performance	Advancing deterioration from corrosion or lack of maintenance. Noise or heat issues that are worsening	Serious corrosion or installation issues including obvious noise or heat issues
Piping	No visible corrosion or leaking	Initial corrosion apparent without leaking	Some corrosion without metal loss. Minor leaking apparent	Moderate corrosion including some metal loss. Substantive leaking apparent	Significant corrosion with metal loss. Significant leaking
Valves / Actuators	No visible corrosion and all operating elements functional. No noise issues	Initial corrosion apparent without leaking	Some corrosion without metal loss. Minor leaking apparent	Moderate corrosion including some metal loss. Substantive leaking apparent	Significant corrosion with metal loss. Significant leaking
Filter/GAC Media	New or like new without visible build-up or wear	Some noticeable build-up or wear	Unable to determine build-up or wear	Moderate build-up or wear	Excessive build-up or wear
SCADA / Monitoring Equipment	Free of corrosion on monitors, samplers and recorders. Visually acquiring or producing data	Minor corrosion or maintenance/ calibration needed - functional	Corrosion apparent and some limitations to data. Maintenance	Unknown condition of asset - inaccessible	Not acquiring or producing data
Structures	Structurally sound - no apparent cracks, corrosion or connection issues	Minor structural deficiencies not requiring immediate action to prevent deterioration	Structural concerns (corrosion, cracks, etc.) that need further investigation to determine magnitude	Short-term structural concerns requiring remedy to prevent deterioration	Significant cracking, corrosion or connection issues - concerns about structural soundness
Electrical Components	Free of corrosion, heat or vibration	Some corrosion, heat or vibration apparent but not impacting service	Moderate corrosion, heat or vibrations determined to be long-term concern but not short-term issue	Inaccessible components - unknown condition	Heavy corrosion, exposed components, excessive heat and/or vibration
HVAC Components	Free of corrosion, heat or vibration	Some corrosion, heat or vibration apparent but not impacting service	Moderate corrosion, heat or vibrations determined to be long-term concern but not short-term issue	Inaccessible components - unknown condition	Heavy corrosion, exposed components, excessive heat and/or vibration

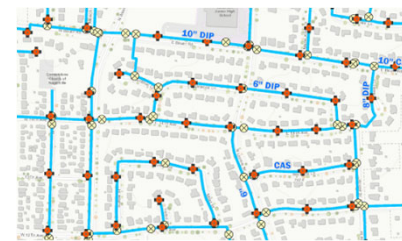
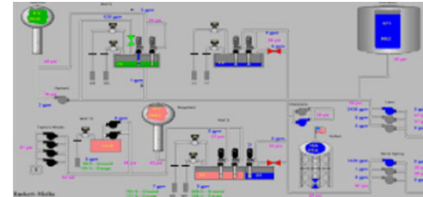
24



# SYSTEM RISK AND RESILIENCY

## NKWD systems in use:

- GIS (Geographic Information Systems)
- CMMS (Computerized Maintenance Management Systems)
- SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition)
- Hydraulic model



## What data matters:

- Condition, age, material, installation date, failure history

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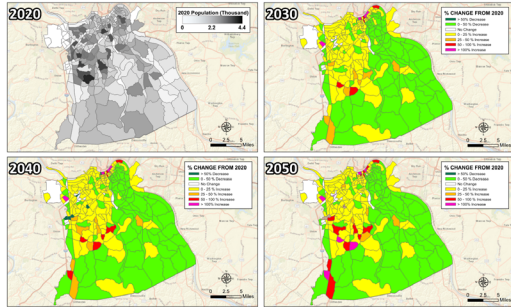
# MAINTENANCE & RENEWAL STRATEGIES

- Preventive vs reactive maintenance
- Predictive tools and inspections
- Capital improvement planning (CIP)
- Performance monitoring
  - KPIs, unplanned outages, response times, asset downtime, break rates
  - Reporting dashboards and performance tracking
- Renewal prioritization based on risk, cost, and LOS

Pg. No.	PSC Ref No.	Water Quality Projects	2025 / Previous Paid	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total Project Cost	Funding Source
1	132	MPTP Reservoir Dam Spillway/ Raw Water Pipe Replacement	\$187,000	\$350,000					\$537,000	Future BAN
		MPTP Reservoir Dam Spillway/ Raw Water Pipe Replacement			\$1,100,000				\$1,100,000	Future BAN
2	202	Upgrade SCADA/Instrumentation/Security Equipment	\$101,000	\$2,000,000					\$2,000,000	BAN 2021
		Upgrade SCADA/Instrumentation/Security Equipment	\$674,000	\$925,000					\$1,026,000	Future BAN
		Upgrade SCADA/Instrumentation/Security Equipment - SRF Loan 2016							\$674,000	SRF Loan 2016
3	238	TMTP - PAC & UV Replacement	\$146,000	\$3,554,000					\$3,700,000	Future BAN
		TM Pump Station Backup Generator	\$1,200,000	\$1,485,000					\$2,685,000	Future BAN
		TM Pump Station Backup Generator (SB36 Grant)	\$1,100,000						\$1,100,000	KIA Grant 2022
		TM Pump Station Backup Generator - SRF Loan 2020	\$4,065,000						\$4,065,000	SRF Loan 2020
5	227	New Tank in Taylor Mill	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000					\$5,000,000	Future BAN
6	316	TMTP Solids Building and Process Equipment					\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	Future BAN
7	317	FTTP Raw Water Improvements					\$500,000		\$500,000	Future BAN
8	318	TMTP Electrical Improvements (less generator project)					\$500,000		\$500,000	Future BAN
9	319	Dudley 1080 Electrical and Structural Improvements				\$1,500,000			\$1,500,000	Future BAN
10	320	Bromley Pump Replacement and Electrical Upgrades					\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000	Future BAN
11	229	Pump Station in Southern Campbell County		\$650,000	\$650,000				\$1,300,000	Future BAN

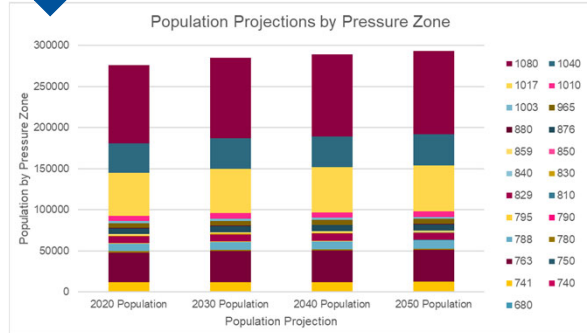
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# INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING CYCLE



Northern Kentucky Water District  
2023 5-Year Capital Budget  
(2023-2027)

Fig. No.	Proj. Ref. No.	Water Quality Projects	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total Project Cost	Funding Source
1	132	MTPP Reservoir Dam Raw Water Pipe Replacement	\$1,000,000					\$1,000,000	BAW 2020
2	202	Logansport WTPA Instrumentation Security Equipment - RFP Loan 2016	\$2,700,000					\$2,700,000	RFP Loan 2016
3	203	Logansport WTPA Instrumentation Security Equipment - RFP Loan 2016	\$2,700,000					\$2,700,000	RFP Loan 2016
4	240	Plant Manning Upgrade	\$300,000					\$300,000	BAW 2021
5	137	SRF Generator 2 Redundant Upgrade	\$1,900,000					\$1,900,000	BAW 2021
6	138	Durley 1540 Pump Replacement (2 constant speed pumps)	\$150,000	\$4,100,000				\$4,250,000	BAW 2023
7	211	TR Pump Station Backup Generator (SRB Grant)	\$1,000,000					\$1,000,000	SRB Grant 2023
8	227	New Tank in Taylor Mill	\$4,000,000					\$4,000,000	BAW 2023
9	229	New Tank and Pump Station in Southern Campbell County	\$700,000					\$700,000	BAW 2023
10	230	New Tank and Pump Station in Southern Campbell County (SRB Grant)	\$1,000,000					\$1,000,000	SRB Grant 2023
11	242	Annual General Facility SRB - Parks, Pump Stations 2018	\$1,400,000					\$1,400,000	BAW 2021
12	243	FTFP Sedimentation Basins and Chemical Improvements - RFP Loan 2020	\$2,000,000					\$2,000,000	BAW 2021
12	249	FTFP Sedimentation Basins and Chemical Improvements - RFP Loan 2020	\$3,000,000					\$3,000,000	BAW 2021
12	250	FTFP Residuals Handling Improvements - Lanesville					\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	BAW 2027



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Facility		TMTP			
Project Name		TMTP Electrical Improvements			
Project Priority		1			
No	Item Description	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	LS	1	\$ 336,000	\$ 336,000
2	Supervision/General Conditions/Bonds (15%)	LS	1	\$ 1,008,000	\$ 1,008,000
3	Step Down Transformer Replacement	LS	1	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000
4	Transformer Replacement - Pipe Gallery	LS	1	\$ 550,000	\$ 550,000
5	Duke Switchgear Replacement	LS	1	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000
6	New Switchgear and Generator replacing Substation	LS	1	\$ 1,750,000	\$ 1,750,000
7	Chemical Building Switchgear Replacement	LS	1	\$ 750,000	\$ 750,000
8	UV Switchgear Replacement	LS	1	\$ 650,000	\$ 650,000
9	Solids Building Switchgear Replacement	LS	1	\$ 650,000	\$ 650,000
10	Panel and Breaker Replacements - Rapid Mix	EA	1	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
11	Panel and Breaker Replacements - Filter Gallery	EA	2	\$ 75,000	\$ 150,000
12	Panel and Breaker Replacements - Pumping Building	EA	2	\$ 75,000	\$ 150,000
13	Lighting Replacements	LS	1	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000
14	Existing Panel Demolition and Disposal	LS	1	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
15	Miscellaneous Construction (15%)	LS	1	\$ 870,000	\$ 870,000
16	Contractor O&P (15%)	LS	1	\$ 1,008,000	\$ 1,008,000
17	Contingency (20%)	LS	1	\$ 1,344,000	\$ 1,344,000
<b>Estimated Project Construction Cost (2024)</b>					<b>\$ 10,416,000</b>

FTFP  
FTFP Electrical Improvements  
5

No	Item Description	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	LS	1	\$ 304,500	\$ 304,500
2	Supervision/General Conditions/Bonds (15%)	LS	1	\$ 913,500	\$ 913,500
3	Transformer Modification/Step Down	LS	1	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000
4	MCC Replacements	EA	3	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
5	Switchgear Replacement	EA	2	\$ 650,000	\$ 1,300,000
6	Panel and Breaker Replacements	EA	8	\$ 75,000	\$ 600,000
7	Lighting Improvements	EA	1	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
8	Miscellaneous Construction (15%)	LS	1	\$ 990,000	\$ 990,000
9	Contractor O&P (15%)	LS	1	\$ 913,500	\$ 913,500
10	Contingency (20%)	LS	1	\$ 1,218,000	\$ 1,218,000
<b>Estimated Project Construction Cost 2023</b>					<b>\$ 10,939,500</b>

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# INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING

	Regulatory / Compliance	Aging Infrastructure (end of useful life)	Asset Management	System Expansion/ Economic Growth	System limitations/ Customer Service	Technology & Optimization	Additional Funding Source	Total Score	Strategic Plan Goal Area (pick)	Related to Data Warehouse / KPI? (pick)	RRA Implementation Project? (pick)
	Project aligns with remaining compliant and adhering to relevant laws, regulations, standards, and industry guidelines. Project allows for minimizing potential legal liabilities.	Project addresses an asset in which the cost to maintain/ repair is high. The condition and operational efficiency of existing assets, systems, or structures have reached or surpassed their expected lifespan.	Project contributes to optimizing the value, performance, and longevity of assets by considering factors such as asset condition, redundancy, criticality, safety and risk management.	Project accommodates system expansion and growth; there is a return on investment component. Project has public benefits with strategic importance. The project allows for enhanced capacity, increase production and/or supports new economic opportunities.	Project eliminates or reduces constraints or shortcomings within existing systems, processes, or infrastructure that impact the ability to effectively serve customers. Project addresses limitations that hinder operational efficiency, service quality, or customer satisfaction. (examples: current system limitations, bottle neck or restriction, color of water, low pressure, etc.)	Projects adds efficiency, innovation and performance to NKWD operations; allow for strategic business & technological enhancements to reduce costs, increase productivity and/or optimize resources. Integration or upgrade of technology and processes to improve overall District performance.	Project has additional funding sources (KIA, SRF, grants, etc.) available for the project that have expiration dates		Select "Goal Area" this project relates to in the Strategic Plan, if applicable	Yes, No or N/A	Yes, No or N/A
<b>Weightings</b>	0.3	0.05	0.2	0.15	0.2	0.05	0.05	1.00			

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# INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING

Project Type	Project	Project Rank	Project Cost	Year of Construction	Total Score
Pipe Capital Project	Moock Road 36-inch Redundancy Water Main -42" to the River Crossing	1	\$6,500,000	2025 / 26	7.13
Treatment Plant Capital Project	TMTP - PAC & UV Replacement	2	\$3,275,000	2025	6.53
Treatment Plant Capital Project	Upgrade SCADA/Instrumentation/Security Equipment	3	\$710,000	2025	6.45
Treatment Plant Capital Project	Upgrade SCADA/Instrumentation/Security Equipment	4	\$290,000	2025	6.45
Treatment Plant Capital Project	FTTP Electrical Improvements	5	\$6,500,000	2026	6.43
Treatment Plant Capital Project	Upgrade SCADA/Instrumentation/Security Equipment - SRF Loan 2016	6	\$2,700,000	2025	6.38
Treatment Plant Capital Project	Dudley 1040 Pump Replacement (3 constant speed pumps)- AMY S	7	\$750,000	2025	6.15
Treatment Plant Capital Project	TMTP Advanced Treatment (GAC)	8	\$30,000,000	2026 / 27 / 28	6.13
Pipe Capital Project	Independence Station Road Interconnect	9	\$850,000	2025	6.02
Treatment Plant Capital Project	Plant Metering Upgrades	10	\$300,000	2025	5.95
Treatment Plant Capital Project	Pump Station in Southern Campbell County	11	\$700,000	2025	5.92
Treatment Plant Capital Project	ORPS2 Electrical Improvements- AMY S	12	\$3,500,000	2025 / 26	5.87
Treatment Plant Capital Project	ORPS 1 Motor Starter Replacement Nos. 1,2,3, & 6- AMY S	13	\$1,296,000	2025 / 26	5.82
Treatment Plant Capital Project	FTTP Filter Valves & Actuator Replacement- AMY S	14	\$887,000	2026	5.77
Treatment Plant Capital Project	MPTP Actiflo Upgrades	15	\$1,635,000	2025	5.73
Treatment Plant Capital Project	FTTP Structural Improvements	16	\$5,000,000	2029	5.33
Pipe Capital Project	20" from Banklick to South of Walton	17	\$16,000,000	2028 / 29	5.32
Pipe Capital Project	20" MPTP Discharge Water Main Replacement	18	\$16,000,000	2027 / 28	5.18
Pipe Capital Project	20" to Connect 11th Street in Newport to 12th Street in Covington	19	\$6,000,000	2029	5.15
Pipe Capital Project	US 27 24" Sunset to Martha Layne Collins	20	\$1,900,000	2027	5.13
Treatment Plant Capital Project	TMTP Chemical Building Improvements (coagulant, hypo, HF, misc.)	21	\$1,380,000	2028	5.12

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## ASSET MANAGEMENT MOVING FORWARD

- Incorporated into everyday duties at NKWD
- Prioritize critical assets/ projects during annual budget cycle
  - External assistance as needed (~ every 5-7 years)
- Lucity Migration
  - Assist in predictive/ reactive WOs
  - Predicting replacements
  - Provide capital and O&M funding estimates

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**THANK YOU!**  
*Questions?*

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# Kentucky Infrastructure Authority

## NKWD/SKO Water Commission Training




April 29, 2026



1

## Authorization of KIA

- Created by General Assembly
  - Collaboration with DOW under Memorandum of Agreement
- Purpose:
  - Provide Financial Assistance for Water / Wastewater Facilities
  - Maintain Water Resources Information System
- 11 member Board of Directors



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## KIA Board – Ex-Officio Members

### Five Ex-Officio members:

- Commissioner of Department for Local Government
- Secretary of Finance and Administration Cabinet
- Secretary of Cabinet for Economic Development
- Secretary of Energy and Environment Cabinet
- Executive Director of Public Service Commission



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## KIA Board – At Large Members

### Six at-large members appointed by the Governor:

- Kentucky Association of Counties
- Kentucky League of Cities
  - 2 members from KLC one of whom represents a municipal utility that provides water and wastewater service
- Kentucky Rural Water Association
- Kentucky Section of the American Water Works Association
- For-Profit Water Companies



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## KIA Primary Functions

- Administer Loan Programs for eligible infrastructure projects
- Administer Grants identified by the General Assembly, including water and sewer projects
- Maintain the Water Resource Information System (WRIS) and provide technical support to the Water Management Councils



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## Overview of KIA

- \$1.99 billion in assets
- Administering 517 active grants
- 591 active loans
  - 4 programs
  - 2 state programs, 2 federal programs
- 231 borrowers



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## Eligible Infrastructure Projects

- Construction or acquisition of treatment works, distribution facilities, water resources projects
- Solid waste projects, dams, storm water control treatment systems
- Gas or electric utility
- Or any other public utility or public service project which the authority finds would assist in carrying out the purposes set out in KRS 224A.300



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## Eligible Borrowers

- Governmental Agencies
  - City
  - County
  - Water and Sewer/Sanitation District
  - Water Association
  - Water Commission
- For the CWSRF or DWSRF Programs, the project **MUST BE** listed on the SRF Priority List



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## KIA Loan Programs

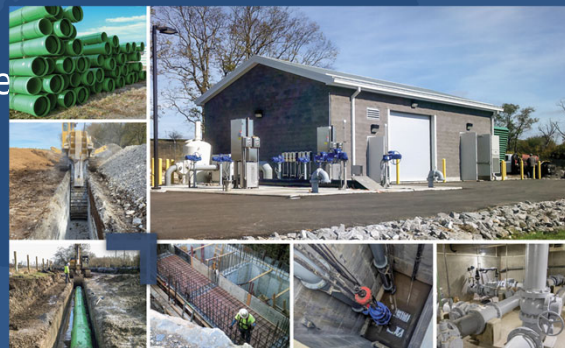
- Clean Water State Revolving Fund (Fund A) - Federal
- Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (Fund F) - Federal
- Infrastructure Revolving Fund (Fund B) - State
- Governmental Agencies Program (Fund C) - State



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## Fund A - CWSRF

- Created in 1988 to further goals of the CWA
- Total loans, dollar amount
- Types of projects, large example
- Min, max requests
- How many each yr
- Types of financing



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## Fund F - DWSRF

- Created in 1996 to further goals of the SDWA
- Total loans, dollar amount
- Types of projects
- Large project examples
- How many each yr
- Types of financing



TEAM  
KENTUCKY



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## Fund B – Infrastructure Revolving Fund

- Creation/history
- Total loans, dollar amount
- Types of projects
- How many each yr
- Types of financing



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## Fund C – Governmental Agencies Fund

- Creation/history
- Total loans, dollar amount
- Types of projects
- How many each yr
- Types of financing



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KENTUCKY



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## KIA Outstanding Loan Volume

Loan Program	Number of Loans	Loan Amount
Fund A	256	\$830,279,327
Fund F	179	\$277,313,447
Fund B	131	\$84,513,058
Fund C	25	\$25,627,180
<b>Total</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>\$1,217,733,012</b>



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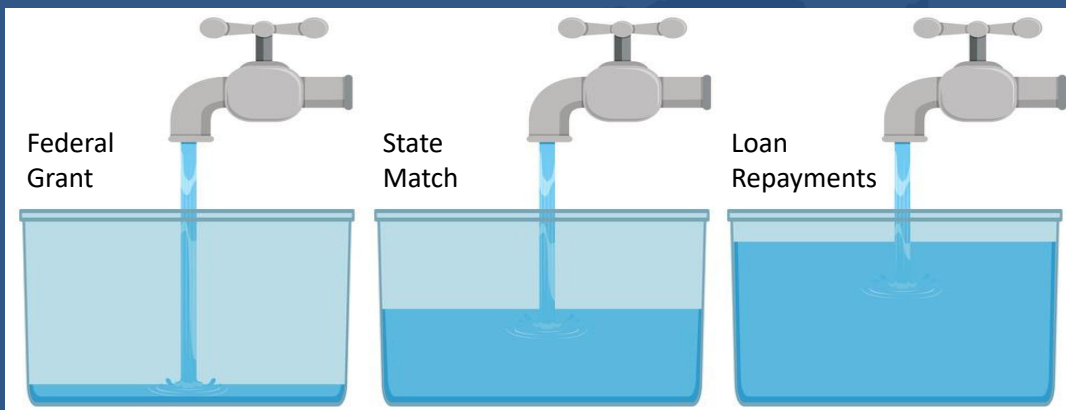
## Available Loan Funds

Loan Program	FY27 Funding
Fund A (CWSRF)	\$
Fund F (DWSRF)	\$
Fund B	\$7,763,715
Fund C	\$11,498,034
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$260,466,707</b>



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## Where do we get our money? (Funds A & F)



16

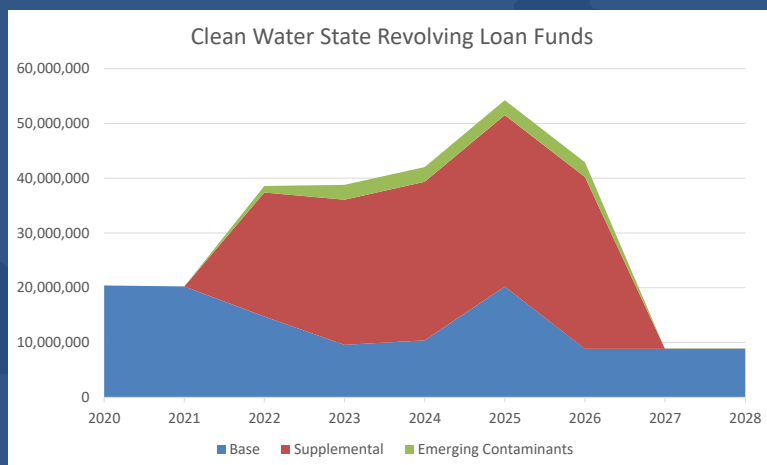
# Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)

- Signed into law in November 2021
- Historic investment in drinking water and wastewater systems
- Over \$40 billion across United States
- \$500 million estimated to Kentucky
- 5 additional capitalization grants for over 5 years
- Additional principal forgiveness, federal requirements



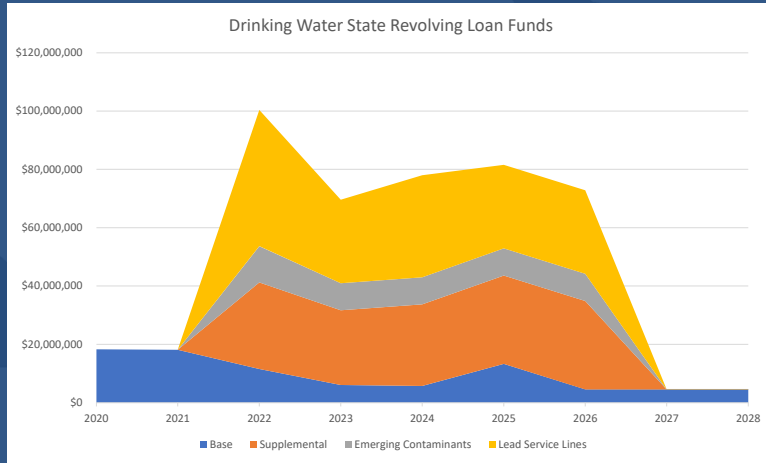
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# Funding cliff



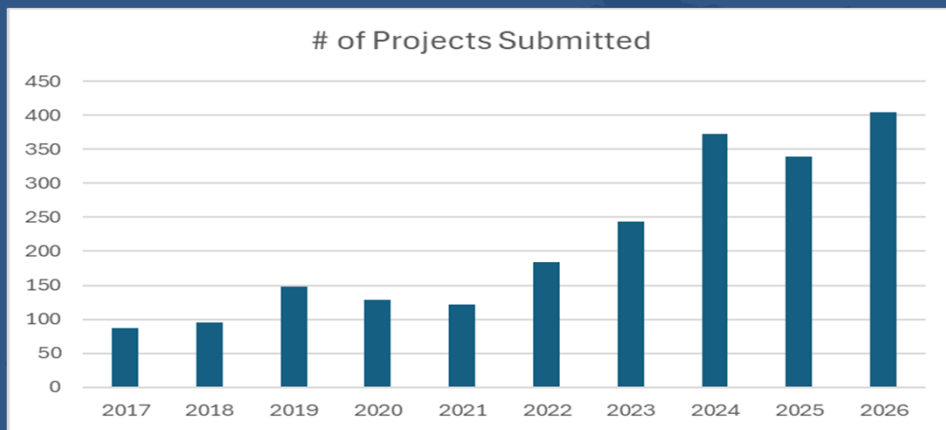
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# Funding cliff



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# SRF Program Demand



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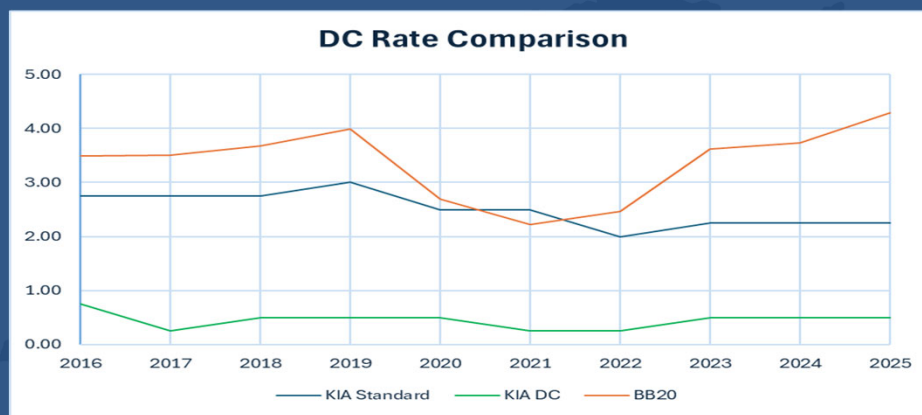
## Current Interest Rates

- Funds A,B, and F
  - Standard rate - 2.75%
  - Non-standard (a) rate - 1.75%
  - Non-standard (b) rate - 1.00%
  
- Fund C
  - 1 – 5 years - 2.50%
  - 6 – 10 years - 3.00%
  - 11 – 20 years - 4.00%



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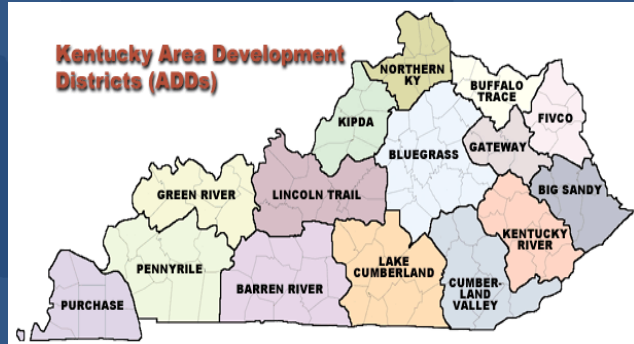
## KIA vs Bond Market



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# Getting Started

- Contact ADD Water Management Coordinator
- Pre-Application Form
  - Project goal/need
  - Budget
  - Project schedule
  - Detailed project info



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# WRIS Project Profiles

**Project Title:** Ashland: Enlarge Sewer Treatment Plant to Eliminate Overflows

**Project Number:** SX21019065 **AWMPC:** FIVCO

**Funding Status:** Fully Funded **Date Approved by AWMPC:** 11.19.2014

**Project Status:** Approved **Primary County:** Boyd

**Project Schedule:** 0-2 Years **Planning Unit:** Boyd

**E-ClearingHouse SAI:** KY202201070025 **ECH Status:** Approved

**Primary System:** KY0022373 City of Ashland **ADD WMC Contact:** Jasper Ball

**Legal Applicant:** City of Ashland

**Entity Type:** Incorporated City

**Project Inventory (Mapped Features):**

**Point Features:**

DOW PermitID	Count	FeatureType	Purpose	Status	Existing Capacity	Proposed Capacity	Units
KY0022373	1	SCADA	ENERGY EFF - SCADA	NEW			EA
KY0022373	1	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	ENERGY EFF - SCADA	STP - UPGRADE	11.00	11.00	MGD
KY0022373	1	STP PUMP	ENERGY EFF - PUMP EFFICIENCY	REHAB			EA
KY0022373	1	STP PUMP	ENERGY EFF - VFD DEVICE	REHAB			EA

**Linear Features:**

DOW Permit ID	Line Type	Purpose	Activity	Size (in.)	Material	Length (LF)
KY0022373	FORCE	INTERCEPTOR	REHAB - REPLACE PROBLEM LINES	24.00	PVC	640
				<b>Total Length</b>		<b>640</b>

**System Statistics**

Date Established: 05.31.1961

Employees: 27

Cost to consumer per 4,000 gallons:

(a) Municipal System, customers within the municipality OR Non-Municipal System, all customers: \$22.64

(b) Municipal system, customers outside the municipality: \$34.04

Date of Last Rate Adjustment: 01.01.2022

**System Demographics**

County Name	Service Connections	Serviceable Population	Serviceable Households	Med HH Income	MHI MOE
Boyd	8,816	21,654	10,378	\$ 52,312	\$ 5,839
<b>Totals / Weighted Average</b>	<b>8,816</b>	<b>21,654</b>	<b>10,378</b>	<b>\$ 52,312</b>	<b>\$ 5,839</b>

Counties directly serviceable by this system: 1

MHI Basis: 2026; ACS 2019-2023 5yr Estimates

Population and household counts are based on a proximity analysis of relevant service lines to census block boundaries published for the 2020 Census DEC Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) dataset.

Med HH Income (MHI) Source is from the American Community Survey 2019-2023 5 Yr Estimates (Table B19013) for the service area of this system.

MHI MOE = Med HH Income Margin of Error.

Date Last Modified: 07.26.2022

**This system treats wastewater from the following KISOP customers:**

Sender DOW Permit ID	Sender Name	Ann. Vol. Treated (MG)	Serviceable Population	Serviceable Households
KYP000044	Boyd County Sanitation District #4	410.349	11,006	4,263
<b>Totals and Averages</b>		<b>410.349</b>	<b>11,006</b>	<b>4,263</b>



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# SRF Loan Process

- Call for Projects
- DOW Scores/Ranks Projects
- KIA Project Priority List
- Loan Invitations
- Application Documents
- Credit Analysis
- Approvals (KIA/CPBOC)
- Loan Agreement



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# Where do we get our money? (Funds B & C)



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## State Program Loan Process

- First Come, First Serve
- Letter of Intent
- Funding Invitation
- Application Documents
- Credit Analysis
- Approvals (KIA/CPBOC)
- Loan Agreement



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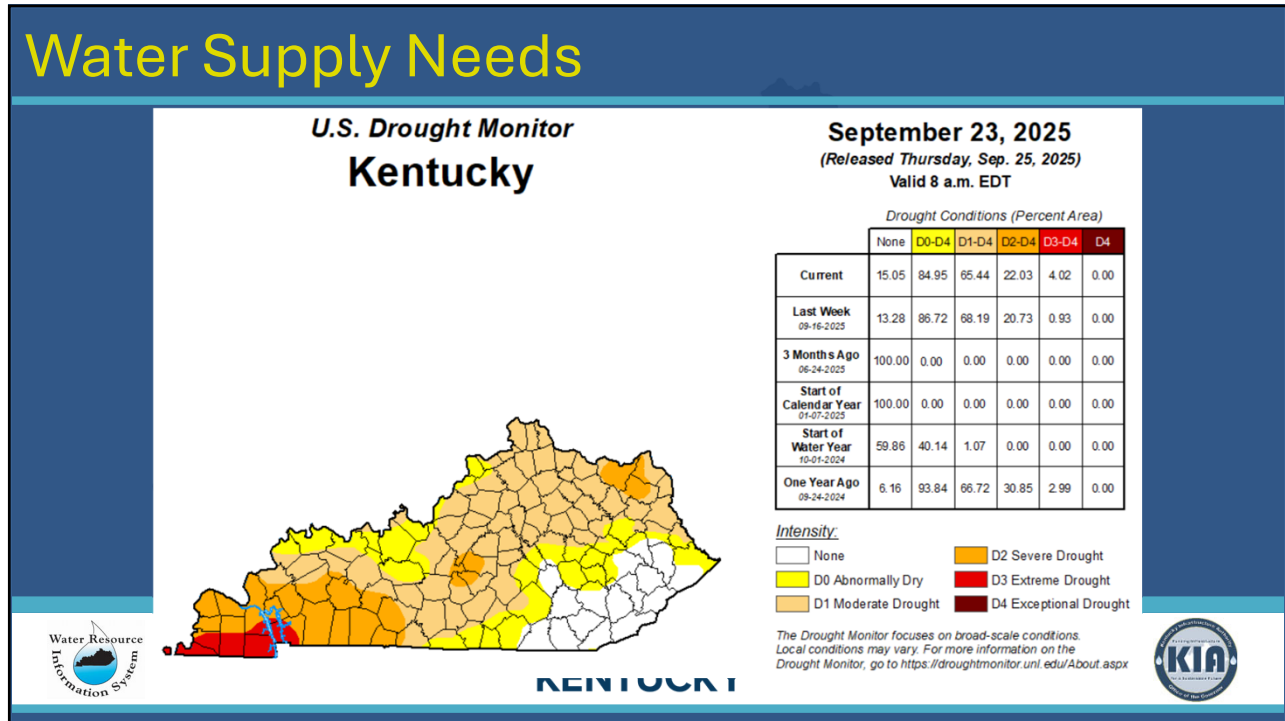
## Principal Forgiveness

- Additional subsidization provided in disadvantaged communities
- System area MHI
- Project area MHI
- Affordability Index – Annual cost per 4,000 gallons/MHI



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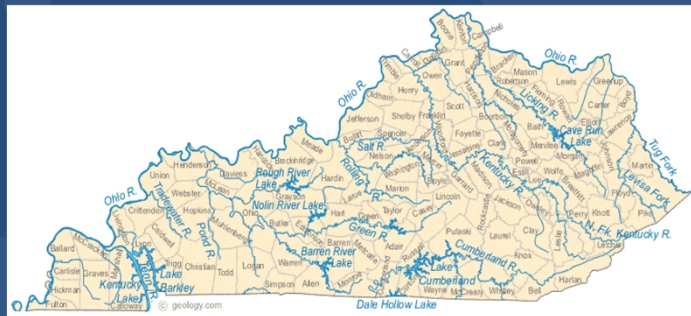
# Water Supply Needs



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# Water Supply Plan

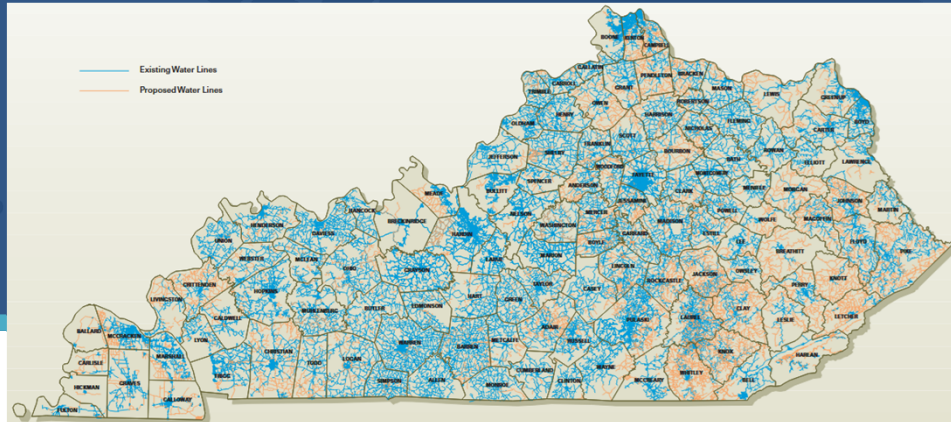
- 401 KAR 4:220
- Counties develop, update, & implement plan
- Contents:
  - Water resources inventory
  - 20-year demand projections,
  - ID potential contamination sources
  - Management strategies
- Division of Water implementation



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# Water Resource Development

- Executive Order 96-1339
- Assessed water & sewer utilities
- Developed strategic plan to improve water service



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# Utility Challenges



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## Provision of Water Service

- KRS 224A.300
- KIA shall implement a program for infrastructure, security, & safety of water & sewer systems
- KIA shall manage the Water Resource Information System (WRIS)
- WRIS data shall be updated at least annually
- Utilities using KIA funds shall provide current information regarding the technical, managerial, and financial aspects of the system



TEAM  
KENTUCKY



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## Water Management Areas

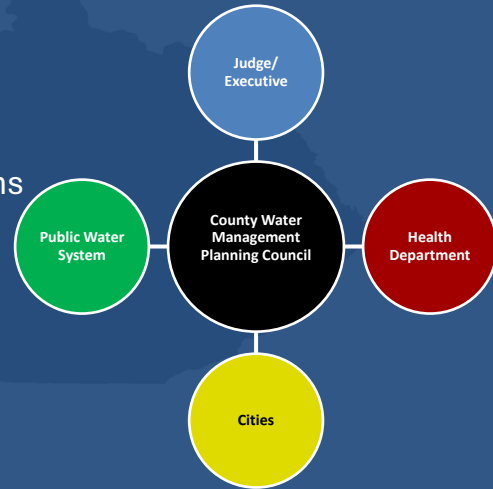
- KRS 224A.302
- Established by Area Development District (ADD)
- Boundaries determined by geography, topography, & potential integration of existing water systems



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# Water Management Planning Council

- KRS 151.603
- **Established for each county**
- ADDs hold quarterly meetings for chairpersons
- Develop regional service strategies consistent with KRS 224A.300



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# Function of Planning Council



- KRS 151.603
- Develop & maintain plan consist with:
  - Long-term water supply plan (KRS 151.115)
  - Water supply planning process (KRS 151)
- Council shall implement water supply planning process



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## Water Service Coordinator

- KRS 151.605
- AKA Water Management Coordinator
- Employed by ADD
- Planning Representative – implements planning process (KRS 151.603)
- KIA supplements funding for one (1) position per ADD
- Accomplish purposes in KRS 224A.300
- System visits (Annual)
- Water Management Plan



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## Water & Wastewater Management Plan

- Shall include:
  - Strategy for improving reliability & resiliency
  - Strategy for unserved & underserved areas
  - Needs Forecast (5-year increments)
  - Consideration of merger, consolidation, and management
- Shall be consistent with Long-term Water Supply Plan
- Achieve purpose of KRS 224A.300



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# Prioritization of Planning Council Plans

- KRS 151.607
- ADD reviews & prioritizes Planning Councils' plans for water service
- Factors to be considered:
  - Benefit to current & potential customer base
  - Adequacy, dependability, cost-effectiveness
  - Consolidation/merger of management or operations for efficiency & affordability



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## • Questions? Comments?

[kia.ky.gov](http://kia.ky.gov)

502-573-0260



40

# TARIFFS

## Practical Considerations for Water Utilities

April 29, 2026

Tina Frederick  
Stoll Keenon Ogden PLLC  
[tina.frederick@skofirm.com](mailto:tina.frederick@skofirm.com)

Adapted from a presentation developed by Gerald Wuetcher



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## Under Discussion

1. Legal Framework
2. Process of Revising Tariff
3. Tariff Provisions to Consider
4. Managing Your Tariff



2



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## Legal Framework

KRS 278.160(1)

Under rules prescribed by the commission, each utility shall file with the commission, within such time and in such form as the commission designates, schedules showing all rates and conditions for service established by it and collected or enforced. The utility shall keep copies of its schedules open to public inspection under such rules as the commission prescribes.

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## Legal Framework

### KRS 278.160(2)

No utility shall charge, demand, collect or receive from any person a greater or less compensation for any service rendered or to be rendered than that prescribed in its filed schedules, and no person shall receive any service from any utility for a compensation greater or less than that prescribed in such schedules.

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## What Is A Rate?

[A]ny individual or joint fare, toll, charge, rental, or other compensation for service rendered or to be rendered by any utility, and any rule, regulation, practice, act, requirement, or privilege in any way relating to such fare, toll, charge, rental, or other compensation, and any schedule or tariff or part of a schedule or tariff thereof.

KRS 278.010(12).

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## Examples of a “Rate”

- Commodity Charge
- Meter Tap Fee
- Billing Recalculation Policy
- Length of Time to Pay Bill
- Minimum Contract Period
- Rule/Regulation

7

## What is A Condition of Service?

Requirement, action or task that must be met or taken by an applicant for service as a **prerequisite** for receiving or continuing to receive service.

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## Examples of A “Condition of Service”

- Completing an Application Form
- Providing Evidence of an Inspection
- Deposit Requirement
- Easement Requirement
- Technical Specifications for Connection

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## Tariff Has The Status of Law

- PSC has adopted a regulation to implement the provisions of KRS 278.160.
- **807 KAR 5:006, Section 6 provides that:**
  - A utility shall not establish a special rule or requirement without obtaining PSC approval;
  - Unless specifically authorized by the PSC a utility shall not deny service to someone who has complied with all conditions of service in the utility’s tariff.

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## Effect of KRS 278.160 & 807 KAR 5:006

- Only Filed Rates May Be Charged
- Only Filed C of S May Be Imposed
- All Filed Rates and C of S **MUST** be enforced
- Tariff Governs Utility's Relationship With Customer



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If its **in** your tariff,  
you **MUST** do it!

If its **not in** your  
Tariff, you  
**Can Not** do it!



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## Failure to Comply with KRS 278.160

The "Filed Rate Doctrine"

- Refund/Back billing
- Assessment of Civil Penalties Against:
  - Utility
  - Manager
  - Water District Commissioners
- Removal of Water District Commissioners



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## Procedure for Revising Tariffs

- General Procedures:
  - 30 days Notice to PSC
  - "Notice" is filing of New Tariff Sheet
  - Submit Cover Letter & Tariff Sheet
  - Tariff Sheet must comply with PSC Regs
    - PSC provides Tariff Sheet Templates on its website.



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## Revising Tariffs Continued

- General Procedures:
  - **Tariff Sheet Should State the Effective Date**
  - **Attorney Is Not Required**
  - **Public Notice Must be Provided**

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## PUBLIC NOTICE

- Three options for providing “Customer” Notice:
  - Mail Notice with customer bills mailed no later than the date the tariff is filed with the PSC
  - Mail written notice to each customer
  - Publish notice one a week for 3 consecutive weeks in local newspaper

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## Public Notice

- Must Make Public Postings
  - At Utility's Office
  - On The Utility's Website
  - On Any Social Media Page Maintained by the Utility
  - Follow **807 KAR 5:11, Section 8(4)** concerning the Requirements for Notice Content

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## Possible PSC Responses to Tariff Filings

- Take No Action: Tariff becomes effective 30 days from filing
- Request Minor Modifications
- Suspend and Investigate (now an attorney is required)
- Final Action from PSC: within 10 months of filing



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## Nonrecurring Charges

A charge designed to recover customer-specific cost incurred that would otherwise result in monetary loss to the utility or increased rates to other customers to whom no benefits accrue from the service provided or action taken.



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## Examples of Nonrecurring Charges

- Connection Fees
- Inspection Fees
- Returned Check Fees
- Turn-off/Turn-on Charges
- Service Call/Investigation Charges



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## Nonrecurring Charges

### Documents That Must be Filed with a Nonrecurring Charge Tariff Filing in Addition to Cover Letter & Tariff Sheet:

- Specific Cost-Justification Sheets & Supporting Documentation
- Income Statement & Balance Sheet for 12-month Period ending no more than 90 days before filing
- Statement about Why Not Filed in a Rate Case



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## Common Mistakes Tariff Filings

- No Signature On Tariff Sheets
- No Effective Date
- Failure to Use Correct Tariff Format
- Failure To Give Proper Notice
- Failure to Adequately Explain Reasons for Proposed Rule or Rate **AND** to Document Those Reasons **GOAL: AVOID SUSPENSION**



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## To Avoid Tariff Filing Mistakes

- Download/Use PSC Forms
- Provide Signature/**Effective Date**
- Notice – Timing (Provide at least 30 days Notice)
- Cover Letter Should Provide Lengthy Explanation for Rate/Rule
- Provide Supporting Documents (What Would Staff Want/Need To Know?)



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## Tariff Provisions To Consider

- **Required Provisions:**
  - Deposit Requirements
  - Budget Payment Plans
  - Reconnect Charge
  - Requested Meter Test Charge
  - All other “special” or nonrecurring charges
  - Rules regarding size, design, material & installation of service lines
  - Rules regarding service line installation & maintenance
  - Customer Usage Monitoring procedures

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## Tariff Provisions to Consider

- Provisions Your Utility May Need or Want:
  - Leak Adjustments
  - “Hit Rock” provision in meter tap fee language
  - Turn-on/Turn-off provisions for seasonal residences
  - Billing provision for service to more than one residence from a single meter
  - Line Extension provision that reduces or eliminates refunds to Real Estate Developers

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## Tariff Provisions to Consider

- Provisions Your Utility May Need or Want:
  - Service Disconnection for waste of water
  - Service Disconnection for tampering or interfering with facilities
  - Imputed Liability to adults at service address
  - Utility Liability Disclaimer for service interruption, failure to provide flows adequate for fire suppression, damage to customer facilities caused by water pressure fluctuation

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## Managing Your Tariff

- Know the contents of the tariff
- Bylaws do not belong in the tariff
- Review at least annually
- Encourage utility Staff involvement in review
- Realize that the tariff is not an internal Management & Practices Manual
- Sample bills, applications for service, and other forms required by the tariff should be included as attachments to the tariff

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## Managing Your Tariff

- How **old** are some of the provisions?
  - How many decades are represented in your tariff?
- Have the regulations applicable to a particular provision changed?
- What is the general appearance of the tariff?
- Do you follow policies and practices that are Not in your tariff?
- Are there issues you are facing regularly that your tariff does not address?

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## Examples of Tariff Language to Address Specific Concerns

### Long Service Line Across Adjacent Property:

“A service line running from the point of connection to the water main to the point of delivery shall not be located on any private property other than the Applicant’s property. No service line running from the point of delivery to the point of consumption shall be located on property other than the Applicant’s property unless the Applicant has obtained from the other property owners a private utility easement for the service line and recorded such easement with the County Clerk’s office.”

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## Examples of Tariff Language to Address Specific Concerns

### Cost of Encountering Rock When Making a Meter Tap:

“An additional charge shall be made for meter connections where rock is encountered, such rock condition being defined as limestone or other hard stratified material in continuous volume of at least one cubic yard or more and which cannot be removed using ordinary excavation equipment. The charge shall be applied per linear trench foot and shall not exceed the actual cost of excavation.”

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## Examples of Tariff Language to Address Specific Concerns

### Cost of Encountering Rock When Making a Meter Tap:

“Meter Connection Fee does not include any expense for boring in rock areas or any expense for rock removal. Customer will be assessed an additional charge for any rock boring or removal. The charge for rock removal shall be applied per linear trench foot and shall not exceed the actual cost of excavation. Fee also does not include the exceptional directional bore costs in which the directional bore exceeds 35 feet. In such case, the actual cost incurred for directional boring in excess of 35 feet not reflected in the Meter Connection Fee will be added to the Fee”

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## Does Your Tariff Look Like This?

Or worse. . .  
Maybe Consider Revising It

32

## Hand-Written Information ?

FOR South Eastern Pulaski Co.  
Community, Town or City

P.S.C. KY. NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
SHEET NO. \_\_\_\_\_

SOUTH EASTERN WATER  
(Name of Utility) ASSOCIATION, INC

CANCELLING P.S.C. KY. NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
SHEET NO. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

RULES & REGULATIONS

33

## Distorted or Crooked Print?

### WATER LEAK ADJUSTMENT POLICY

In the event of a Water Leak, which the system deems is beyond the reasonable control of the customer, there may be adjusted as follows:

A. Water Leak will be adjusted using the following formula:

1. The average usage of the customer for the previous twelve months shall be determined plus 10,000 gallons over the average. Then the excess of the current period shall be charged at the current wholesale rate, with the

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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## Older Tariff Forms

This Sheet:

1. Crooked Print
2. Inconsistent Stamp Location
3. Prior to 807 KAR 5:011 Section 3(4)

Form for filing Rate Schedules

For \_\_\_\_\_ Community, Town or City

P.S.C. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

SHEET NO. 1

CANCELLING P.S.C. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

SHEET NO. 1

Name of Issuing Corporation \_\_\_\_\_

CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICE \_\_\_\_\_

RATE PER UNIT \_\_\_\_\_

ALL BILLS ARE SENT OUT ON THE LAST WORKING DAY OF EACH MONTH. ALL BILLS ARE DUE ON THE 10th OF EACH MONTH. PENALTY OF 10% IS ADDED TO THE UNPAID BALANCE ON THE 12th DAY OF EACH MONTH. DELINQUENT NOTICES ARE SENT OUT ON THE 12th DAY OF THE MONTH. DISCONTINUANCE OF SERVICE SHALL BE EFFECTED NOT LESS THAN twenty (20) DAYS AFTER THE MAILING DATE OF THE ORIGINAL BILL.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY EFFECTIVE

OCT 02 1997

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5:011, SECTION 9(1) BY Stephen Bell SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

DATE OF ISSUE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE EFFECTIVE \_\_\_\_\_

ISSUED BY [Signature] TITLE President

Issued by authority of an Order of the Public Service Commission of Kentucky in Case No. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_

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## All From One Current Tariff

1984

1994

2004

of use. Charges on PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY EFFECTIVE

ular tariff schedule NOV 27 1984

on file in the office, Kentucky. PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5:011, SECTION 9(1)

DATE EFFECTIVE Nov. 27, 1984

TITLE Chairman

tribution to the extension for a shall contribute n. In addition, each le at the time of on fee shall not extension and may be ear refund period to the extension er the five BY 5) Jordan C. Neal FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ccordance with

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY EFFECTIVE

SEP 11 1994

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5:011, SECTION 9(1)

DATE OF ISSUE March 2 2004

DATE EFFECTIVE \_\_\_\_\_

ISSUED BY [Signature] TITLE Chairman

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY EFFECTIVE

APR 04 2004

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5:011, SECTION 9(1) BY [Signature] EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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## Delete Language No Longer Effective Don't Issue Strike-Through Sheets

<del>Temporary Emergency Tariff</del>	(T)
<del>Due to the recent catastrophic floods in late July of 2022, Southern has instituted a temporary emergency tariff for the purpose of assisting the community in its flood relief and clean-up efforts:</del>	(T)
<del>if a customer's water usage is greater than 25 percent more/above said customer's six month water usage average during the August 2022 or September 2022 billing cycles, Southern will issue bills based upon said customer's six month average usage, rather than the actual metered usage.</del>	(T)
	(T)

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## Don't Skip The Cover Page

- Does it have accurate information?
- Does it comply with 807 KAR 5:011, §3(2)
  - Mailing Address
  - Street Address
  - Web Address
  - Service Area

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# Cover Pages

Does not comply w/Reg

P.S.C. Ky. No. 20422  
 CANCELS P.S.C. Ky. No. 3821

OF  
 Grayson, Carter County, KY.

Rates, Rules and Regulations for Furnishing  
 Water Service

AT  
 Rural portions of Carter, Elliott and Lawrence Counties, KY.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
 OF KENTUCKY

JAN 20 2009  
 PURSUANT TO KRS 201.101  
 OF *Shane A. Hill*  
 HARDIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

FILED WITH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF KENTUCKY

ISSUED January 20, 2009 BY EFFECTIVE January 20, 2009

ISSUED BY (Name of Utility)  
*Shane A. Hill*

Does comply w/Reg

PSC KY NO. 14  
 CANCELLING PSC KY NO. 13

**HARDIN COUNTY WATER DISTRICT NO. 2**

1951 WEST PARK RD  
 ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY 42701

P.O. Box 970  
 ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY 42701  
[www.hcnw2.org](http://www.hcnw2.org)

**RATES - CHARGES - RULES - REGULATIONS**  
 FOR FURNISHING  
**WATER SERVICE**  
 IN

HARDIN COUNTY, AND PORTIONS OF LARUE AND HART COUNTIES  
 KENTUCKY

FILED WITH THE  
 PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
 OF  
 KENTUCKY

DATE OF ISSUE March 23, 2025  
 DATE EFFECTIVE June 13, 2025

ISSUED BY J. Shane Younger  
 GENERAL MANAGER

TITLE General Manager

BY AUTHORITY OF ORDER OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN  
 CASE NO. 05-0000-0000-0000

**KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
*Shane C. Hines*  
 Executive Director

*Shane C. Hill*  
 General Manager

EFFECTIVE  
 6/13/2025  
 PURSUANT TO KRS 201.101 SECTION 9 (1)

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**QUESTIONS?**

[Tina.frederick@skofirm.com](mailto:Tina.frederick@skofirm.com)



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