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EKPC did not control the process described above and therefore cannot explain why the process took so long to complete. However, it is EKPC's fervent belief that EKPC did not unnecessarily contribute to the length of the process.

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#### PSC Request 20 Page 1 of 5

#### EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE, INC.

#### PSC CASE NO. 2005-00458

#### INFORMATION REQUEST RESPONSE

#### COMMISSION STAFF'S 1ST DATA REQUEST DATED 1-20-06

ITEM 20

#### RESPONSIBLE PARTY: DARRIN ADAMS

**REQUEST:** Describe when the danger of a blackout in the Rowan County area, as described by East Kentucky in Case No. 2005-00089, was first realized and, in accordance with the transmission power flow studies, thermal overload studies, and short circuit studies, describe the various scenarios under which such an event could occur.

**RESPONSE:** The possibility of potential cascading outages was first apparent in the operational study conducted to assess potential issues during the period both before and after the completion of the E.A. Gilbert Unit. This study was conducted by Stanley Consultants on behalf of EKPC, and is documented as *E.A. Gilbert Unit 3 - Analysis of Transmission Operational Issues*, dated May 21, 2004. In that study, the Goddard-Rodburn 138 kV loadings were shown to be as high as 136% of the emergency rating. At this level, there is a strong possibility of the facility tripping out of service. This would result in heavy loadings on other area facilities, which could result in cascading outages and eventual widespread service interruptions.

This possibility for cascading outages was further explored in EKPC's 2005 Summer Assessment performed for ECAR. The results of this study were documented in the report titled *East Kentucky Power Cooperative Assessment of Expected System*  *Performance – 2005 Summer Conditions*, dated May 4, 2005. This study indicated that several potential scenarios impact the Goddard-Rodburn 138 kV line loading such that potential cascading outages could occur.

In addition to these studies, actual system events occurred in early September 2005 that resulted in severe system conditions. Those events began with a maintenance outage of LGEE's Goddard-Rodburn 138 kV line that resulted in an overload of the Avon-Boonesboro North Tap 138 kV line section. After-the-fact analysis of those events indicated that a trip of the Avon-Boonesboro North 138 kV line could have resulted in cascading outages and significant loss of service to customers in the northeastern section of Kentucky. This analysis also indicated that had the Cranston-Rowan 138 kV line been in-service, the possibility for cascading outages would not have existed.

The conditions that have been identified in the studies referenced above that can result in tripping the Goddard-Rodburn 138 kV line, and which could lead to cascading outages are as follows:

# System Condition Scenarios Without Transfers That Could Result in Cascading Outages:

- No transmission outages with either normal system dispatch or with any one of several generating unit outages
- Fawkes-Clark County 138 kV out with normal system dispatch or with any one of several generating unit outages
- Spurlock-Avon 345 kV out with normal system dispatch or with any one of several generating unit outages

- Avon-Boonesboro North Tap 138 kV out with normal system dispatch or with any one of several generating unit outages
- Avon-Boonesboro North-Dale 138 kV out with normal system dispatch or with any one of several generating unit outages
- Goddard 138-69 kV out with normal system dispatch or with any one of several generating unit outages
- Avon-Boonesboro North-Dale 138 kV out and Fawkes-Clark County 138 kV out simultaneously
- Goddard-Rodburn 138 kV out and Fawkes-Clark County 138 kV out simultaneously
- Goddard-Rodburn 138 kV out and Avon-Boonesboro North-Dale 138 kV out simultaneously

# System Condition Scenarios Without Transfers and with JK Smith CTs Off Line

# (At Peak and Shoulder Peak Load Levels) That Could Result in Cascading Outages:

- No transmission outages
- Big Sandy-Bussyville 138 kV out
- Ghent-West Lexington-Brown 345 kV out
- Spurlock-Avon 345 kV out
- Avon-Boonesboro North-Dale 138 kV out
- Goddard 138-69 kV out

### System Condition Scenarios With a 4000 MW North-South Incremental Transfer That Could Result in Cascading Outages:

- All of the same problems as listed previously for other system conditions still exist at more severe levels
- Kenton-Goddard-Rodburn 138 kV out with either normal system dispatch or for any one of several generating unit outages
- Goddard-Rodburn 138 kV out with either normal system dispatch or for any one of several generating unit outages
- 73 separate double contingencies have been identified as resulting in overloads of the Goddard-Rodburn 138 kV line
- Kenton-Goddard-Rodburn 138 kV out and Spencer Road-Clark County 138 kV out simultaneously
- Kenton-Goddard-Rodburn 138 kV out and Fawkes-Clark County 138 kV out simultaneously
- Kenton-Goddard-Rodburn 138 kV out and Avon-Boonesboro North-Dale 138 kV out simultaneously
- Goddard-Rodburn 138 kV out and Spencer Road-Farmers Tap 138 kV out simultaneously
- Goddard-Rodburn 138 kV out and Spencer Road-Clark County 138 kV out simultaneously
- Goddard 138 kV EKPC-LGEE interconnection out and Kenton-Wedonia 138 kV out simultaneously

This is by no means an exhaustive list. Many of these studies used screening techniques to reduce the results down to the most severe cases. Therefore, there are likely to be many more scenarios that could potentially cause overloads or undervoltages severe enough to potentially result in cascading outages and/or customer interruptions.

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#### PSC Request 21 Page 1 of 1

#### EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE, INC.

#### PSC CASE NO. 2005-00458

### INFORMATION REQUEST RESPONSE

# COMMISSION STAFF'S 1ST DATA REQUEST DATED 1-20-06

ITEM 21

RESPONSIBLE PARTY: MARK BREWER

**REQUEST:** Refer to page 7 of the Warner Testimony. Provide all correspondence between East Kentucky and the USFS beginning with East Kentucky's informing the USFS of its need to cross the Forest and continuing through the issuance of the EA on January 28, 2005.

**RESPONSE:** See Data Response Item 21 Exhibit A attached hereto.

#### PSC Request 22 Page 1 of 1

#### EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE, INC.

#### PSC CASE NO. 2005-00458

#### INFORMATION REQUEST RESPONSE

### COMMISSION STAFF'S 1ST DATA REQUEST DATED 1-20-06

ITEM 22

#### RESPONSIBLE PARTY: MARK BREWER AND MARY JANE WARNER

**REQUEST:** Who owns the pipelines that enter and exit the Cranston Compressor Station? Describe the number of pipes, the diameter of the pipes, and the pressure under which they operate.

**RESPONSE:** According to our records there are 6 high pressure transmission gas pipelines along North Triplett Creek in the Cranston area. Three belonging to El Paso Gas Pipeline and three to Columbia Gulf. We do not know if the Columbia Gulf pipelines enter and exit into the Cranston Compressor station. The diameter and pressures at which they operate were not needed and are not known by EKPC.

#### PSC Request 23 Page 1 of 1

#### EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE, INC.

#### PSC CASE NO. 2005-00458

#### INFORMATION REQUEST RESPONSE

#### COMMISSION STAFF'S 1ST DATA REQUEST DATED 1-20-06

ITEM 23

#### **RESPONSIBLE PARTY:** MARK BREWER

**REQUEST:** Do the pipeline companies have written guidelines for paralleling (collocating) in their right-of-way with electric lines? Have you had any correspondence with the pipeline companies concerning this matter? If yes, provide copies.

**RESPONSE:** EKPC has no written correspondence with the gas companies. However, there was a conversation (sometime in 2002) with Bill Mei, an engineer with El Paso Gas, who advised EKPC that "a transmission line that runs parallel to a gas line should be at least ¼ mile away to be out of the area of influence." EKPC was advised that if EKPC locates electric transmission lines within this area of influence then EKPC risks placing workers and the public in danger. EKPC was further advised that there are also cathodic reaction issues that would accelerate the decay of their gas lines that would need to be addressed as well. Mr. Mei also advised that El Paso Gas would have no objection to EKPC crossing their line provided we crossed at or near perpendicular to their line and placed no structures or guys on their easement(s).

#### EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE, INC.

#### PSC CASE NO. 2005-00458

#### INFORMATION REQUEST RESPONSE

#### COMMISSION STAFF'S 1ST DATA REQUEST DATED 1-20-06

ITEM 24

#### RESPONSIBLE PARTY: MARK BREWER

**REQUEST:** At some point you have to cross the pipelines to reach your Cranston Electric Substation. Have you reviewed the crossing point with the pipeline companies involved? Provide any correspondence, and describe any discussions related to the safety of placing an electric transmission line in close proximity to a natural gas compressor station.

**RESPONSE:** Typically gas companies have no objection to transmission lines crossing their gas lines provided they cross at or near perpendicular to their lines and have no structures or guys within their easement area. Some companies conduct aerial patrols of their lines routinely for maintenance purposes and may request that the utility install aerial markers to the top wire for aerial visibility. Attached as **Data Response Item 24 Exhibit A** are copies of correspondence with El Paso Gas about obtaining an easement across their property and their associated concerns.

EKPC is not aware of any specific safety issues in placing a transmission line near a gas compressor station except for those associated with paralleling the gas lines going into these stations. When electric transmission lines parallel gas lines a capacitive

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coupling can be established. This coupling can induce both a voltage and current on the parallel gas line that is potentially dangerous to gas line personnel and the surrounding community. A cathodic reaction can also occur on the parallel gas line, which reaction causes the gas line to become a sacrificial anode for the transmission line resulting in the accelerated decay of their facilities. Unless resolved, such situations will result in serious safety issues. These safety issues will not be a factor for the EKPC proposed route.

#### EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE, INC.

#### PSC CASE NO. 2005-00458

#### INFORMATION REQUEST RESPONSE

#### COMMISSION STAFF'S 1ST DATA REQUEST DATED 1-20-06

ITEM 25

#### **RESPONSIBLE PARTY:** MARK BREWER

**REQUEST:** Have the gas transmission companies been notified regarding the crossing of their right of way? Do they need notification legally?

**RESPONSE:** Yes they have been contacted. It is EKPC's opinion that as long as EKPC does not interfere with the safe and reliable operation of their gas line or pose a threat to public safety that we do not legally have to contact them. However, as a matter of professional courtesy, we make it a practice to contact them.

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#### EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE, INC.

#### PSC CASE NO. 2005-00458

#### INFORMATION REQUEST RESPONSE

#### COMMISSION STAFF'S 1ST DATA REQUEST DATED 1-20-06

**ITEM 26** 

#### RESPONSIBLE PARTY: WILLIAM A. BOSTA

**REQUEST:** Who would actually pay for the re-dispatch costs (\$58 million to \$194 million annually as estimated in the testimony of Darrin Adams) associated with the north-to-south transfer of 4,000 MW across Kentucky?

**RESPONSE:** As referenced in EKPC's Application, it is the absence of the Cranston-Rowan 138KV line that causes an overloading on several different transmission lines in the area, particularly KU's Goddard-Rodburn 138KV transmission line, regardless of the level of north-south power transfers. As a result of these overloadings and Transmission Loading Relief (TLR) procedures, EKPC will typically be required to reduce generation at Spurlock and increase generation at its Smith Combustion Turbine units and/or purchase power to replace the foregone generation at Spurlock. The increased fuel and/or purchased power cost associated with the replacement power would be subject to recovery from Member System Cooperatives through EKPC's Fuel Adjustment Clause (FAC), and would then be recovered from retail customers through the Member Systems' FAC factor.

#### EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE, INC.

#### PSC CASE NO. 2005-00458

#### INFORMATION REQUEST RESPONSE

#### COMMISSION STAFF'S 1ST DATA REQUEST DATED 1-20-06

ITEM 27

#### RESPONSIBLE PARTY: WILLIAM A. BOSTA

**REQUEST:** In his testimony, William A. Bosta assumes that East Kentucky's customers would pay the entire cost of re-dispatch even though the 4,000 MW transfer is for the benefit of companies other than East Kentucky. What evidence supports the assumption that East Kentucky's customers will bear the entire cost?

**RESPONSE:** As explained in the testimony of Mr. Adams (EKPC Exhibit 16), it is the absence of the Cranston-Rowan 138KV line that will cause the overloading on KU's Goddard-Rodburn 138KV line and trigger the need for re-dispatch. When subject to a TLR, EKPC is required to comply with instructions from the Security Coordinator to relieve congestion and will typically re-dispatch its generating units to comply. At present, even if the source or specific cause of the overloading could be identified, there is no mechanism available for EKPC to be compensated for its required re-dispatch through the energy markets. As a result, EKPC's Member System retail customers will be forced to absorb the additional cost associated with re-dispatch through application of the FAC until the Cranston-Rowan line is completed.

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### EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE, INC.

#### PSC CASE NO. 2005-00458

#### INFORMATION REQUEST RESPONSE

### COMMISSION STAFF'S 1ST DATA REQUEST DATED 1-20-06

ITEM 28

#### RESPONSIBLE PARTY: MARK BREWER

**REQUEST:** When was the re-conductoring of the Avon-Boonesboro North Tap 138

kV line completed? If it has not been completed, state the expected completion date.

**RESPONSE:** This re-conductoring was completed on November 11, 2005.

#### EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE, INC.

#### PSC CASE NO. 2005-00458

#### INFORMATION REQUEST RESPONSE

COMMISSION STAFF'S 1ST DATA REQUEST DATED 1-20-06

**ITEM 29** 

#### RESPONSIBLE PARTY: DARRIN ADAMS

**REQUEST:** When does East Kentucky expect to increase the capacity of the Avon 345-138 kV transformer beyond its 434 MVA summer rating?

**RESPONSE:** EKPC does not have any specific projects scheduled to increase the capacity of the Avon 345-138 kV transformer. However, EKPC is in the process of implementing a Dynamic Thermal Circuit Rating (DTCR) program developed by the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI). The DTCR is designed to maximize the amount of power that can flow through the 345/138kV power transformer at the Avon Substation. Based on actual weather conditions and real-time operating parameters of the transformer, the DTCR system dynamically rates the transformer's capabilities.

Given the transmission constraints facing EKPC, this tool may allow EKPC dispatchers to allow more power flow through this transformer; thus, allowing for a more economical dispatch of our generating units.

The DTCR program will be implemented as an interim measure to more accurately identify the transformer limit using actual conditions. EKPC has identified

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transmission system additions to be made by June of 2007 that will greatly reduce the

power flows on the Avon transformer. These transmission system additions are:

- Construction of the North Clark 345 kV switching substation, with the existing Spurlock-Avon 345 kV line terminated in this new station
- Rebuild of 18 miles of existing 69 kV transmission line to a 345 kV transmission line with 69 kV underbuild from North Clark to the J.K. Smith Substation
- Addition of two 345-138 kV, 450 MVA autotransformers at the J.K. Smith Substation

These additions will provide a parallel path for power flows that will substantially reduce the flow through the Avon transformer. This does not increase the capacity of the Avon transformer, but does add 345-138 kV transformer capacity in the area.

#### EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE, INC.

#### PSC CASE NO. 2005-00458

#### INFORMATION REQUEST RESPONSE

#### COMMISSION STAFF'S 1ST DATA REQUEST DATED 1-20-06

ITEM 30

#### **RESPONSIBLE PARTY: DARRIN ADAMS**

**REQUEST:** Identify the limiting facilities, together with the percentage overload and the outaged facility, that would necessitate re-dispatching Smith Station and Spurlock Station, after the Avon-Boonesboro North Tap upgrade is completed, for the following conditions in each of the summers of 2006, 2007, and 2008:

- a. Normal conditions without north-south transfers.
- b. Normal conditions with north-south transfers.
- c. Single contingency outage without north-south transfers.
- d. Single contingency outage with north-south transfers.
- e. Single contingency plus unit outage without north-south transfers.
- f. Single contingency plus unit outage with north-south transfers.

**RESPONSE:** The limiting facilities for the conditions described above were identified through power flow analysis using EKPC's latest models. A north-south transfer level of 4000 MW was simulated to develop the responses to b), d), and f). Power flows were performed both with and without the proposed Cranston-Rowan County 138 kV Project to illustrate the impact of the line addition. Only the worst-case overloading is shown for

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each limiting facility. In many cases, a limiting facility may overload for several different contingencies.

### a) Normal conditions without north-south transfers

### 2006 Summer

Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	103.9%	None

### With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	<b>Worst-Case Contingency</b>
None			

### 2007 Summer

Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	<b>Worst-Case Contingency</b>
None			

# With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	· Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
None			

### 2008 Summer

		Percent	Worst-Case
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Contingency
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	103.6%	None

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### With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
None			

#### b) Normal conditions with a 4000 MW incremental north-south transfer

### 2006 Summer

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### Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	114.8%	None
Avon 345-138 kV	EKPC	110.0%	None

With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Avon 345-138 kV	EKPC	109.0%	None

### 2007 Summer

Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	105.7%	None

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
None			

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### 2008 Summer

Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency		
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	110.0%	None		
With Cranston-Rowan County Project:					

 Limiting Facility
 Company
 Percent

 None
 Overload
 Worst-Case Contingency

### c) Single contingency outage without north-south transfers

### 2006 Summer

Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	103.1%	Goddard 138-69 kV

### With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Morehead East-Morehead 69			Rodburn-Sharkey Tap 138
kV	LGEE	100.9%	kV

#### 2007 Summer

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
			Spurlock-North Clark 345
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	100.1%	kV

### PSC Request 30 Page 5 of 12

### With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
None			

### 2008 Summer

Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

T ' '4'- T- '1'4-	<u></u>	Percent	Wount Cone Contingonor
Limiting Facility	Company	Overioad	worst-Case Contingency
-			Spurlock-North Clark 345
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	106.6%	kV
			Goddard KU-Rodburn 138
Goddard-Plummers Jct. 69 kV	EKPC	101.3%	kV

With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
None			

# d) Single contingency outage with a 4000 MW incremental north-south transfer

# 2006 Summer

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Morehead East-Morehead 69			Rodburn-Sharkey Tap 138
kV	LGEE	133.4%	kV
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	111.8%	Spurlock-Avon 345 kV
			Goddard KU-Rodburn 138
Hitchins-Leon 69 kV	AEP	111.5%	kV
			Goddard KU-Rodburn 138
Goddard-Plummers Jct. 69 kV	EKPC	106.5%	kV

# With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	<b>Worst-Case Contingency</b>
Morehead East-Morehead 69			Rodburn-Sharkey Tap 138
kV	LGEE	145.3%	kV
Morehead-Morehead West 69			Rodburn-Sharkey Tap 138
kV	LGEE	102.9%	kV
			Goddard KU-Rodburn 138
Hitchins-Leon 69 kV	AEP	102.7%	kV

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### 2007 Summer

# Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	<b>Worst-Case Contingency</b>
			Argentum-Low Gap Tap
Hitchins-Leon 69 kV	AEP	113.5%	69 kV
			Spurlock-North Clark 345
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	111.8%	kV
			Goddard KU-Rodburn 138
Goddard-Plummers Jct. 69 kV	EKPC	101.2%	kV

# With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Morehead East-Morehead 69			Rodburn-Sharkey Tap 138
kV	LGEE	107.8%	kV
			Argentum-Low Gap Tap
Hitchins-Leon 69 kV	AEP	104.8%	69 kV

### 2008 Summer

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
			Spurlock-North Clark 345
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	116.6%	kV
			Argentum-Low Gap Tap
Hitchins-Leon 69 kV	AEP	112.5%	69 kV
			Goddard KU-Rodburn 138
Goddard-Plummers Jct. 69 kV	EKPC	105.8%	kV
			JK Smith-Union City 138
Dale-Three Forks Jct. 138 kV	EKPC	103.3%	kV
Morehead East-Morehead 69			Rodburn-Sharkey Tap 138
kV	LGEE	102.5%	kV
Three Forks JctFawkes 138			JK Smith-Union City 138
kV	EKPC	100.2%	kV

### With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Morehead Fast Morehead 60	Company	Overload	Rodburn-Sharkey Tan 138
	LCEE	114 70/	
<u> </u>	LGEE	114./%	
			Argentum-Low Gap Tap
Hitchins-Leon 69 kV	AEP	102.9%	69 kV
			JK Smith-Union City 138
Dale-Three Forks Jct. 138 kV	EKPC	102.4%	kV

# e) Single contingency plus unit outage without north-south transfers

# <u>2006 Summer</u>

		Percent	Worst-Case	Unit
<b>Limiting Facility</b>	Company	Overload	Contingency	Outage
Morehead East-			Rodburn-Sharkey	
Morehead 69 kV	LGEE	110.0%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3
Goddard KU-			Spurlock-Avon 345	
Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	104.9%	kV	Brown #3
Goddard-Plummers			Goddard KU-	
Jct. 69 kV	EKPC	103.3%	Rodburn 138 kV	Brown #3
			Goddard KU-	
Hitchins-Leon 69 kV	AEP	100.6%	Rodburn 138 kV	Brown #3

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# With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency	Unit Outage
Morehead East-			Rodburn-Sharkey	
Morehead 69 kV	LGEE	121.6%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3

### 2007 Summer

Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	Worst-Case	Unit
<b>Limiting Facility</b>	Company	Overload	Contingency	Outage
Goddard KU-			Spurlock-North Clark	
Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	105.8%	345 kV	Brown #3
			Goddard KU-	
Hitchins-Leon 69 kV	AEP	101.7%	Rodburn 138 kV	Brown #3

### With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency	Unit Outage
None				

### 2008 Summer

		Percent Worst-Case		Unit
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Contingency	Outage
Goddard KU-			Spurlock-North Clark	
Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	111.7%	345 kV	Brown #3
			Goddard KU-	
Hitchins-Leon 69 kV	AEP	105.8%	Rodburn 138 kV	Brown #3
Goddard-Plummers			Goddard KU-	
Jct. 69 kV	EKPC	103.9%	Rodburn 138 kV	Brown #3
Dale-Three Forks Jct.			JK Smith-Union City	
138 kV	EKPC	100.9%	138 kV	Brown #3

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### With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency	Unit Outage
Morehead East-			Rodburn-Sharkey	
Morehead 69 kV	LGEE	102.5%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3

# f) Single contingency plus unit outage with a 4000 MW incremental north-

### south transfer

### 2006 Summer

		Percent	Worst-Case	Unit
<b>Limiting Facility</b>	Company	Overload	Contingency	Outage
Morehead East-			Rodburn-Sharkey	
Morehead 69 kV	LGEE	153.1%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3
			Goddard KU-	
Hitchins-Leon 69 kV	AEP	120.0%	Rodburn 138 kV	Brown #3
Goddard KU-			Spurlock-Avon 345	
Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	117.5%	kV	Brown #3
Goddard-Plummers			Goddard KU-	
Jct. 69 kV	EKPC	110.6%	Rodburn 138 kV	Brown #3
Morehead-Morehead			Rodburn-Sharkey	
West 69 kV	LGEE	108.9%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3
Rodburn-Morehead			Rodburn-Sharkey	
East 69 kV	LGEE	104.0%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3
			Rodburn-Rowan	
			County-Skaggs 138	
Thelma 138-69 kV	AEP	101.6%	kV	Brown #3
Davis-Nicholasville			Avon-Loudon	
69 kV	EKPC	101.2%	2% Avenue 138 kV Brow	

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# With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

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		Percent	Worst-Case	Unit
<b>Limiting Facility</b>	Company	Overload	Contingency	Outage
Morehead East-			Rodburn-Sharkey	
Morehead 69 kV	LGEE	166.3%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3
Morehead-Morehead			Rodburn-Sharkey	
West 69 kV	LGEE	119.7%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3
Rodburn-Morehead			Rodburn-Sharkey	
East 69 kV	LGEE	112.3%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3
			Argentum-Low Gap	
Hitchins-Leon 69 kV	AEP	111.9%	Tap 69 kV	Brown #3
Davis-Nicholasville			Avon-Loudon	
69 kV	EKPC	101.2%	Avenue 138 kV	Brown #3
			Rowan County-	
Thelma 138-69 kV	AEP	100.7%	Skaggs 138 kV	Brown #3
			Rodburn-Sharkey	
Rodburn 138-69 kV	LGEE	100.3%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3

# 2007 Summer

		Percent Worst-Case		Unit
<b>Limiting Facility</b>	Company	Overload Contingency		Outage
			Argentum-Low Gap	
Hitchins-Leon 69 kV	AEP	120.2%	Tap 69 kV	Brown #3
Goddard KU-			Spurlock-North Clark	
Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	117.8%	345 kV	Brown #3
Morehead East-	•	1	Rodburn-Sharkey	
Morehead 69 kV	LGEE	115.0%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3
Goddard-Plummers			Goddard KU-	
Jct. 69 kV	EKPC	104.1%	Rodburn 138 kV	Brown #3
Dale-Three Forks Jct.			JK Smith-Union City	
138 kV	EKPC	103.2%	138 kV Brow	
Three Forks Jct			JK Smith-Union City	
Fawkes 138 kV	EKPC	100.1%	138 kV	Brown #3
			Rodburn-Rowan	
			County-Skaggs 138	
Thelma 138-69 kV	AEP	100.1%	kV	Brown #3

# With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	Worst-Case	Unit
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Contingency	Outage
Morehead East-			Rodburn-Sharkey	
Morehead 69 kV	LGEE	127.5%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3
			Argentum-Low Gap	
Hitchins-Leon 69 kV	AEP	112.9%	Tap 69 kV	Brown #3
Dale-Three Forks Jct.			JK Smith-Union City	
138 kV	EKPC	102.2%	138 kV	Brown #3

### 2008 Summer

		Percent Worst-Case		Unit
<b>Limiting Facility</b>	Company	Overload	Contingency	Outage
Goddard KU-			Spurlock-North Clark	
Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	123.9%	345 kV	Brown #3
			Argentum-Low Gap	
Hitchins-Leon 69 kV	AEP	123.1%	Tap 69 kV	Brown #3
Morehead East-			Rodburn-Sharkey	
Morehead 69 kV	LGEE	121.9%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3
Dale-Three Forks Jct.			JK Smith-Union City	
138 kV	EKPC	111.5%	138 kV	Brown #3
Three Forks Jct			JK Smith-Union City	
Fawkes 138 kV	EKPC	109.1%	138 kV	Brown #3
Goddard-Plummers			Goddard KU-	
Jct. 69 kV	EKPC	108.6%	Rodburn 138 kV	Brown #3
JK Smith-Union City			JK Smith-Fawkes	
138 kV	EKPC	103.0%	138 kV Brov	
Union City-Lake			JK Smith-Fawkes	
Reba Tap 138 kV	EKPC	102.1%	138 kV	Brown #3
			Rodburn-Rowan	
			County-Skaggs 138	
Thelma 138-69 kV	AEP	101.7%	kV	Brown #3
Paris CMC Tap 69			Avon-Loudon	
kV	LGEE	101.7%	6 Avenue 138 kV Brow	

		Percent Worst-Case		Unit
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload Contingency		Outage
Morehead East-			Rodburn-Sharkey	
Morehead 69 kV	LGEE	135.0%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3
			Argentum-Low Gap	
Hitchins-Leon 69 kV	AEP	115.0%	Tap 69 kV	Brown #3
Dale-Three Forks Jct.			JK Smith-Union City	
138 kV	EKPC	110.6%	138 kV	Brown #3
Three Forks Jct			JK Smith-Union City	
Fawkes 138 kV	EKPC	108.2%	138 kV	Brown #3
JK Smith-Union City			JK Smith-Fawkes	
138 kV	EKPC	102.4%	138 kV Bro	
Paris CMC Tap 69			Avon-Loudon	
kV	LGEE	101.7%	Avenue 138 kV Brow	
Union City-Lake			JK Smith-Fawkes	
Reba Tap 138 kV	EKPC	101.5%	138 kV	Brown #3
			Rowan County-	
Thelma 138-69 kV	AEP	100.9%	Skaggs 138 kV	Brown #3

#### EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE, INC.

#### PSC CASE NO. 2005-00458

#### INFORMATION REQUEST RESPONSE

#### COMMISSION STAFF'S 1ST DATA REQUEST DATED 1-20-06

ITEM 31

#### RESPONSIBLE PARTY: DARRIN ADAMS

**REQUEST:** Identify the limiting facilities, together with the percentage overload and the outaged facility, that would necessitate re-dispatching Smith Station and Spurlock Station, after the Avon-Boonesboro North Tap upgrade is completed, for the following conditions in each of the winters of 2005-2006, 2006-2007, and 2007-2008:

- a. Winter normal conditions without north-south transfers.
- b. Winter normal conditions with north-south transfers.
- c. Winter single contingency outage without north-south transfers.
- d. Winter single contingency outage with north-south transfers.
- e. Winter single contingency plus unit outage without north-south transfers.
- f. Winter single contingency plus unit outage with north-south transfers.

**RESPONSE:** The limiting facilities for the conditions described above were identified through power flow analysis using EKPC's latest models. A north-south transfer level of 4000 MW was simulated to develop the responses to b), d), and f). Power flows were performed both with and without the proposed Cranston-Rowan County 138 kV Project to illustrate the impact of the line addition. Only the worst-case overloading is shown for

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each limiting facility. In many cases, a limiting facility may overload for several different contingencies.

### g) Normal conditions without north-south transfers

### 2005-06 Winter

Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	129.5%	None

### With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
None			

### 2006-07 Winter

Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	127.8%	None

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
None			

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#### 2007-08 Winter

Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	~	Percent	Worst-Case
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Contingency
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	120.1%	None

### With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
None			

### h) Normal conditions with a 4000 MW incremental north-south transfer

#### 2005-06 Winter

#### Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	138.8%	None
Avon 345-138 kV	EKPC	101.9%	None

### With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Avon 345-138 kV	EKPC	101.2%	None

### 2006-07 Winter

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	137.0%	None

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# With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
None			

### 2006-07 Winter

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### Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	125.8%	None

### With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
None			

### i) Single contingency outage without north-south transfers

#### 2005-06 Winter

### Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
			Avon-Boonesboro North-
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	106.4%	Dale 138 kV

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
			Rodburn-Sharkey Tap 138
Rodburn 138-69 kV	LGEE	101.4%	kV

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# 2006-07 Winter

# Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	104.6%	Goddard 138-69 kV

# With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
			Rodburn-Sharkey Tap 138
Rodburn 138-69 kV	LGEE	101.1%	kV

### 2007-08 Winter

# Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
			Spurlock-North Clark 345
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	103.3%	kV

### With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

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		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
None			

### j) Single contingency outage with a 4000 MW incremental north-south transfer

### 2005-06 Winter

Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

	Percent		
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	115.1%	Spurlock-Avon 345 kV
			Avon-Loudon Avenue 138
Fayette-Davis 69 kV	EKPC	102.8%	kV
			Boonesboro North-Dale
Winchester-Parker Seal 69 kV	LGEE	102.6%	138 kV
			Avon-Loudon Avenue 138
Davis-Nicholasville 69 kV	EKPC	102.1%	kV
	EKPC-		Avon-Boonesboro North-
Avon-Loudon Avenue 138 kV	LGEE	101.5%	Dale 138 kV

# With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
			Rodburn-Sharkey Tap 138
Rodburn 138-69 kV	LGEE	108.3%	kV
			Avon-Loudon Avenue 138
Fayette-Davis 69 kV	EKPC	103.1%	kV
			Avon-Loudon Avenue 138
Davis-Nicholasville 69 kV	EKPC	102.4%	kV
	EKPC-		Avon-Boonesboro North-
Avon-Loudon Avenue 138 kV	LGEE	100.9%	Dale 138 kV

### 2006-07 Winter

	~	Percent	
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	113.2%	Spurlock-Avon 345 kV

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### With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
			Rodburn-Sharkey Tap 138
Rodburn 138-69 kV	LGEE	107.9%	kV

### 2007-08 Winter

Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
			Spurlock-North Clark 345
Goddard KU-Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	112.0%	kV

# With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency
None			

### k) Single contingency plus unit outage without north-south transfers

### 2005-06 Winter

		Percent	Worst-Case	Unit
<b>Limiting Facility</b>	Company	Overload	Contingency	Outage
Goddard KU-			Spurlock-Avon 345	
Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	108.9%	kV	Brown #3
			Avon-Loudon	
Fayette-Davis 69 kV	EKPC	101.6%	Avenue 138 kV	Brown #3
Loudon Avenue 138-			Loudon Avenue 138-	
69 kV #1	LGEE	100.6%	69 kV #2	Brown #3
Davis-Nicholasville			Avon-Loudon	
69 kV	EKPC	100.3%	Avenue 138 kV	Brown #3

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### With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	Worst-Case	Unit
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Contingency	Outage
			Rodburn-Sharkey	
Rodburn 138-69 kV	LGEE	104.2%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3
			Avon-Loudon	
Fayette-Davis 69 kV	EKPC	101.7%	Avenue 138 kV	Brown #3
Davis-Nicholasville			Avon-Loudon	
69 kV	EKPC	100.5%	Avenue 138 kV	Brown #3
Loudon Avenue 138-			Loudon Avenue 138-	
69 kV #1	LGEE	100.3%	69 kV #2	Brown #3

### 2006-07 Winter

# Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency	Unit Outage
Goddard KU-				
Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	107.3%	Goddard 138-69 kV	Brown #3

# With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency	Unit Outage
			Rodburn-Sharkey	
Rodburn 138-69 kV	LGEE	103.9%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3

### 2007-08 Winter

### Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency	Unit Outage
Goddard KU-			Spurlock-North Clark	
Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	106.9%	345 kV	Brown #3

Limiting Facility	Company	Percent Overload	Worst-Case Contingency	Unit Outage
None				

# 1) Single contingency plus unit outage with a 4000 MW incremental north-

south transfer

# <u>2005-06 Winter</u>

		Percent	Worst-Case	Unit
<b>Limiting Facility</b>	Company	Overload	Contingency	Outage
Carlon and and a second and a			Avon-Loudon	
Fayette-Davis 69 kV	EKPC	118.7%	Avenue 138 kV	Brown #3
Davis-Nicholasville			Avon-Loudon	
69 kV	EKPC	118.4%	Avenue 138 kV	Brown #3
Goddard KU-			Spurlock-Avon 345	
Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	117.7%	kV	Brown #3
Avon-Loudon	EKPC-		Avon-Boonesboro	
Avenue 138 kV	LGEE	114.0%	North-Dale 138 kV	Brown #3
Loudon Avenue 138-			Loudon Avenue 138-	
69 kV #1	LGEE	104.7%	69 kV #2	Brown #3
Dale-Three Forks Jct.			JK Smith-Union City	
138 kV	EKPC	104.2%	138 kV	Brown #3
			Baker-Broadford 765	
Avon 345-138 kV	EKPC	102.3%	kV	Brown #3
Goddard-Plummers			Goddard KU-	
Jct. 69 kV	EKPC	102.2%	Rodburn 138 kV	Brown #3
Three Forks Jct			JK Smith-Union City	
Fawkes 138 kV	EKPC	100.6%	138 kV	Brown #3
			Rodburn-Sharkey	
Rodburn 138-69 kV	LGEE	100.1%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3

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		Percent	Worst-Case	Unit
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Contingency	Outage
			Avon-Loudon	
Fayette-Davis 69 kV	EKPC	118.8%	Avenue 138 kV	Brown #3
Davis-Nicholasville			Avon-Loudon	
69 kV	EKPC	118.5%	Avenue 138 kV	Brown #3
Avon-Loudon	EKPC-		Avon-Boonesboro	
Avenue 138 kV	LGEE	113.2%	North-Dale 138 kV	Brown #3
			Rodburn-Sharkey	
Rodburn 138-69 kV	LGEE	111.1%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3
Loudon Avenue 138-			Loudon Avenue 138-	
69 kV #1	LGEE	104.4%	69 kV #2	Brown #3
Spencer Road-AO	·········		Avon-Boonesboro	
Smith Tap 69 kV	LGEE	103.7%	North-Dale 138 kV	Brown #3
Dale-Three Forks Jct.			JK Smith-Union City	
138 kV	EKPC	103.5%	138 kV	Brown #3
			Baker-Broadford 765	
Avon 345-138 kV	EKPC	101.6%	kV	Brown #3

# With Cranston-Rowan County Project:

# 2006-07 Winter

Without Cranston-Rowan County Project:

		Percent	Worst-Case	Unit
Limiting Facility	Company	Overload	Contingency	Outage
Goddard KU-			Spurlock-Avon 345	
Rodburn 138 kV	LGEE	115.8%	kV	Brown #3
Goddard-Plummers			Goddard KU-	
Jct. 69 kV	EKPC	101.3%	Rodburn 138 kV	Brown #3

		Percent	Worst-Case	Unit
<b>Limiting Facility</b>	Company	Overload	Contingency	Outage
			Rodburn-Sharkey	
Rodburn 138-69 kV	LGEE	110.7%	Tap 138 kV	Brown #3
Spencer Road-AO			Avon-Boonesboro	
Smith Tap 69 kV	LGEE	102.0%	North-Dale 138 kV	Brown #3