# Meade County RECC

P.O. Box 489 Brandenburg, KY 40108-0489 (270) 422-2162 Fax: (270) 422-4705

February 21, 2007

RECEIVED

BETH ODONNELL KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 211 SOWER BLVD FRANKFORT KY 40602 FEB 222007

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Dear Ms. O'Donnell:

Enclosed please find Meade County RECC's reply to the commissions second data request in case #2006-00494.

Very truly yours,

ins E. Wfere

Burns E. Mercer President/CEO

A Touchstone Energy® Cooperative

# SERVICE LIST FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CASE NO. 2006-00494 (Copy of Appendix A responses for abovementioned case mailed by regular U.S. Mail to all listed parties.)

Allen Anderson CEO South Kentucky RECC P. O. Box 910 Somerset, KY 42502-0910

Kent Blake Director–State Regulation & Rates Kentucky Utilities Company P. O. Box 32010 Louisville, KY 40232-2010

Jackie B. Browning President/CEO Farmers RECC P. O. Box 1298 Glasgow, KY 42141-1298

Paul G. Embs President/CEO Clark Energy Cooperative, Inc. P. O. Box 748 Winchester, KY 40392-0748

Larry Hicks President/CEO Salt River Electric Cooperative 111 West Brashear Avenue Bardstown, KY 40004

Robert Hood President/CEO Owen Electric Cooperative, Inc. P. O. Box 400 Owenton, KY 40359

Timothy C. Mosher American Electric Power P. O. Box 5190 Frankfort, KY 40602

Anthony P. Overbey President/CEO Fleming-Mason Energy P. O. Box 328 Flemingsburg, KY 41041 Mark A. Bailey President/CEO Kenergy Corp. P. O. Box 1389 Owensboro, KY 42302

Debbie Martin President/CEO Shelby Energy Cooperative, Inc. 620 Old Finchville Road Shelbyville, KY 40065

Sharon K. Carson Finance & Accounting Manager Jackson Energy Cooperative 115 Jackson Energy Lane McKee, KY 40447

Carol H. Fraley President/CEO Grayson RECC 109 Bagby Park Grayson, KY 41143

Kerry K. Howard General Manager/CEO Licking Valley RECC P. O. Box 605 West Liberty, KY 41472

Burns E. Mercer President/CEO Meade County RECC P. O. Box 489 Brandenburg, KY 40108-0489

Barry L. Myers Manager Taylor County RECC P. O. Box 100 Campbellsville, KY 42719

Bobby D. Sexton President/General Manager Big Sandy RECC 504 Eleventh Street Paintsville, KY 41240-1422 Kent Blake Director – Rates & Regulatory Kentucky Utilities Company P. O. Box 32010 Louisville, KY 40232-2010

Daniel W. Brewer President/CEO Blue Grass Energy Cooperative P. O. Box 990 Nicholasville, KY 40340-0990

Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc.

**139 East Fourth Street** 

Cincinnati, OH 45202

Ted Hampton Manager Cumberland Valley Electric, Inc. Hwy. 25E, P. O. Box 440 Gray, KY 40734

James L. Jacobus President/CEO Inter-County Energy Cooperative P. O. Box 87 Danville, KY 40423-0087

Michael L. Miller President/CEO Nolin RECC 411 Ring Road Elizabethtown, KY 42701-6767

G. Kelly Nuckols President/CEO Jackson Purchase Energy P. O. Box 4030 Paducah, KY 42002-4030

Lawrence C. Cook Assistant Attorney General Office of the Attorney General Utility & Rate Intervention Div. 1024 Capital Center Dr. – Suite 200 Frankfort, KY 40601-8204

	MEADE COUNTY RURAL ELECTRIC COOP. CORP. RESPONSE OF MEADE COUNTY RECC TO SECOND DATA REQUEST OF COMMISSION STAFF						
	CASE NO. 2006-00494						
1							
2	Question #1) Describe in detail how the company utilizes all of the reliability measures it monitors.						
3							
4	<b>Response #1)</b> Meade County analyzes its outage and reliability data monthly. Monthly and						
5	year-to-day data is reviewed to detect or observe any trends that could be occurring. The data is						
6	viewed and analyzed by the operations, engineering, and administration groups of the Cooperative. If						
7	issues or trends are detected, the Cooperative will investigate and act accordingly.						
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9	Witness) David Poe						
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	Item 1 Page 1 of 1						

#### CASE NO. 2006-00494

Question #2) Has the company determined an appropriate operating range or performance threshold based on these measures? If yes, identify.

**Response #2)** In regards to defining specific ranges reliabilities should be operating within, there are none. As stated in the first response, the data is analyzed and compared with previous months and years to determine if trends or problems may be developing.

9 However, Meade County does use the reliability data when evaluating the performance of the 10 Cooperative and its personnel. An incentive program has been in place at Meade County since 2001 that measures several aspects of the business, including customer satisfaction, cost of service, and 11 12 reliability. Each year the reliability data is weighed against previous years to determine the level of 13 performance by the Cooperative. The SAIDI, CAIDI, and SAIFI year-end levels are totaled and the 14 resultant compared to the five-year average of the previous years. All recorded outages are included in 15 the data for the incentive program with the exception of those caused by the power supplier (Big 16 Rivers Electric) or any storms. The idea of this program is to grade the Cooperative and its 17 employees' performance, not Mother Nature's or another entity's.

Witness) David Poe

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# CASE NO. 2006-00494

**Question #3)** Describe in detail how the company develops formal plans to address its worst performing circuits. If the company does not develop such plans, indicate so in the response.

**Response #3)** As stated in the initial inquiry, Meade County does not monitor or track specific circuit
outages or reliabilities; therefore there are no formal plans or procedures devised or used. However,
the Cooperative must formulate a Construction Work Plan (CWP) that forecasts and defines the areas
of the system to be upgraded to meet the growing needs and improve reliabilities. These areas and
circuits are defined by the collaboration of the engineering and the operations departments of the
Cooperative, based upon their experience. System outages are reviewed weekly by management and
supervisory personnel, the same ones who determine the needs in the CWP.

13 Witness) David Poe

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**Question #4:** Why are momentary outages excluded?

Response #4: The majority of the momentary outages are a result of an operation of an upline
reclosure, either at the substation or downline in the circuit. Most of these devices do not have the
capability to log momentary outages. Only the most modern, larger reclosures have the electronic-type
controls with this capability. Meade County has only 3 substations with any central communications
to these reclosures and they are located within the substations themselves. The majority of the
reclosures in the system are downline on the circuit. These devices do not normally have any controls
to note momentary interruptions and do not have any communications or communication capabilities.

Witness)

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David Poe

	MEADE COUNTY RURAL ELECTRIC COOP. CORP. RESPONSE OF MEADE COUNTY RECC TO SECOND DATA REQUEST OF COMMISSION STAFF						
	CASE NO. 2006-00494						
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2	Question #5) Why are major event days or major storms excluded?						
3							
4	Response #5) One reason major storms or events may be excluded is that RUS has required						
5	Cooperatives to track this data separately for many years. The thought behind this is that major storms						
6	or similar events could be considered unavoidable or uncontrollable. RUS and the cooperatives						
7	themselves have tried to evaluate their efforts and systems based upon what they can control or have						
8	an affect upon.						
9							
10	As explained in response #2, Meade County tracks reliability data with and without storms and power						
11	supplier related events in order to evaluate the efforts of the Cooperative, not just how lucky or						
12	unlucky the utility have been.						
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14	Witness) David Poe						
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	Item 5 Page 1 of 1						

# CASE NO. 2006-00494

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2	Question #6) Provide a hard copy citi
3	reporting requirements or, in the altern
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5	<b>Response #6)</b> RUS requires an Opera
6	years by the RUS field representative.
7	cooperative's facilities and records. M
8	The resultant Form 300 is attached to t
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10	Witness) David Poe
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**Question #6)** Provide a hard copy citing the Rural Utilities Service ("RUS") reliability monitoring or eporting requirements or, in the alternative, provide an accessible Internet site.

Response #6) RUS requires an Operation and Maintenance audit to be performed once every three
years by the RUS field representative. From that, a Form 300 is completed signifying the state of the
cooperative's facilities and records. Meade County's most recent audit was performed in August 2004.
The resultant Form 300 is attached to this response.

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	UN	ITED STAT	TES DEPARTI URAL UTILIT	MENT OF AC	JRICULTU E	JRE	BORROWER DESIGNATION KY 18	
	R	EVIEV	V RATI	NG SUM	1MAR	Y	DATE PREPARED 8/19/04	
Ratings on fo	orn are:		0: Unsatisfac	tory - No Re	cords	2: Accepta	ble, but Should be Improved - See Attached Recommendations	
NA:	Not Applica	blc	1: Corrective	Action Need	ANGMIC	3: Satisfac	ory - No Additional Action Required at this Lime	
1 Substatio	ne (Transmi	ssion and D	lictribution)	FARLL IN	CALINDIVEROC	(Rating)	4. Distribution - Underground Cable	
a Safety,	Clearance, Co	ode Complia	nce			3	a. Grounding and Corrosion Control	-
b. Physica	I Conditions:	Structure, N	Aajor Equipmen	nt, Appearance	8	2	b. Surface Grading, Appearance	
c. Inspecti	ion Records E	lach Substat	ion			3	c. Riser Pole: Hazards, Guying, Condition	
d. Oil Spil	ll Prevention					3		
							5. Distribution Line Equipment: Conditions and Records	
2. Transmis	Sion Lines	Re	Annan	Imaiore		NA	a. voltage Kegulators	
a rught-of	Condition	ing prosion.	nppcarance, In oductor Guvin	of USIOUS		NA	c. Distribution Transformers	
c. Inspectio	on Program a	nd Records	and and a state of the state of	ь		NA	d. Pad Mounted Equipment	
	0						Safety: Locking, Dead Front, Barriers	
3. Distribut	ion Lines - C	)verhead					Appearance: Settlement, Condition	
a. Inspecti	on Program a	nd Records				3	Other	
b. Complie	mce with Safe	ety Codes:		Clearances			c. Kilowalt-hour and Demand Meter	
				Foreign Struc	tures	2	Reading and Testing	
o Obracila	d Physical C	ndition from	n Titald Charles	Allachments		L	4	
C. Olsa ie	u i nysioù et	ACCOUNT NOT	n riciu Checka	Right-of-Way	,	3		
				Other	,	2	]	
					ONED AND	ONE 114		
( Tine Mai	interiorne or	d Work Or	dar Broadura	PARTIL	UPERALI	(Rating 1	AINTENANCE 8 Power Onality	
a Work Pl	anning & Sch	hechiling	UCI I LINCOULC	3		3	a, General Freedom from Complaints	
b. Work B	acklogs:		Right-of-Way	Maintenance		3	]	
	-		Poles			3	9. Loading and Load Balance	
			Retirement of	Idle Services		3	a. Distribution Transformer Loading	
<b>-</b>	• .		Other		``	NA	b. Lond Control Appendius	
7. Service L	nterruptions	;				<b>_</b> .	c. Substation and Feeder Loading	
a. Average	Annual Hou	rs/Consume	by Cause (Com	plete for each of	Use previous	5 years)	10 Mans and Plant Records	
SYFADE	SUPPLIED	STOPM	SCHEDULED	OTHER	LOIND	]	a Operating Maps: Accurate and Up-to-Date	
(Year)	a	b.	L C	d	с.	(Rating)	b. Circuit Diagrams	
1999	0.13	0.76	0.14	1.01	2.04	3	c. Staking Sheets	
2000	0.70	0.45	0.09	1.29	2.53	3	4	
2001	0.07	0.42	0.05	0.88	1.42	3	4	
2002	0.46	0.83	0.05	1.20	2.54	3	4	
2003	0.11	0.97	0.04	0.71	1,83	1_3	ſ	
b. Emerge	ency Restorat	ion Plan				3	4	
					PART IIL	ENGINEE	RING	
11. System	Load Condi	tions and L	osses			(Rating)	13. Load Studies and Planning	
e. Annual	System Losse	25		7.20%		3	a. Long Range Engineering Plan	
b. Annual	Load Factor	d 1 P		46.6%			D. Construction Work Fien	••••
c. Power I	actor at Mon	inly Peak	noual Deals I-W	<u> </u>			d Load Data for Engineering Studies	
G. KANOS (	N THORNOOD :	JUDSTRUON P	MUTURI T. CERC IC M	10 A Y A			e. Load Forecasting Data	-
	Conditions							
12. Voltage							1	
12. Voltage a. Voltage	Surveys					3	4	

	MEADE COUNTY RURAL ELECTRIC COOP. CORP. RESPONSE OF MEADE COUNTY RECC TO SECOND DATA REQUEST OF COMMISSION STAFF
1	CASE NO. 2006-00494
2	Question #7) Provide and describe in detail any service restoration or outage response procedure
3	utilized.
4	
5	Response #7) RUS and the Homeland Security Administration require Meade County to have and use
6	an Emergency Response Plan (ERP). Within the ERP is a Service Restoration section that contains a
7	policy for such events. This section is attached to this response as follows:
8	
9	EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
10	OF
11	MEADE COUNTY RURAL ELECTRIC
12	COOPERATIVE CORPORATION
13	SYSTEM RESTORATION
14	
15	I. PURPOSE
16	
17	The purpose of this section is to establish the most orderly, efficient, safest and workable system to
18	handle service interruptions. The levels of procedures will be progressive. The higher the level of
19	need, the more activity for that need will be established in the response.

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#### **II. LEVELS OF INVOLVEMENT**

A. Level 1 – A condition where 500 or less members are without power and it seems service can be restored in a two (2) hour time period. This would include residential, small commercial, but not to include essential services. The outage will be handled by the regular scheduled standby crew of two (2) men.

B. Level 2 – A condition exists of 500 to 1,000 plus members without service and it isn't likely they can be restored within two (2) hours with two (2) men. An additional crew would assist and make every attempt to clear the major circuits within the two (2) hour period, leaving only the remaining consumers off no more than four (4) hours. This outage would take into consideration essential services and health-related consumers. (See attached Essential Services Listing, Pages 7 – 10.)

C. Level 3 – A condition exists where more than 500 consumers are
without power and it is determined the emergency crews are unable to clear the problems in a
reasonable time – being four (4) hours from the original call. The entire work force, to include
construction crews, will be activated to assist. At this point, Kentucky Public Service
commission will need to be informed of our situation.

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D. Level 4 – A condition exists where more than 1,000 consumers are affected by the outage or an area is damaged to the point of rebuilding. Additional crews would be established through the contractor services listing (Contractor list included, Page 11). The state emergency system may be used. (State emergency plan on file).

#### **III. PROCEDURES**

A. Level 1 – During normal working hours (7:30 a.m., thru 4:30 p.m., eastern time, Monday thru Friday) the Cooperative offices will assist with emergency service calls and serve as primary dispatches. During the evening hours, weekends and holidays, outage calls will be handled by a central dispatch system located in the Breckinridge County Sheriff's Department.

The dispatcher will:

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- Regular time: office dispatcher will contact the standby crew designated for emergency service during regular office hours (Monday – Friday, 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. eastern time).
- 2. After hours: central dispatch will contact standby crews for immediate response to emergency situations. Standby crews, along with other key personnel, are equipped with pagers. This crew responds to and establishes the need for additional crew support or office support. They normally consider two (2) hours or less from the time of the call as adequate time for response and repair. This

	MEADE COUNTY RURAL ELECTRIC COOP. CORP. RESPONSE OF MEADE COUNTY RECC TO SECOND DATA REQUEST OF COMMISSION STAFF
4	CASE NO. 2006-00494
1	may vary if essential services are affected. (See attached list for essential services,
2	Pages $7 - 10$ ).
3	
4	3. In the event additional crews or office personnel are
5	needed, the night dispatch is to inform the Superintendent of Operations, the District
6	Supervisor of the district involved, or the VP of Operations, who are equipped with
7	company communication equipment 24 hours a day.
8	
9	B. Level 2 – The Superintendent of Operations, VP of Operations
10	or the District Supervisors in each district will have been notified of the emergency
11	condition or conditions. He/she may respond with the following:
12	1. Call additional cooperative personnel to assist.
13	2. Call office personnel to take calls at the district office involved.
14	3. Call outage information to the Department head, if necessary.
15	4. Determine if essential services are involved and make decisions accordingly.
16	a. Transfer crews to locations with vital essential services
17	b. Call additional support crews to only work in the area of greatest need.
18	
19	C. Level 3 – More than 500 customers are out of service and the time will exceed four (4)
20	hours to complete all outages. The Superintendent of Operations will:
21	1. Survey the situation and contact the working foreman to get a progress report.
22	2. Re-assign crew members to best fit the emergency condition.
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3.	Give outside crew foreman information as to the condition of the system as calls
	continue.

- 4. Call in all employees to assist with construction, right-of-way and office services, including warehousing personnel, if needed.
- 5. Make the Department Head aware of the situation. Contact the KY PSC.
- 6. Again, check essential services and main feeders from substation to determine the best results from accomplished work.

D. Level 4 – Conditions exist with several thousand consumers out for more than four (4) hours. The possibility of locations with major construction, both single phase and three phase. Again, the condition is analyzed to determine essential services and health-related consumers. The Department Head, with the Superintendent, will:

- 1. Contact the President/CEO and Vice President of Operations.
- 2. Call warehouse personnel for materials.
- 3. Call construction contractors for crew support (contractor list attached, Page 11).
- 4. Call contract right-of-way contractors for support.

(contractor list attached, Page 12).

- 5. Contact Public Service Commission
- Contact the Vice President, Member Services & Marketing to work with media. (Page 13).

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	MEADE COUNTY RURAL ELECTRIC COOP. CORP. RESPONSE OF MEADE COUNTY RECC TO SECOND DATA REQUEST OF COMMISSION STAFF
	CASE NO. 2006-00494
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2	7. Contact disaster and emergency services, if necessary
3	(Page 13).
4	8. Contact state association of cooperatives to activate
5	statewide support, if necessary (Page 13).
6	
7	IV. SERVICE RESTORATION POLICY
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9	A. In order to assure quicker service in emergency conditions, the
10	following priorities have been established:
11	1. Substation
12	2. Main substation, three phase feeders
13	3. Three phase line, station to station, three phase feeders
14	4. Single phase lines in major areas
15	5. Single phase taps
16	6. Customer transformers
17	7. Service wires
18	
19	B. Any condition reported to the Cooperative office or central
20	dispatch that includes wire(s) down will be checked immediately by trained personnel. The
21	service may not be restored at this time, but protection will be given to the area.

# CASE NO. 2006-00494

C. Essential services are given special attention. They include:

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1. Hospitals 3 2. Nursing homes 4 3. Public facilities and services 5 a. water plants 6 b. sewer plants 7 c. communication towers 8 d. DES warning systems 9 e. fire protection 10 4. Public broadcasting companies 11 5. Individuals with special care needs registered 12 13 6. Designated shelters 14 D. Essential services listing by substation attached to this 15 plan. (Pages 7 - 10). 16 17 David Poe 18 Witness)

#### CASE NO. 2006-00494

Question #8) Refer to the RUS drawing M1.30G "RIGHT-OF-WAY CLEARING GUIDE" ("ROW 3 Guide), a copy has been provided in Appendix A.

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- a. Is this type of clearance requirement appropriate for all areas of a distribution system? If not, what types of exclusions or exceptions should be made?
- b. If the distribution utility is not already following this guide, provide an estimate of the cost and time-line to implement.

a) Meade County uses this type of clearing criteria in most areas with the 10 Response #8) following exceptions. First, Meade's ROW clearance for single-phase is 20' (feet), not 30' per the 11 12 example. Second, the cutting of vegetation in yards and urban areas does not follow this criterion. 13 Yard trees are cut or trimmed back to a reasonable distance and are addressed at a higher frequency 14 than rural areas. Rural area trimming is performed on a five-year base whereas urban areas are every 15 three years.

b) To implement the specifications given in the attached RUS guide for the 17 entire distribution would be very difficult. To acquire the additional 10' of clearance for all single-18 19 phase distribution lines would be near impossible. Many lines are located in yards and along streets 20 where there is no or limited space to expand and property owners have limited assets themselves, meaning possession is very dear to them. As with most cooperatives, Meade County does not purchase 21 22 ROW or easements for their lines; access is based upon good customer relations, cooperation, and

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2 respect for their properties. An order to implement this specification on all existing lines would

3 incorporate years of court time and millions of dollars for expanded easements and legal fees.

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5 Witness) David Poe

#### CASE NO. 2006-00494

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Question #9) Refer to the North American Electric Reliability Corporation ("NERC) standard FAC-2 003-1 "Transmission Vegetation Management Program" (NERC Standard"), a copy is attached in 3 4 Appendix B. 5 Does the company prefer the type of standard described in the NERC Standard over 6 a. 7 the type of standard described in the ROW Guide? Explain why you prefer one over the other. 8 Refer to the section R3 of the NERC Standard and substitute "distribution" for 9 b. "transmission". Is the distribution utility capable of meeting the reporting 10 11 requirements described in the section? If not, why not? Again referring to section R3 as applied to distribution, how many sustained outages 12 c. 13 would be reportable for the calendar year 2006? 14 15 Response #9) a) MCRECC does not prefer the NERC standard over the RUS ROW guide. The RUS guide does provide a technical `guide' to trimming and clearing ROW, supplying actual specifications. 16 The NERC standard does not but does increase the reporting and record keeping. This does not keep

17 The NERC standard does not but does increase the reporting and record keeping. This does not keep
18 vegetation cut or trimmed, but simply places more burden upon the utility to report the work being
19 done and the results from it. Meade County sees no advantage in the NERC Standard but more
20 disadvantages. The existing manner works well for Meade County and its members. It incorporates
21 less paperwork, provides good reliabilities, flexibility, and customer satisfaction. To implement the

MEADE COUNTY RURAL ELECTRIC COOP. CORP.
<b>RESPONSE OF MEADE COUNTY RECC</b>
TO SECOND DATA REQUEST OF COMMISSION STAFF

2	NERC Standard would mean more expense and personnel simply for the record keeping and reporting
3	requirements.
4	
5	b) Meade County is not capable of meeting the NERC Standard at this time due to the lack of
6	personnel required for the tracking, recording, and reporting requirements stated in the standard. It is
7	estimated that an additional individual would be required to meet this need.
8	
9	c) Of the 1344 sustained outages reported and confirmed in 2006, only 69 (5.1%) were
10	resultants of vegetation either in or outside of the ROW.
11	
12	Witness) David Poe

#### CASE NO. 2006-00494

Question #10: Provide and discuss any right-of-way maintenance standard which is preferable to those identified in questions 1 and 2 above.

Response #10:Meade knows or prefers no other standard than the ones noted in this inquiry.MCRECC's philosophy has always entailed having a close, personal approach to any situation that<br/>arises and addressing each as an individual. Meade's existing approach seems technical enough to be<br/>fair and responsible for all, yet allows enough flexibility to work with special circumstances and<br/>members. This program has provided the reliabilities and cost effectiveness that helped Meade County<br/>RECC achieve a #4 nationwide ranking in overall customer satisfaction surveys recently.

Each utility has its own uniqueness and encounters different issues, whether it is the customers served
or the topography and vegetation in which it serves. It seems that a specific approach or standard may
work for some but not for all. Because of these differences, Meade County would prefer reporting
standards, such as indices, when preparing and submitting their annual report for the Commission.
These indices can then be used to evaluate the performance of each utility and its vegetation
management and power restoration programs.

19 Witness)

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David Poe

# CASE NO. 2006-00494

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2	Question #34) Why doesn't Meade County exclude any outages from its reliability measures?
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4	<b>Response #34)</b> Meade County measures and tracks all outages. However, MCRECC does
5	calculate its reliability indices two different manners: one includes all outages and the other without
6	power supplier and storm related interruptions. As noted in an earlier response, the intent in excluding
7	these types of outages for the latter indices is to provide a measure that is indicative of the effort and
8	effect the cooperative and its employees have in providing reliable power and responsive restorations.
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10 Witness) David Poe

#### CASE NO. 2006-00494

Question #35)Describe in detail the capabilities of the Hunt Turtle II AMI System relating to monitor outages and provide reliability-related information.

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Please see Kentucky Public Service Commission case no. 2006-00494, 5 Response #35) Appendix A dated December 12, 2006. This is Hunt Technologies complete explanation of the above 6 question and is included in this inquiry's response as follows. It should be noted that Meade County 7 RECC has detected false outages due to the nature of the system. As described in the case above, in 8 9 question number five, the signal intensity could drop due to several reasons (i.e. noise on the line, or 10 switched capacitor banks) that would drop the signal intensity below the thresholds that Hunt has set 11 for these endpoints. Total dependency upon the Hunt system for outage reporting or restoration would 12 not seem recommendable at this time. However, this technology is making advancements, including 13 the Hunt Turtle II system.

#### APPENDIX A

# APPENDIX TO AN ORDER OF THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN ADMINISTRATIVE CASE NO. 2006-00494 Dated December 12, 2006

 Does utility management measure, monitor, or track distribution reliability? Yes

a. If so, describe the measures used and how they are calculated.

#### CASE NO. 2006-00494

Power Distribution Reliability Report

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This report enables users to view a statistical sample of power distribution reliability indices.

It is used by operations to monitor performance of distribution systems and plan improvements to meet regulatory requirements for power distribution reliability.

The reliability report enables users to view a statistical sample of power distribution reliability indices as defined by IEEE Std 1366-1998 entitled: IEEE Trial-Use Guide for Electric Power Distribution Reliability Indices. The following reliability indices are calculated and displayed in tabular or graphical format:

**<u>SAIFI</u>** – System Average Interruption Frequency Index (total number of customer interruptions divided by total number of customers served) measures the average number of *sustained* interruptions experienced per year by the average customer.

**<u>SAIDI</u>** – System Average Interruption Duration Index (customer interruption durations divided by total number of customer served) measures the average duration of *sustained* interruption experienced per year by the average customer.

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**<u>CAIDI</u>** – Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI divided by SAIFI) measures the average duration of the average *sustained* interruption experienced per year by the average customer.

<u>MAIFI</u> – Momentary Average Interruption Frequency Index (total number of customer momentary interruptions divided by total number of customers served) measures the average number of *momentary* interruptions experienced per year by the average customer.

<u>ASAI</u> – Average Service Availability Index (customer hours service availability divided by customer hours service demand) measures the average service availability for a specified time period for the average customer.

- b. If reliability is monitored, provide the results for the past 5 years for system wide reliability.
- Are any outages excluded from your reliability measurement?
   If so, what criteria are used to exclude outages?

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2	3. Does the utility differentiate between momentary and sustained outages?
3	. What within any used to differentiate?
4	a. what chiena are used to unrerentiate?
5	Momentary Interruptions: A count of voltage interruptions lasting anywhere from 3
6	cycles to 30 seconds in duration.
7	Momentary Event Interruptions: A momentary event interruption is defined
8	as two or more momentary interruptions occurring within a five minute time
9	period. This counter enables multiple recloser operations resulting from a single
10	fault to be classified as a single event.
11	Sustained Interruptions: A count of voltage interruptions with duration
12	greater than 30 seconds.
13	Sustained Interruption Duration: A cumulative duration of sustained
14	interruptions in minutes.
15	
16	b. Is information about momentary interruptions recorded?
17	Yes
18	Each endpoint deployed under the Hunt PLC TS-2 system logs each
19	endpoint event to the associated substation; which then reports those
20	events to the central server Command Center software.
21	
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4. At what level of detail does the utility record customer outages (individual customer, by re-closer, by circuit, by substation, etc)?

The AMI/AMR Hunt PLC solution automatically identifies each endpoint that resides in a meter for phase identification and substation. Circuits can be identified by the integration of the Hunt Command Center endpoint information to CIS, OMS or other engineering software packages compatible with MultiSpeak. The Hunt Technologies, INC Command Center software package is built on an open architecture using technologies that allow tight integration with the utility's other software applications.

Some of the interfaces provided:

CIS/Billing interfaces: provides sharing of data between CIS/billing systems and theCommand Center, including customer data, readings data, and meter data.Outage Management System interfaces: the Command Center can automatically notifyoutage management systems when a power outage or restoration occurs.GIS and Engineering Analysis application interfaces: phase data can be provided fromthe Command Center for use by GIS and EA applications. Coincident demand and maxdemand data provided to engineering analysis applications can help with load balancingand transformer sizing.

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Service Connect-Disconnect: an interface exists that allows another utility application to use the Command Center software to disconnect or connect meters from the utility office.

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Usage Monitoring: Booted of "virtually disconnected" meters can be added to a usage monitoring group automatically from another utility application. The Command Center will alert the end-user when unexpected usage occurs.

5. How does the utility detect that a customer is experiencing an outage? Continuous communication with each meter is the core basic operation of the Hunt PLC TS-2 solution for reliable outage and restoration detection and notification. The TS-2 (PLC)-based AMI system continuously transmits data from the meter to the utility office. This allows each AMR-enabled meter in the system to act as a power outage and restoration monitor.

When a power outage occurs at a meter, the signal intensity on that particular communication channel begins to drop. Within 20 minutes, the SPU (substation processing unit) at the substation will flag the meter as out of power. Regular communication between the Command Center and the substation enables quick detection of changes in meter status. This 20 information is continuous and unsolicited.

Command Center also initiates e-mail alerts for outage conditions specified by each user. This flexibility allows a different threshold for alerts determined by each staff member involved.

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The system can even be set to trigger an e-mail alert when an outage occurs at a specific meter on the end of the distribution line. Command Center is a web-based application that provides a number of APIs, allowing it to easily interface with many popular operations, engineering and GIS applications. When integrated with a utility's outage management system, outage analysis and predictions are automatically triggered as soon as Hunt's TS2 system reports an outage. Additionally, OMS and GIS systems provide a geographical representation of the location of outages and restorations, increasing the reliability and usability of outage information when directing operations personnel in the field. When outages are identified by another source, such as an IVR system, Hunt's system provides verification of the extent of the outage as well as notification that the power has been fully restored.

6. How does the utility know when a customer is restored?

With the Hunt AMI PLC solution, restorations are managed exactly like outages; just in reverse. Each endpoint channel signal intensity is consistently monitored at each substation enabling restoration notification within 20 minutes of every endpoint continuously and unsolicited. Restorations follow the same process and procedure as outlined in the response to question 5.

 Are the causes of outages categorized and recorded? If they are, provide a list of the categories used.

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8. Can the utility record outage information for each circuit in the system including for each

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# customer outage: a. Length of each disruption? Yes b. Number of customers affected by each disruption? Yes c. Number of customers served by each circuit? Yes Command Center maintains a dynamic record of the power status of each meter in a utility's service territory. This data is made available to the user in a report which is included in the EPIC reporting package. This report provides a listing of all current power outages with the estimated duration each meter has been out of power. In the event of widespread outages across the utility service territory, this list of meters may be grouped by substation. This enables dispatch personnel to easily identify power outages and their approximate duration – information that is invaluable in prioritizing restoration efforts. Interruption Reports

These reports can be used by operations and engineering groups to monitor and characterize the performance of the distribution system as well as analyze patterns for interruptions.

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These reports can also be used by the customer service representatives to address customer

inquiries in regards to power interruptions.

Criteria Selections:

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- Averages by month and SPU
- Cumulative for multiple meters
- For single meter
- Momentary interruptions date and time stamps

#### Outage Tracker

The Outage Tracker report augments the power restoration process by allowing detailed tracking of the status of customer outages and restorations and the approximate elapsed time of the outage. All power failure and restoration features are compatible with MultiSpeak<sup>®</sup> outage notification.

#### Service History Report

The utility's customer service representation frequently deals with consumer complaints about high bills, outages or a number of other issues. The Service History report

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2		contains information about usage and interruptions, both in a graphical and spreadsheet
3		view. The report has the capability to be e-mailed as well as printed.
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5	Witness)	Mike French
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