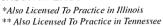
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January 11, 2007

RECEIVED

JAN 1 2 2007

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

MS. BETH O'DONNELL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 211 SOWER BLVD. FRANKFORT KY 40602

Re: Response of Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation to the Commission's First Data Requests Case No. 2006-00494

Dear Ms. O'Donnell:

Please find enclosed an original and seven (7) copies of Jackson Purchase Energy's Response to the Commission's First Data Request in the above referenced matter. I have also enclosed an additional copy for file-stamping, which I would ask that you return to me in the enclosed self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Should you need any further information from me regarding this filing, please do not hesitate to contact me.

X / /

Respectfull

Melissa D. Yates

Attorney for Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation

1	JAN 1 2 2007
2	PUBLIC SERVICE Item 1) Does utility management measure, monitor, or track disিnি আর্বাজিক ION
3	reliability?
4	a. If so, describe the measures used and how they are calculated.
5	b. If reliability is monitored, provide the results for the past 5
6	years for system wide reliability.
7	Response a) Yes. JPEC uses five indices to measure reliability:
8	SAIFI - System Average Interruption Frequency Index
9	= total number of customer interruptions/total number of customers served
10	2) SAIDI = System Average Interruption Duration Index
11	= sum of customer interruption durations/total number of customers served
12	3) CAIFI = Customer Average Interruption Frequency Index
13	= total number of customer interruptions/total number of customers affected
14	4) CAIDI = Customer Average Interruption Duration Index
15	= sum of customer interruption durations/total number of customer interruptions
16	5) ASAI = Average Service Availability Index
17	= total number of customer hours available/total customer hours demanded
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2	Response b)
3	<u>Year</u>
	2002
4	2003
_	0004

<u>Year</u>	<u>SAIFI</u>	SAIDI	<u>CAIFI</u>	<u>CAIDI</u>	<u>ASAI</u>
2002	1.73516	151.59215	1.95321	87.36501	0.99971
2003	2.12828	224.20432	2.43072	105.34541	0.99957
2004	2.41599	199.25385	2.66619	82.47282	0.99962
2005	1.59265	109.64564	2.15047	68.84457	0.99979

The 2001 index data has been archived and is not currently available. The indices for 2006 have not yet been calculated.

Witness) Tracy Bensley

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2	Item 2)	Are any outages excluded from your reliability measurement?	If so
3	what criteria	are used to exclude outages?	
4	Response)	We have included all outages in calculating our indices.	
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6	Witness)	Tracy Bensley	
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2	Item 3) Does the utility differentiate between momentary and sustained
3	outages?
4	a. What criteria are used to differentiate?
5	b. Is information about momentary interruptions recorded?
6	
7	Response) JPEC does not track or record momentary outages.
8	Response a) Should JPEC begin differentiating, a sustained outage would be defined
9	as any outage lasting longer than the longest open interval time of the upline
10	reclosing devices used for line protection. For example, if a breaker has an open
11	interval of 30 seconds before reclosing, a sustained outage for the line being
12	protected by that device would be defined as any outage lasting longer than 30
13	seconds.
۱4	Response b) To date, JPEC has not recorded information about momentary
15	interruptions.
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18	Witness) Tracy Bensley
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2	Item 4) At what level of detail does the utility record customer outages
3	(individual customer, by re-closer, by circuit, by substation, etc.)?
4	
5	Response) Prior to 2006, JPEC recorded outages detailed by substation and circuit.
6	A new outage management and reporting system was installed and implemented
7	beginning January 1, 2006. This new system provides outage details for sustained
8	outages that include substation, circuit, protective device (recloser or fuse), and
9	individual customer.
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12	Witness) Tracy Bensley
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How does the utility detect that a customer is experiencing an outage? Item 5) Outages at JPEC are detected using two methods: 1) If an entire substation or circuit is out, JPEC's SCADA system will alarm dispatch personnel with information about the outage. 2) For outages smaller than an entire circuit, JPEC depends on customers calling in to detect outages. Tracy Bensley Witness)

How does the utility know when a customer is restored? Item 6) Response) JPEC depends on line personnel notifying dispatch personnel that outages have been restored. Once notification from line personnel has been received, dispatch personnel may contact a sample of customers involved in the outage to verify restoration. Witness) Tracy Bensley

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2	Item 7) Are the causes of	f outages categorized and re	ecorded? If they are,
3	provide a list of the categories us	sed.	
4			
5	Response) Yes, causes are cate	egorized as follows:	
6	Planned	Animal	Arrester
7	Hotline Clamp	Cutout	Bad Insulator
8	Lightning	OCR (breaker/recloser)	Bad Pole
9	Public	Right-of-way	Storm
10	Substation	Bad Transformer	Bad Primary Wire
11	Bad Secondary Wire	Line Equipment	Supplier
12	Member Trouble	Unknown	
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15	Witness) Tracy Bensley		
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2	Item 8)	Can the utility record outage information for each circuit in the system
3	including for	each customer outage:
4		a. Length of each disruption?
5		b. Number of customers affected by each disruption?
6		c. Number of customers served by each circuit:
7		d. Cause of each interruption?
8		
9	Response a)	Yes
10	Response b)	Yes
11	Response c)	Yes
12	Response d)	Yes
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15	Witness)	Tracy Bensley
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2	Item 9)	If the answer to any part of Item 8 is no, what would be required to
3	enable the u	tility to collect this level of data?
4		a. Provide an estimated cost to obtain this level of detail.
5		b. Provide an estimated timeline to implement such upgrades.
6		
7	Response a)	Not applicable.
8	Response b)	Not applicable.
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10	Witness)	Tracy Bensley
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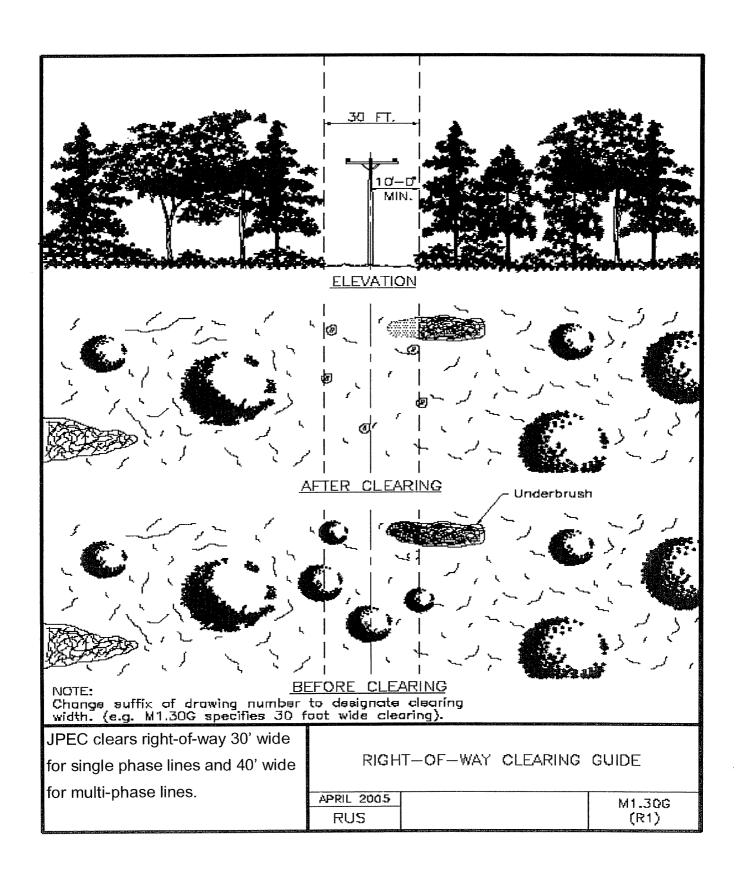
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2	Item 10)	Does the utility follow any type of standard (e.g., ANSI A300) for
3	trimming	trees in or near to the distribution right-of-way?
4		
5	Response) JPEC, as an RUS borrower, follows RUS specifications for right-of-way
6	clearing.	These specifications are attached and designated as Attachment A.
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10	Witness)	Tracy Bensley
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SPECIFICATIONS FOR RIGHT-OF-WAY CLEARING

The right-of-way shall be prepared by removing trees, clearing underbrush, and trimming trees so that the right-of-way is cleared close to the ground and to the width specified. However, low growing shrubs, which will not interfere with the operation or maintenance of the line, can be left undisturbed if so directed by the property owner. Slash may be chipped and blown on the right-of-way if so allowed. Trim, but do not remove shade, fruit, or ornamental trees unless otherwise authorized.

All trimming shall be done using good arboricultural practices.

The landowner's written permission is usually required prior to cutting trees outside of the right-of-way. Trim trees fronting each side of the right-of-way symmetrically unless otherwise specified. Remove dead trees beyond the right-of-way which would strike the line in falling. Also, either remove or top leaning trees beyond the right-of-way that would strike the line in falling.



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2	Item 11) What criteria does the utility use to determine when vegetati	ion
3	maintenance or tree trimming is required?	
4	Response) JPEC is on a four year rotation for clearing right-of-way. Should vegetati	on
5	be observed near, in contact with, or in danger of making contact with energized lin	ıes
6	before the clearing rotation for a particular section of line is due, a job order	is
7	produced to clear the vegetation from the line.	
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10	Witness) Tracy Bensley	
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2	Item 12) Is the tree trimming performed by utility personnel or by contractor?
3	by contractor, describe the controls management uses to ensure trees are trimmed
4	per utility requirements.
5	
6	Response) JPEC utilizes a contractor to perform tree trimming. A JPEC
7	supervisor is assigned to schedule the contractor's work, monitor the contractor's
8	performance, and inspect all work performed by the contractor. The contractor is not
9	paid for performance of the work on a section of line unless all of the work for that
10	section of line is completed according to JPEC specifications.
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15	Witness) Tracy Bensley
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2	Item 13)	Is any portion of the utility system subject to local codes or ordinances
3	regarding tre	e trimming or vegetation management?
4		a. Which areas of the system are covered by local codes
5		ordinances?
6		b. For each covered area, what do the local codes or ordinance
7		require?
8		
9	Response)	Yes.
10		
11	Response a)	Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge in McCracken, Marshall, and
12	Graves Cour	nties
13		
14	Response b)	Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge requires one year prior approval
15	on chemical	spraying for vegetation management. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife
16	Service appr	roves the type of chemicals being applied and the areas of application
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19	Witness)	Tracy Bensley
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2	Item 14)	How often does the utility clear its distribution easements?
3		
4	Response)	JPEC is on a four year rotation for clearing right-of-way.
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7	Witness)	Tracy Bensley
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Item 15) How much has the utility spent on distribution easement clearing for each of the last 5 years? Include the cost per mile expended.

Response)

<u>Year</u> 2002	<u>Clearing</u> \$ 412,319.20	Miles of Line Cleared 459.76	Cost per Mile \$896.81
2003	\$ 739,762.20	462.95	\$ 1,597.93
2004	\$ 466,390.83	623.00	\$ 748.62
2005	\$ 1,125,906.52	509.42	\$ 2,210.19
006 (thru 11/30)	\$ 934,588.75	463.16	\$ 2,017.87

Witness) Tracy Bensley, Chuck Williamson

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2	Item 16)	What annual amount of money is included in the current retail rates for			
3	distribution easement clearing?				
4					
5	Response)	In our 1997 rate case (Case No. 97-224), we used \$354,018 for tree			
6	trimming in	our adjusted test year.			
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9	Witness)	Chuck Williamson			
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