COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELIABILITY MEASURES OF KENTUCKY'S JURIDICTIONAL ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION UTILITIES AND CERTAIN RELIABILITY MAINTENANCE PRACTICES	)))))	ADMINISTRATIVE CASE NO. 2006-0494

RESPONSE OF:

CUMBERLAND VALLEY ELECTRIC, INC.
P.O BOX 440
GRAY, KENTUCKY 40734

TO THE COMMISSION'S SECOND DATA REQUEST

CUMBERLAND VALLEY ELECTRIC'S RESPONSE TO THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION'S SECOND DATA REQUEST TO ADMINISTRATIVE CASE NO. 2006-00494

DATED FEBRUARY 19, 2006

1. Explain in detail how the company utilizes all of the reliability measures it monitors.

   A1. CVE utilizes reliability measures to address performance issues of circuits or portions thereof. An inordinate number and frequency of interruptions on a particular circuit or in a particular area triggers investigation as to cause of interruptions. Reliability indices such as SAIDI and SAIFI, although calculated, are not necessarily used exclusively to determine when investigations and corrective actions are warranted. CVE managers typically rely on knowledge of outage history of a particular circuit or area to know when action is prudent.

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

   A2. No.

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.

   A3. CVE does not develop formal plans to address its worst performing circuits. Reliability performance of individual circuits is addressed and mitigated on an as needed basis, based upon number and frequency of interruptions on any given circuit or portion thereof.

4. Why are momentary outages excluded?

   A4. Momentary outages are excluded because they are inherently difficult to track and monitor.

5. Why are major event days or major storms excluded?

   A5. CVE does not exclude major event days or major storms from its reliability indices calculations.

6. Provide a hard copy citing of the Rural Utilities Service ("RUS") reliability monitoring or reporting requirements or, in the alternative, provide an accessible Internet site.

   A6. Please see Exhibit A attached hereto which is a complete copy of the current draft of RUS Draft Bulletin 161-1.

7. Provide and describe in detail any service restoration or outage response procedure utilized.

   A7. Please see Exhibit B attached hereto which is a complete copy of the current CVE Emergency Response Plan.

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

   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.

A8. a. CVE believes RUS drawing M1.30G is generally appropriate for all areas of its system. Yard trees may be an exception in that they are generally allowed to stand beneath power line facilities with more frequent maintenance pruning.

b. CVE generally follows RUS drawing M1.30G.

9. Refer to North American Electric Reliability Corporation ("NERC") standard FAC-003-1 "Transmission Vegetation Management Program" ("NERC Standard"), a copy is attached in Appendix B.

a. Does the company prefer the type of standard described in the NERC Standard over the type of standard described in the ROW Guide? Explain why you prefer one over the other.

b. Refer to section R3 of the NERC Standard and substitute "distribution" for "transmission." Is the distribution utility capable of meeting the reporting requirements described in the section? If not, why not?

c. Again referring to section R3 as applied to distribution, how many sustained outages would be reportable for the calendar year 2006?

A9. a. No. CVE has utilized RUS standard M1.30G for quite some time and believes it to be adequate for ROW maintenance.

b. No. CVE could produce a quarterly report of vegetation related outages. However, subsections R3.1, R3.2 and R3.4 require levels of detail that CVE's current system of outage tracking does not accommodate.

c. The number of vegetation related sustained outages for the 2006 calendar year, reportable pursuant to R3, is unknown.

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

A10. CVE does not prefer any right-of-way maintenance standard over those identified.

EXHIBIT A

DRAFT
RUS BULLETIN 161-1

"Interruption Reporting and Service Continuity Objectives for Electric Distribution Systems"

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This bulletin provides guidance on recording and reporting service interruptions/outages, and the calculation of industry standard indices for measuring distribution system performance.

II. DEFINITIONS

AMR (Automated Meter Reading)

Interruption: A loss of electricity for any period longer than 5 minutes.

IEEE: The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

IVR: Interactive Voice Response.

Outage: The state of a component when it is not available to perform its intended function due to some event directly associated with that component. An outage may or may not cause an interruption o fservice to customers, depending on system configuration. This definition does not apply to generation outages.

SAIDI: System Average Interruption Duration Index.

SCADA: Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition.

Power Supply Interruption: Any interruption coming from the transmission system or the substation (even if the distribution system owns the substation or transmission system). If a distribution system owns a sub-transmission system, it and the sub-transmission to distribution substations are considered part of the distribution system. Not included are any substation breakers that go to lockout because of a fault on the distribution system. If there a delivery point is on the distribution system, interruptions caused by something on the source side of the delivery point would be considered a "power supply" outage.

Major Event: This is defined in IEEE Standard 1366-2004 and in Appendix 5 of this document. A major event represents an interruption or group of interruptions caused by conditions that exceed the design and operational limits of the system.

Major Event Day: A day in which the daily SAIDI exceeds a threshold value, T_{MED}. For the purposes of calculating daily system SAIDI, any interruption that spans multiple calendar days is accrued to the day on which the interruption began. Statistically, days having a daily system SAIDI greater than T_{MED} are days on which the energy delivery system experienced stresses beyond that normally expected (such as severe weather). Activities that occur on major event days should be separately analyzed and reported.

Prearranged Interruption: Any interruption scheduled by the distribution system in order for it to safely perform routine maintenance.

All Other Interruptions: All interruptions excluding power supply, major storm, and prearranged.

III. INTERRUPTION REPORTING

A. The Trouble Ticket

The generation of a trouble ticket is the first step in interruption reporting. The first goal of the trouble ticket is to get as much information as possible about the interruption and to pass this information along quickly to the people or systems that need it.

A trouble ticket is traditionally the result of a telephone call from a member reporting a service problem or interruption. These telephone calls have historically been taken by a customer service representative (CSR) using a manual "trouble ticket" form. However, with newer technology, cooperatives can automate this process and render the traditional trouble ticket paperless.

Cooperative personnel should give thought to the process of interruption data-gathering, reporting, and analysis and make a determination of the point at which this data should enter into an electronic format. Because of the flexibility of software systems and the advent of services and products like call centers and interactive voice response systems, the cooperative has many choices to improve its performance in this area.

1. Manual Trouble Ticket
The simplest interruption reporting is the use of a form as shown in Appendix 1. A cooperative employee could fill out this type form manually as they talk to the member on the phone. This same form could be used to dispatch crews and report the cause of the interruption and other pertinent information, making a complete record of the interruption report. It would be used to generate any interruption analysis or reports the cooperative may find useful.

2. Automated Trouble Ticket
Technology available today provides faster response to larger call volumes and allows for interruption data to be quickly assimilated into a computerized outage management system. The result is faster response and restoration times, as well as

increased customer satisfaction. There are several methods for generating the automated trouble ticket, including, but not limited to, the use of SCADA, AMR, IVR and call centers. For more discussion on these options, see Appendix 3 on page 17.

B. The Interruption Report

The interruption report is used to document a service interruption. Typically, an interruption report is completed each time a sectionalizing device opens permanently for the purpose of clearing a fault or de-energizing a section of line for construction or maintenance.

The report should provide enough information to comply with RUS and the state's public service commission reporting requirements for service reliability/continuity. Additionally, the form should capture information that will enable the Coop to calculate industry standard reliability indices, as well as to determine the effectiveness of various maintenance activities performed by the Cooperative.

A sample Interruption Report is included in Appendix 2.

C. Reports to RUS

Cooperatives that borrow funds from RUS are required to report the system average annual interruption minutes per consumer on Form 7 and Form 300. Shown below is Part G of Form 7 (Figure 1). The value used in this report is called SAIDI, System Average Interruption Duration Index. It is defined in detail in the Definitions Section of this Bulletin.

Part G. Service Interruptions					
Item	SAIDI (in minutes)				
	Power Supply (a)	Major Event (b)	Planned (c)	All Other (d)	TOTAL (e)
1. Present Year					
2. Five-Year Average					

Figure 1 – RUS Form 7 Part G

Form 7 calls for four separate SAIDIs as well at the total interruption time. The definitions of the terms used in Part G can be found in Part II, "Definitions".

IV. INTERRUPTION ANALYSIS

In addition to RUS reporting requirements, it is recommended that Cooperatives track additional information about service interruptions for more detailed analysis. The purpose of additional analysis is to provide feedback to the Coop's employees, management and board on how well the distribution system is serving the members.

There have traditionally been two codes associated with interruption reporting: cause codes and equipment codes. Every interruption has a cause, but not every interruption results in damaged or failed equipment, such as a recloser properly de-energizing a feeder when contacted by a tree limb. It is important to recognize the distinction between the cause of an interruption other than failed equipment, and a particular piece of equipment that is damaged or needs to be replaced. In the case where no equipment was damaged, the corresponding code in Figure 4, "0999, No Equipment Failure" would be used. Therefore, every interruption will have a cause code and an equipment code associated with it even when no equipment is at fault. Recommended cause codes are shown in Figure 3, and equipment codes are shown in Figure 4.

Weather Condition Codes indicate the conditions that existed when the interruption occurred; it is not to be confused with the cause code that indicates a weather component that might have initiated it. These are shown in Figure 5.

Voltage Level Codes can be used to identify system behavior that is a function of the operating voltage on the damaged components at the time of the interruption. The table in Figure 6 indicates the phase-to-phase voltage level, as some systems operate "Wye" configurations and others operate "Delta" configurations. It is generally accepted that higher voltage systems are more susceptible to lightning damage because of different Basic Insulation Levels (BIL). The cooperative engineer may be able to determine other improvements based on this data as well.

The codes are formatted such that summary and high level reports are easy to produce based on the data in the interruption report. The cooperative may choose to use additional codes for more detailed information and analysis. It is important to note that these tables link together the codes that the cooperative may use, as in the first column, and the codes prescribed by RUS and by IEEE.

Cause Codes			
Coop Code	RUS FORM 7, Part G, Column	IEEE CODE	Description
			Power Supply[1]
000	a	4	Power Supply
			Planned Outage
100	c	3	Construction
110	c	3	Maintenance
190	c	3	Other prearranged

[1] This cause code is used for outages caused by something on equipment not owned by the Distribution Cooperative. If an interruption is caused by something on the cooperative's own transmission system, then a specific cause should be used.

[2] This cause code should only contain those major event days that are determined using the IEEE "Beta Method" described in Part C of this section.

[3] Interruptions marked as "Cause Unknown" should be further investigated to try to determine probable cause.

			Equipment or Installation/Design
300	d	1	Material or Equipment Fault/Failure
310	d	10	Installation Fault
320	d	10	Conductor Sag or Inadequate Clearance
340	d	10	Overload
350	d	10	Miscoordination of Protection Devices
360	d	10	Other Equipment Install/Design
			Maintenance
400	d	1	Decay/Age of Material/Equipment
410	d	1	Corrosion/Abrasion of Material/Equipment
420	d	6	Tree Growth
430	d	6	Tree Failure from Overhang or Dead Tree without ice/snow
440	d	6	Trees with ice/snow
450	d	1	Contamination (Leakage/External)
460	d	1	Moisture
470	d	6	Cooperative Crew Cuts Tree
490	d	10	Maintenance Other
			Weather
500	d	2	Lightning
510	d	7	Wind Not Trees
520	d	7	Ice, Sleet, Frost Not Trees
530	d	7	Flood
590	d	10	Weather Other
			Animals
600	d	8	Small Animal/Bird
610	d	8	Large Animal
620	d	8	Animal Damage – Gnawing or Boring
690	d	8	Animal Other
			Public
700	d	5	Customer-Caused
710	d	5	Motor Vehicle
720	d	5	Aircraft
730	d	5	Fire
740	d	6	Public Cuts Tree
750	d	5	Vandalism
760	d	10	Switching Error or caused by construction/maintenance activities
790	d	10	Public Other
			Other
800	d	10	Other
			Unknown[3]
999	d	9	Cause Unknown

Figure 3 – Cause Codes

Equipment Failure Codes	
Coop Code	**Description**
	Generation or Transmission
010	Generation

020	Towers, poles and fixtures
030	Conductors and devices
040	Transmission substations
090	Generation or Transmission other
	Distribution Substation
100	Power transformer
110	Voltage regulator
120	Lightning arrester
130	Source side fuse
140	Circuit breaker
150	Switch
160	Metering equipment
190	Distribution substation Other
	Poles and Fixtures, Distribution
200	Pole
210	Crossarm or crossarm brace
220	Anchor or guy
290	Poles and Fixtures Other
	Overhead Line Conductors and Devices, Distribution
300	Line Conductor
310	Connector or clamp
320	Splice or deadend
330	Jumper
340	Insulator
350	Lightning arrester line
360	Fuse cutout (damaged, malfunction, maintenance)
370	Recloser or sectionalizer (damaged, malfunction, maintenance)
390	Overhead line conductors and devices, distribution other
	Underground Line Conductors and Devices, Distribution
400	Primary Cable
410	Splice or fitting
420	Switch
430	Elbow arrester
440	Secondary cable or fittings
450	Elbow
460	Pothead or terminator
490	Underground other
	Line Transformer
500	Transfromer bad
510	Transformer fuse or breaker
520	Transformer arrester
590	Line transformer other
	Secondaries and Services
600	Secondary or Service Conductor
610	Metering equipment
620	Security or street light

690	Secondary and service other
	No Equipment Damaged
999	No Equipment Failure

Figure 4 – Equipment or Material Responsible for Interruption

Weather Codes	
010	Rain
020	Lightning
030	Wind
040	Snow
050	Ice
060	Sleet
070	Extreme Cold
080	Extreme Heat
090	Weather Other
100	Clear, calm

Figure 5 – Weather Codes

Voltage Level Codes	
001	< KV(Secondary/Low Voltage)
002	5 KV
003	15 KV
004	25 KV
005	35 KV
006	60 KV
007	> 60 KV

Figure 6 – Voltage Level Codes

A. Use and Analysis of Interruption Data

The time spent collecting the data described above will be wasted unless it is analyzed and the results used as a tool to improve the distribution system performance.

There are many ways the data can be useful. For example, interruption records, which included data on equipment failures, led utilities to discover that two lightning arrester manufacturers had bad batches of arresters which were resulting in premature failures. Another utility used information on lightning damage and location to determine lightning prone areas in their territory. They then selectively improved the grounding only in these areas. This resulted in a least-cost reduction in interruptions due to lightning and also reduced equipment damage.

The goal of all of this is to reduce the number and duration of interruptions. To determine if you are spending your money wisely and truly reducing interruptions, you must keep consistent data over many years to show trends.

B. Definition And Use of the Major Indices

In this section we will discuss the definition of the most significant interruption-related indices and calculations. The following three indices should be calculated:

SAIDI-- System Average Interruption Duration Index
SAIFI-- System Average Interruption Frequency Index
CAIDI-- Customer Average Interruption Duration Index

The IEEE Standard 1366-2004[3] defines SAIDI as the total duration of interruption for the average customer during a predefined period of time (usually one calendar year). It is measured in customer minutes.

$$\text{SAIDI} = \frac{\text{Sum of Customer Interruption Durations (over the period desired)}}{\text{Total Number of Customers Served}}$$

As stated above, SAIDI is usually calculated for a calendar year or "year-to-date", but for major event calculations, **daily** SAIDI values should be recorded. The starting time for the duration of the interruption calculation is determined by the time the cooperative knows about the interruption either by automated means or by the first phone call from the affected area. Interruptions where the customer indicates that the repair can be scheduled for a later date should be counted as an interruption, but with a duration being the estimated amount of time required to repair the problem, including travel time.

The total number of customers served is the average number of customers served over the defined time period. (The sum of the monthly customer count divided by the number of months.) This number should be the same as on the RUS Form 7 except that Public Street and Highway Lighting should not be included. (Security or safety lights, billed to a residential customer, should not be counted on the Form 7)

SAIFI is the number of interruptions that the average customer experiences during the year (or month or day). Interruption recovery time has no effect on this index.

$$\text{SAIFI} = \frac{\text{Total number of customers interrupted}}{\text{Total number of customers served}}$$

CAIDI is the average amount of time that a customer is without power for a typical interruption. It is primarily determined by response time to a reported interruption. However, the number of customers affected by an interruption can affect CAIDI because

[3] Guide for Electric Power Distribution Reliability Indices. IEEE P1366-2004, Copyright © 2003 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Inc.

the distribution system has limited resources to respond to an interruption that covers an extensive portion of their territory.

$$CAIDI = \frac{SAIDI}{SAIFI}$$

C. Determination of a Major Event

There are certain things that are beyond the control of the distribution system, primarily natural disasters. Form 7 requires that the SAIDI for these interruptions be reported separately in Part G, Column (b), "Major Event" and not be included in Part G, Column (d), "All Other".

To date there has been no hard and fast rule of what constitutes a major event. It was usually defined as an event that lasted a specified period of time and which caused an interruption for at least a specified number of customers.

For example, an ice storm that results in interruptions of up to ten days and causes an interruption for 80% of customers is clearly a major event. In this case, the interruption records would be kept separately for this event. In calculating the SAIDI for the year, the interruptions from this event should be included in Column b.

What about a severe thunderstorm that caused some customers interruptions of up to 25 hours and where 5% of the customer experience some kind of interruption because of it? Is this a major event or not? Some distribution systems would say yes and others would say no.

It is very desirable to be more consistent across the nation and to take into account the fact that distribution systems with lower SAIDI's should have a lower threshold for what constitutes a "Major Event". The IEEE Working Group on System Design within the Distribution Subcommittee has carefully analyzed the situation and has developed a statistical approach to determine a threshold daily SAIDI level that determines a "Major Event Day". They have defined a major event as a interruption or series of interruptions that exceeds reasonable design and or operational limits of the electric power system. With the issuance of this Bulletin, RUS encourage all cooperatives to start using this approach. All outages that occur during a day determined to be a Major Event Day should be reported in RUS Form 7, Part G, Column (b).

This methodology is fully described in IEEE 1366, "Guide for Electric Power Distribution Reliability Indices" and in Appendix A of this Bulletin. The calculation involves taking the daily SAIDI values for the last five years and taking the natural logarithm of each value in the data set. For those who have an automated system of recording reliability information, this calculation should be easily obtainable. For those who use a manual system, RUS has developed a simple Access Database Form to determine the threshold level for major event days. The form is available to download from the RUS web site http://www.usda.gov/rus/electric/forms/index.htm.

The Interruption Reporting Form (Appendix A) is utilized to calculate the values required on RUS form 7, Part G. No other analysis is performed by this database.

D. Step Restoration Process

When service is restored in several steps, the calculations should be made separately and then added together. The explanation used by the IEEE can be found in appendix 5.

V. SERVICE CONTINUITY OBJECTIVES

A. Demand For Good Service

Rural electric systems now provide power to everything from the peanut farm to the computer network server farm. As utility service entities, cooperatives should strive to provide the level of service needed by the load, consistent with the cost the customer is willing to bear. Approaching reliability from the customer's perspective will help cooperative personnel develop appropriate levels of service for the customer's benefit. A goal may be to improve the CAIDI for a feeder by 20 minutes, or it may be to reach an "Average System Availability Index (ASAI) of "four nines" (99.99%).

In some instances, extreme levels of reliability may be needed which are beyond the cooperative's ability to provide when considering such things as feeder lengths or degree of environmental exposure, frequency of storms, extreme terrain, cost, etc. A joint approach may be used that involves adding facilities on the customer's premises that are owned and maintained by the customer, to achieve these high requirements. The cooperative may agree to meet a minimum reliability number supplemented by customer-owned backup equipment.

RUS guidelines for service reliability should take into consideration those areas that are controllable by the individual borrower and those items that are not. All interruption categories should be analyzed to determine if they are acceptable with regard to customer expectations. The cooperative should look at each category when determining/modifying operating and design practices/criteria. The Power Supplier should be consulted if Power Supply interruptions are excessive. For RUS Form 300, Part II, 7(a), the "All Other" classification will be the primary category for evaluation. The table below shows the current RUS guideline:

Description	All Other SAIDI, In Minutes
Satisfactory (rating of 3)	200 or less
Should Be Explained (rating of 2 or less)	More than 200

B. Establishing Reliability Objectives

When the cooperative sets a goal of reliability, personnel can then take a proactive role in bringing it about through system planning and budgeting. A thorough analysis of

interruption causes, number of accounts affected, and durations can tell the engineering and operations staff where to concentrate their efforts. Listed below are several areas to consider for review:

Right-of-Way Clearing	Sectionalizing Scheme
Level of Lightning Protection	Response Time
System Grounding	Personnel Deployment
Pole Treatment/Maintenance	Use of Wildlife Guards
Construction Practices	Loading Levels for Ice and Wind
Level of System Automation	Line Patrolling Activities

By prioritizing likely contributors of interruptions, the engineer is better able to target capital expenditures for the near term to improve the system's overall performance. Long-term benefits of pursuing a continuous improvement in reliability include increased customer satisfaction, lower maintenance expenses, lower demands on operations personnel, better system performance during extreme weather events, and improved safety for lineworkers and the general public. Specific action to be taken by the cooperative to achieve or maintain a satisfactory interruption level should be addressed in the Construction Work Plan.

3. Other Indices

There are several other indices that the cooperative might want to use. Three of these--SAIFI, SAIDI, and CAIDI-- were discussed above. One other that might be considered is MAIFI (Momentary Average Interruption Frequency Index). This is a measure of the number of breaker operations that do not go to lock-out. This could be used as means to measure system coordination. It might also be used as one measure of the quality of the power supply by recording momentary transmission interruptions.

4. Normalization For Weather

The weather varies across the country. It also varies from year to year. Most thunderstorms are not considered major events but they can have a dramatic effect on the number of customer interruptions throughout the year. By normalizing the interruption data to a "typical" year with regards to lightning, it is possible to see more clearly the condition of the system. A plot of the number of customer interruptions versus the number of cloud-to-ground lightning strikes may illuminate a system's improvement in protection, or decline if arrestors and grounding are not maintained.

Appendix 1

Manual Trouble Ticket

TROUBLE TICKET				
DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY		
ACCOUNT NO		REPORTED BY	PHONE NO	TIME POWER WENT OFF
☐ SERVICE OFF ENTIRELY ☐ NEIGHBORS ALSO OFF ☐ SERVICE DROP DOWN ☐ LIGHTS DIM ☐ CHECKED FUSES		ADDRESS CAUSE LOCATION OF CAUSE		
RECLOSER OR TAP LOCATION		ASSIGNED TO	TIME	TRUCK NO
ACTION TAKEN				
RESTORED SERVICE TO		TIME	REMARKS	
RESTORED SERVICE TO		TIME		
RESTORED SERVICE TO		TIME		
MATERIAL OR EQUIPMENT, CAUSE OF INTERRUPTION			CODES	
REVIEWED BY Dispatcher	Superintendent	Engineer		

Appendix 2

Interruption Report

INTERRUPTION REPORT				REPORT NO	
DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY			
LOCATION OR SWITCH NO		REPORTED BY		TIME POWER WENT OFF	
SUBSTATION					
FEEDER		CAUSE			
DISTRICT		LOCATION OF CAUSE			
		ASSIGNED TO	TIME	TRUCK NO	
ACTION TAKEN					
RESTORED SERVICE TO	DATE	TIME	NO CUSTOMERS	CUSTOMER-MINUTES	
RESTORED SERVICE TO	DATE	TIME	NO CUSTOMERS	CUSTOMER-MINUTES	
RESTORED SERVICE TO	DATE	TIME	NO CUSTOMERS	CUSTOMER-MINUTES	
			TOTAL CUSTOMERS	TOTAL CUSTOMER-MINUTES	
MATERIAL OR EQUIPMENT			CODES		
			CAUSE	EQUIP	WEATHER	RUS FORM 7
REVIEWED BY					
Dispatcher		Superintendent		Engineer	

Appendix 3

Call Centers, SCADA, and IVR

Call Center

Call Centers have grown out of a need by cooperatives to handle larger call volumes with a person rather than a machine. The call center can either be staffed in-house by cooperative employees or outsourced to a call center at a different location. Due to economics or the desire to have high volume call handling capabilities with live customer service representatives out-sourcing may be the way to go for many cooperatives. In either case, the customer service representative will talk to the member gathering information needed to identify the member and the location of the interruption, including any other information the member may have about the interruption. The customer service representative may also be able to share information about the interruption with the member if they are already aware of the interruption. Call centers could then electronically forward this information to the appropriate operating personnel for dispatching and service restoration or as input to an interruption management system. In some cases, if properly equipped, the call center may actually dispatch the trouble ticket to the crew doing restoration.

Successful operation of a call center involves being sure the customer service representatives are trained to provide a positive image of the cooperative. The member should not be able to tell if the customer service representative (CSR) is a cooperative employee or an employee of an outsource call center. These CSRs should have fast reliable access to a customer database that will quickly provide account location and status (i.e., off for non-payment). This database should be updated at least daily. Theses CSRs should also have access to information concerning status of interruptions so they can keep members informed as the interruption progresses.

Interactive Voice Response Systems (IVR)

If a cooperative is willing to use advance call answering technologies they may want to investigate the use of an IVR system. These systems use electronic voice messaging to handle large call volumes fast and efficiently. These systems are especially attractive if the cooperative is using an automated interruption management system. Again, as in the call center application, these systems can either be implemented in-house or outsourced to third party vendors. Often this decision is based on a cooperative's ability to size their incoming phone lines to handle the phone traffic needed on large interruptions. For example, the existing cooperative capability may be only 12 – 24 incoming lines, while third party facilities may be capable of over 500 incoming lines. This increased call handling capability is especially critical if the cooperative is using an automated interruption management system. The cooperative may also consider using an emergency overload system where the calls go to the third party only after a set call volume is reached.

An IVR system works very similar to a call center except the customer is talking to a machine and not a live person. However, with advance speech recognition systems becoming more common, these systems are becoming more and more member friendly.

IVR systems require access to a current customer database giving account location and status (i.e. off for non-payment). Most IVR systems use member phone numbers for account recognition. This can be done using caller ID systems or by the member entering their phone number in response to a request from the IVR. Using phone numbers as account recognition requires cooperatives to be diligent in keeping phone numbers current for all accounts and in the case of multiple accounts the IVR system must have a method of distinguishing which account is actually out. This can be done by the IVR using text messaging of some account location field, which would uniquely identify the location to the member; or the IVR, using speech recognition, could ask the member to leave a message describing the proper location. If both of these methods failed the IVR could simply forward the member to a live person for resolution.

IVR systems also have the ability, when tied to an interruption management system, to give members feedback on interruption status and restoration time.

Appendix 4

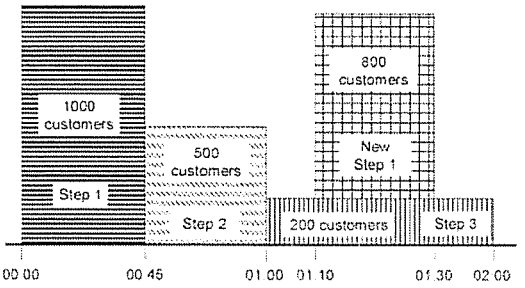
The Step Restoration Process and Example

The following case illustrates the step restoration process. A feeder serving 1,000 customers experiences a sustained interruption. Multiple restoration steps are required to restore service to all customers. The table shows the times of each step, a description and associated customer interruptions and minutes they were affected in a time line format.

Relative Time	Description	Customers	Duration (Minutes)	Customer-minutes of Interruption
00:00	1,000 customers interrupted.			
00:45	500 customers restored; 500 customers still out of service.	500	45	22,500
1:00	Additional 300 customers restored; 200 customers still out of service.	300	60	18,000
1:10	Feeder trips again, 800 previously restored customers interrupted again. (200 remained out and were not restored at this time.)			
1:30	800 customers restored again.	800	20	16,000
2:00	Final 200 customers restored. Event ends.	200	120	24,000
Totals:		1,800		80,500

Example SAIFI = 1,800/1,000 = 1.8 interruptions
Example CAIDI = 80,500/1,800 = 44.7 minutes
Example SAIDI = 80,500/1,000 = 80.5 minutes

The graph below shows the steps as they happened:



Appendix 5

Calculation of Major Event Days

The following process ("Beta Method") is used to identify major event days (MEDs). Its purpose is to allow major events to be studied separately from daily operation, and in the process, to better reveal trends in daily operation that would be hidden by the large statistical effect of major events. This approach supercedes previous major event definitions.

A major event day is a day in which the daily system SAIDI exceeds a threshold value, T_{MED}. The SAIDI index is used as the basis of this definition since it leads to consistent results regardless of utility size and because SAIDI is a good indicator of operational and design stress. Even though SAIDI is used to determine the major event days, all indices should be calculated based on removal of the identified days.

In calculating daily system SAIDI, any interruption that spans multiple days is accrued to the day on which the interruption begins.

The major event day identification threshold value, T_{MED}, is calculated at the end of each reporting period as follows:

1. Collect values of daily SAIDI for five sequential years ending on the last day of the last complete reporting period. If fewer than five years of historical date are available, use all available historical data until five years of historical data are available.
2. Only those days that have a positive SAIDI/Day value will be used to calculate the T_{MED}. Exclude the days that have no interruptions.
3. Take the natural logarithm, (ln) of each daily SAIDI value in the data set.

4. Find α (Alpha), the average of the logarithms (also known as the log-average) of the data set.
5. Find β (Beta), the standard deviation of the logarithms (also known as the log-standard deviation) of the data set.
6. Compute the major event day threshold, T_{MED}, using the equation below.

$$T_{MED} = e^{(\alpha + 2.5\beta)}$$

7. Any day with daily SAIDI greater than the threshold value T_{MED} that occurs during the subsequent reporting period is classified as a major event day.

EXHIBIT B

CUMBERLAND VALLEY ELECTRIC, INC.
GRAY, KENTUCKY 40734

EMERGENCY REPONSE PLAN

JUNE 20, 2005
REVISED January 10, 2007

CUMBERLAND VALLEY ELECTRIC, INC.
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN INDEX

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to guide operating personnel in cases of Major and prolonged outages affecting significant number of customers, to outline the duties of each employee to be utilized during such an emergency, and to aid in the restoration of services as quickly and efficiently as possible. Major or prolonged outages may be caused by ice or snowstorms, thunderstorms, floods, lightning, wind, tornadoes, and equipment failure. These outages require the call-out of a considerable number of employees, if not all available personnel, to handle customer calls and complaints, to organize and restore service, and to formulate a plan to repair all damages to lines and facilities. Also, this report will provide a plan for reducing the consumption of electric energy on the Cumberland Valley System in the event of a severe energy shortage, this emergency energy control program will become part of the "Rules and Regulations" on file at the cooperative.

It will be the cooperative's goal to restore service as quickly as possible while providing for the safety of employees, customers, and the public. If, in the judgment of the General Manager or his designee, the situation requires more than the normally available cooperative personnel to restore service promptly, additional assistance may be requested from adjoining cooperatives, KAEC, or other sources.

Department managers will assure that all personnel are familiar with this plan and understand their responsibility in emergency situations so the plan may be implemented quickly with a minimum of delay and confusion.

This plan will be reviewed annually by the General Manager with input from department managers and revised plans submitted to the Kentucky Public Service Commission.

II. PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED DURING EMERGENCY

A. PERSONNEL

It will be the responsibility of each employee not on duty to report either by telephone or in person to the Cumberland Valley Electric, Inc. office when an emergency has arisen. If the emergency occurs during working hours, all crews and employees with radios will maintain contact with co-op dispatcher for instructions. All employees will report to their supervisor for assignments. If, in the opinion of the General Manager, additional Cumberland Valley Electric, Inc. personnel were required, he may contact that needed employee to assist. All employees not on duty will be "on call" for the entire emergency duration. A current roster of all employees and telephone numbers is included in Appendix G.

B. REPORTING CRISES AND ACCIDENTS

The Public Service Commission's Regulation 807 KAR 5:006, Section 26, requires each utility to notify the Commission of any utility related accident which results in death or other specified circumstances. Notice of reportable accidents must be provided to the Commission within two hours of discovery by the utility. A summary written report on all reportable accidents will be submitted to and received by the Commission within seven calendar days of the date of the accident.

Section 26. Reporting of Accidents, Property Damage or Loss of Service.

1. Within two (2) hours following discovery, each utility, other than a natural gas utility, shall notify the commission by telephone or electronic mail of any utility related accident which results in:

a. death; shock or burn requiring medical treatment at a hospital or similar medical facility, or any accident requiring inpatient overnight hospitalization;
b. actual or potential property damage of $25,000 or more, or
c. loss of service for four (4) or more hours to ten percent or five hundred (500) or more of the utility's customers, whichever is less.

The General Manager or his appointed designee will be responsible for notifying the PSC of accidents and crises situations. All incidents, regardless of whether the occurrence was attributed to the cooperative or member side of the electric meter, must be reported.

Electronic reporting by FAX may be made during business hours. However, after business hours, on weekends or holidays, personal contact must be made to one of the PSC employees at the residence telephone listed below.

2. A summary written report shall be submitted by the utility to the Commission within seven (7) calendar days of the utility related accident.

The General Manager, Office and Administrative Services will be responsible for filing this report with the PSC.

After assessing crises/disaster situations, meeting with the staff and declaring an emergency situation placing the Emergency Response Plan into operation, the General Manager will notify the following agencies:

Kentucky Public Service Commission (502)564-3940 Fax (502)564-7279

	Business No.	Cell No.	Residence
Steve Kingsolver	502-564-3940 Ext.423	502-229-0035	502-477-5582
Jeff Moore	502-564-3940 Ex.246	502-352-0767	502-633-6410
Elie Russell	502-564-3940 Ext.422	N/A	502-747-8838

KENTUCKY DISASTER & EMERGENCY SERVICES	**502-564-7815**
EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE	**606-744-4864**
KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRIC COOP	**800-357-5232**
UNITED UTILITY SUPPLY	**800-366-4887**

C. PROCEDURE FOR SECURING ASSISTANCE FROM KAEC

The Kentucky Association of Electric Cooperatives will assist in providing The maximum amount of equipment and personnel to restore service to disaster affected areas.

1. Survey the extent of the damaged area and determine, insofar as possible, the personnel and equipment needed.

2. Immediately notify KAEC and UUS offices in Louisville that the cooperative has been struck by a major disaster. Give as much detailed information as you can on the nature of the disaster and information on what assistance you have been able to acquire from other cooperatives.

3. When calling for help, be prepared to give the following information:

   a. Extent of damage.

   b. Number and type of crews needed.

   c. Materials needed. It is preferred that the cooperative furnish all materials.

   d. Weather and conditions.

   e. Where the crews should report.

   f. To whom the crews should report.

   g. It will also be the responsibility of the cooperative requesting aid to make arrangements for overnight lodging and meals for visiting crews.

   h. Estimate how long crews will be needed.

   i. Type and amount of equipment required.

A list of contacts and phone numbers for personnel at KAEC is included in Appendix H.

D. DISPATCHERS

Dispatchers will be required to keep sufficient records at all times so that he/she will know the jobs to be completed and the jobs that have been completed. The dispatchers and the telephone operators will work under the supervision of the General Manager. The dispatcher will direct the personnel in the field with supervision from the supervisor. The telephone operators will keep records of all incoming calls concerning outages and assist with the dispatcher work load. A roster of vehicle dispatch numbers is included in Appendix O.

E. TELEPHONE OPERATORS

The Office Manager will provide a roster of personnel to answer telephone lines and provide information to dispatchers during business hours. In the event of a major disaster after normal office hours when office personnel are called in to work, the same procedure will be followed and other personnel assigned as needed.

A form for recording outages is included in Appendix I of this document. Life threatening or other hazardous conditions are to be placed on a separate form. A Telephone Operator will be assigned to oversee operations and carry outage reports to dispatchers and relay information back to the operators. Telephone operators will be assigned in two twelve hour shifts for extended outages. The shifts will be from 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. and from 7:30 p.m. to 7:30 a.m.

F. FOREIGN CREWS

The decision to use foreign crews and contractors and the number required will be made by the General Manager. A detailed log will be kept of all foreign crews. These records will include name, supervisor, date and time of arrival and departure, work assignment area and place of lodging. The General Manager, Operations and/or the General Manager, Engineering will assure foreign crews are escorted to work sites and provided required materials for repairs. Foreign crews will assist in isolating and restoring service and communicate progress to dispatchers. The cooperative will provide lodging for foreign crews while they are assisting during a crises. A list of designated lodging facilities is included in Appendix J.

G. RECORD/TIME KEEPER

The Operations Manager and the Engineering Manager will be responsible for tracking workers on and off duty and approving time sheets for each worker. It will be the responsibility of each worker to report either in person or by radio when reporting to or completing a shift.

H. ORGANIZATION OF CREWS

It will be the responsibility of the Operations Manager and the Engineering Manager to organize all work crews and make work assignments. He will coordinate with the General Manager in determining restoration priorities in accordance with the Service Restoration Plan on page 8.

I. FEEDING OF PERSONNEL

It is important both physically and mentally for personnel working to have meal breaks. Every effort will be made to assure that company personnel, contractors, and foreign crews who are working are fed a meal at regular meal times. The food for these personnel will depend on the extent of emergency conditions. If possible, one hot meal should be provided each day of the emergency. The Supervisor will assure that personnel are fed and take regular meal breaks. He will assign available personnel to deliver food and drink to the work areas. Restaurants and food stores will be designated which will allow working Cumberland Valley Electric, Inc. personnel to charge food and drinks to the cooperative. Employees will use their Driver License for the purpose of obtaining food at designated locations. Foreign crews will always be accompanied by a Cumberland Valley Electric, Inc., employee. A roster of restaurants and food stores is listed in Appendix K.

J. LENGTH OF WORKING HOURS

The General Manager will determine the length of time personnel in the field should work without a rest period. The guidelines are 16 hours. All employees working in the field after a designated rest should report to their Supervisor or Dispatcher for additional assignments.

K. ALTERNATE FUEL POINTS/VEHICLE SERVICE

If fuel storage facilities at the headquarters are depleted or out of range, retail fuel outlets will be used by cooperative personnel. These fuel points will accept charges from cooperative personnel and may open or remain open as needed during emergency operations. These fuel points are listed in Appendix L. Employees will use their driver's license for the purpose of obtaining fuel at designate locations. Foreign crews will be accompanied by a Cumberland Valley Electric, Inc. employee. In the event service vehicles require tire repair or wrecker service, the dispatcher will contact tire repair and wrecker services.

L. MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND CRITICAL NEEDS PRIORITIES

Certain consumers of the cooperative have critical needs during power interruptions. These include medical life support equipment. In the event of a power outage, priority will be given to restoring power to these locations. Consumers with medical life support equipment and other priority needs are listed in Appendix M of this document. This list will be reviewed semi-annually in January and July by the Staff Secretary and annotated on the document.

M. CRISES COMMUNICATIONS

During crisis situations, it is important to keep consumers and employee's family members informed of the status of the crises and to respond to requests from media sources. One individual will be responsible for coordinating accurate information for the news media during an emergency. The employee responsible will be the General Manager or his designee.

The General Manager will take the initiative in contacting and informing the news media about the emergency. He/she will keep a current list of names and telephone numbers to contact and will decide which should be contacted. This list is included in Appendix N of this document.

The General Manager, will control the information given to consumers, family members and the media. **NO OTHER EMPLOYEE IS AUTHORIZED TO DISSEMINATE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE COOPERATIVE OR THE CRISES SITUATION TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC OR THE MEDIA. ALL INQUIRES CONCERNING THE CRISES WILL BE REFERRED TO THE GENERAL MANAGER.**

III. SERVICE RESTORATION PLAN

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Service Restoration Plan is to insure the most orderly, efficient, and safest continuity of electrical service to consumers and the safest environment to the public and workers in case of damage to electric facilities.

B. STATEMENT OF INTENT

This document is meant to serve as a guide in restoration of electric service due to damage which might be incurred during severe weather, such as ice and windstorms or other acts of God. However, it must be understood that the infinite numbers of variables involved in natural and manmade disasters can never be completely accounted for in any document of this nature, thus, flexibility in actual procedures must be afforded managers and supervisors as they go about the tasks outlined in this document.

C. DETERMINATION OF THE LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT

1. What is the nature of the crises.
2. What is the number of consumers involved.
3. What is the number of circuits involved.
4. What is the level of priority for the affected circuits.

   A. hospital and other emergency operations.
   B. consumers with health priorities.
   C. substation transmission lines and main feeder lines.
   D. all others.

PRIORITY OF RESTORATION

Priority for restoration of service will be given to situations involving downed, energized power lines which endanger life and property.

DETERMINATION OF WORK CREWS

Determining the level of involvement will indicate the work force needed to restore service.

Level 1 — Normal service restoration
Crew or crews dispatched to repair services.

Level 2 — Include Level 1 plus additional off-duty or priority assigned crews to be directed in the assistance of service crews.

Level 3 — Request assistance of outside crews through the activation of statewide emergency work plan.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

(34) Energy Emergency Control Program – Re: PSC Admin. Case No. 353

Purpose – To provide a plan for reducing the consumption of electric energy on the Cumberland Valley Electric, Inc. system in the event of a severe electric shortage.

For the purpose of this program, the following priority levels have been established:

I. Essential Health and Safety Uses – as defined in Appendix A.

II. Residential Use.

III. Commercial and Industrial Uses.

IV. Nonessential Uses – as defined in Appendix B.

V. Interruptible Loads.

VI. Direct Load Control.

Procedures – East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. ("EKPC"), which supplies the wholesale power to the cooperative will notify the cooperative in the event of a severe electric energy shortage, the following steps will implemented. These steps will be carried out to the extent not prohibited by contractual commitments or by order of the regulatory authorities having jurisdiction.

EKPC and the cooperative will take the following actions listed in priority order in accordance with EKPC's "Emergency Electric Procedures" ("EEP") revised February 17, 1995 and filed in PSC Admin. case No. 353 as part of it's Wholesale Tariff:

1, EKPC will initiate Direct Load Control and notify the cooperative.

2. EKPC will interrupt Interruptible Loads and notify the cooperative.

3. The cooperative will initiate its Load Reduction Procedure, Appendix C.

4. EKPC will notify the cooperative to initiate its Voltage Reduction Procedure, Appendix D.

5. EKPC will notify the cooperative and EKPC and the cooperative will initiate media appeal for general Voluntary Load Reduction Procedure, Appendix E.

6. EKPC will, in coordination with other Kentucky electric utilities, request the Governor to declare a statewide Energy Emergency.

7. EKPC will request the cooperative to initiate mandatory load reduction of up to 20 percent in five percent steps, Appendix F.

APPENDIX A

ESSENTIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY USES

Essential health and safety uses given special consideration in these procedures shall, insofar as the situation permits, include the following types of use and such other uses that the Commission may subsequently identify:

(a) "Hospital", and other institutions such as nursing homes that provide medical care to patients.

(b) "Life Support Equipment", which shall be limited to kidney machines, respirators, and similar equipment used to sustain the life of a person.

(c) "Police Stations and Government Detention Institutions", which shall be limited to essential uses required for police activities and the operation of facilities used for the detention of persons. These uses shall include essential street, highway and signal-lighting services.

(d) "Fire Stations", which shall be limited to facilities housing mobile fire-fighting apparatus.

(e) "Communication Services", which shall be limited to essential uses required for telephone, telegraph, television, radio and newspaper operations.

(f) "Water and Sewage Services", which shall be limited to essential uses required for the supply of water to a community, flood pumping and sewage disposal.

(g) "Transportation and Defense-related Services", which shall be limited to essential uses required for the operation, guidance control and navigation of air, rail and mass transit systems, including those uses essential to the national defense and operation of state and local emergency services.

(h) "Other Energy Source Services", which shall be limited to essential uses required for the production, transportation, transmission and distribution – for fuel – of natural or manufactured gas, coal, oil or gasoline.

(i) "Perishable Food or Medicine", which shall be limited to refrigeration for the storage and preservation of perishable food or medicine, when that use is substantially all of the customer's load.

Although these types of uses will be given special consideration when implementing the manual load-shedding provisions of this procedure, these customers are encouraged to install emergency generation equipment if continuity of service is essential. In case of customers supplied from two utility sources, only one source will be given special consideration. Also, any other customers who, in their opinion, have critical equipment should install emergency generation equipment.

APPENDIX B

NONESSENTIAL USES

The following and similar types of uses of electric energy and others which the Commission may subsequently identify shall be considered nonessential for all customers:

(a) Outdoor flood and advertising lighting, except for the minimum level to protect life and property, and a single illuminated sigh identifying commercial facilities when operating after dark.

(b) General interior lighting levels greater than minimum functional levels.

(c) Show-Window and display lighting.

(d) Parking-lot lighting above minimum functional levels.

(e) Energy use greater than that necessary to maintain a temperature of not less than 76 degrees during operation of cooling equipment and not more than 68 degrees during operation of heating equipment.

(f) Elevator and escalator use in excess of the minimum necessary for non-peak hours of use.

(g) Energy use greater than that which is the minimum required for lighting, heating or cooling of commercial or industrial facilities for maintenance cleaning or business-related activities during non-business hours.

APPENDIX C

LOAD REDUCTION PROCEDURE

Objective:

To reduce demand at the cooperative facilities over the time period during which an electric energy shortage is anticipated.

Criteria:

This procedure is implemented when a ***Load Reduction Alert*** is issued. The General Manager has the responsibility of issuing a Load Reduction Alert.

Procedure:

1. The General Manager receives notice from EKPC of a capacity shortage.

2. The General Manager is responsible for seeing that their employees are participating in achieving the largest load reduction possible while still maintaining the service of the facility and not unduly jeopardizing safety.

3. Each Department Manager is responsible for seeing that their employees are participating in achieving the largest load reduction possible while still maintaining the service of the facility and not unduly jeopardizing safety.

4. Examples of load reduction are:

   -turning off all but a minimum of indoor and outdoor lighting.
   -turning off microcomputers, printers, copiers and other office equipment except as they are used.
   -in the winter, setting thermostats no higher than 68 degrees, and in the summer no lower than 76 degrees.

APPENDIX D

VOLTAGE REDUCTION PROCEDURE

Objective:

To reduce demand on the cooperative system over the period during which an electric energy shortage is anticipated by reducing the set point on system voltage regulators.

Criteria:

This procedure is implemented when requested by EKPC System Operator.

Procedure:

The cooperative will immediately dispatch personnel to reduce set points on regulators as much as possible while continuing to maintain voltage requirements as prescribed by the Kentucky Public Service Commission. The cooperative's specific plan is on file in its office.

APPENDIX E

VOLUNTARY LOAD REDUCTION PROCEDURE

Objective:

To reduce demand on the cooperative system over the period during which an electric energy shortage is anticipated through media appeal for consumers to curtail energy use.

Criteria:

This procedure is implemented when requested by EKPC Marketing and Communications Division personnel.

Procedure:

Notify the following radio stations _____ and _____of the electrical energy shortage and ask them to make the public service announcement recommended by EKPC personnel. An example announcement is as follows:

"Attention all Rural Electric Members:

Cumberland Valley Electric, Inc. is experiencing a critical shortage of electricity to its members, and is requesting that all non-essential electrical appliances and lighting be turned off, and thermostats be lowered/raised immediately until _____.

The cooperative is encountering record high usage of electricity during this period of extreme low/high temperatures, and to help us keep from having a power blackout in your area, we need your help NOW until _____.

Please turn off all electricity you do not have to have on.

Thank you for your cooperation."

Notify the following industrial or large commercial consumers to request them to curtail their energy use as well.

_____

_____

_____

APPENDIX F

MANDATORY LOAD CURTAILMENT PROCEDURE

Objective:

To reduce demand on the cooperative system over the period during which an electric energy shortage is anticipated by interrupting firm consumer load in 5 percent blocks up to a total of 20% of the system load.

Criteria:

This procedure is implemented when requested by the EKPC System Operator. This procedure will only be requested after the Governor of Kentucky has issued a statewide State of Emergency.

Procedures:

The Cooperative will immediately dispatch personnel to interrupt service to member consumer loads to achieve the reduction requested by EKPC. This may be achieved by interrupting services to certain nonessential loads for the entire period of the emergency or by rotating outages to various substation feeder circuits. The cooperative's specific plan is on file in it's office.

APPENDIX G

TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR ALL EMPLOYEES

NAME	HOME
MARK ABNER	606-546-2158
MIKE BAIRD	606- 539-9281 OR 521-5574
MIKE BRIGHT	606-546-8169
GARY BROCK	606-549-4692
RANDALL CAMPBELL	606-546-8583
SHIRLEY CAREY	606-546-4970
ELIZABETH CARRIER	606-528-0040
STEVEN CARTER	606-549-3029
CAROLD CRAYCRAFT	606-558-3901
STEPHEN CREECH	606-558-3440
ERNEST DEATON	606-546-5580
CANDACE GIBBS	606-589-2954
BOBBY DUNN	606-546-5270
ROSETTA EATON	606-549-4220
BARBARA ELLIOTT	606-528-2395
BRENDA ESTEP	606-523-1622
CHAD FERGUSON	606-545-6272
JOHN FERGUSON	606-545-7332
HANNAH GARLAND	606-589-2860
TERESA GREGORY	606-528-4506
JONATHAN T GROVE	606-521-0205
JAY HAMPTON	606-546-6702
KAREN HAMPTON	606-546-6575
STEVE HAMPTON	606-546-6545
TED HAMPTON	606-528-2809
DANNY HARDIN	606-549-1180
DENNIS HART	606-528-8959
DAVID HOOD	606-546-5725
TONY HOSKINS	606-337-3207
JAMEY JONES	606-546-2987
JOETTA JORDAN	606-549-8294
DONALD LAWSON	606-546-2727
WALLY COTTON	606-521-1055
DONALD LYNCH	606-364-3192
BOGIE MCCUEN	606-523-1794
JAMES MCGEE	606-546-6642
KAREN MILLER	606-546-6505
JAMES PATTERSON	606-558-5687

APPENDIX G
(CONTINUED)

TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR ALL EMPLOYEES

NAME	HOME
RICKEY REEVES	606-546-7890
MILTON ROBERTS	606-878-0176
DAVID TAYLOR	606-523-9601
JACK TAYLOR	606-521-3682
ROBERT TOLLIVER	606-523-5965
NEIL WATKINS	606-546-3773
LINDA WHITE	606-523-1021
DARYL YOTHER	606-5453783
MICHAEL YOTHER	606-545-8577
JENNIFER CREECH	606-558-5411
SANDY WILSON	606-526-1275
MARCIA YEAGER	606-546-2863
TERESA WILLIAMS	606-528-5773
MITCHELL SHELTON	606-524-4761

APPENDIX H

EMERGENCY PHONE LIST

CVE GRAY OFFICE	606-528-2677
CVE CUMBERLAND OFFICE	606-589-4421
EAST KENTUCKY POWER	606-744-4812
KY ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRIC COOP	800-357-5232
	OR 502-451-2430
UNITED UTILITY SUPPLY	800-366-4887
Gary Burnett	502-957-2568
EXECUTIVE VICE PRES., UUS	
PAUL PRICE	502-254-9133
AREA SALES MANAGER, UUS	
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	**502-564-3940**
EMERGENCY WARNING SYSTEMS	800-241-5926
EMERGENCY WARNING SYSTEMS	502-564-5397
KY DISASTER & EMERGENCY SERVICE	502-564-7815
KENTUCKY STATE POLICE	800-222-5555

Kentucky Emergency Management	(502) 607-1682
EOC Building	(502) 607-1614 FAX
100 Minuteman Parkway Bldg. 100	http://kyem.dma.ky.gov
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-6168	

-

APPENDIX I

TROUBLE REPORT

Date _____ Time _____ AM PM Report Taken By _____

Name _____ (Outage) Account No. _____

Address _____ Line Section No _____

Nature of Trouble _____

Person Notified to Repair Trouble _____ Time _____ AM PM

LINEMAN'S REPORT

Time Trouble Corrected _____ AM _____ PM Number Consumers Affected _____

Cause of Trouble _____

Action Taken to Repair _____

MATERIAL REPORT

MATERIAL USED TO REPAIR	AMOUNT	MATERIAL RETURNED AND JUNKED	AMOUNT

_____ SIGNED

*****THIS REPORT MUST BE TURNED IN WITH TIME SHEET*****

PLEASE NOTE ANY CONSUMER COMPLAINT _____

APPENDIX J

LODGING FACILITIES:

CORBIN AREA:

1.	Holiday Inn Express 1973 Cumberland Falls HWY	606-528-6301
2.	Hampton Inn 125 Adams Rd	606-523-5696
3.	Baymont Inn & Suites 174 Adams Rd	606-523-9040
4.	Fairfield Inn 857 W Cumberland Gap PKY	606-528-7020
5.	Comfort Suites 47 Adams Rd	606-526-6646
6.	Days Inn 1860 Cumberland Falls Rd	606-528-8150
7.	Best Western 2630 Cumberland Falls HWY	606-528-2100
8.	Country Inn Suites 1888 Cumberland Falls HWY	606-526-1400

BARBOURVILLE AREA:

1.	Best Western Wilderness Trail Inn US 25 E	606-546-8500

WILLIAMSBURG AREA:

1.	Super 8 Motel 30 HWY 92 W	606-549-3450
2.	Days Inn HWY 92	606-549-1500
3.	Cumberland Inn 649 S 10th St	606-539-3100

APPENDIX J
(CONTINUED)

LODGING FACILITIES:

CUMBERLAND & HARLAN AREAS:

1.	Benham School House Inn 100 Central Ave, Benham	606-848-3000
2.	Cumberland Motel 2203 E Main St	606-589-2181
3.	Plaza Motel 18855 N US HWY 119	606-589-4911
4.	Holiday Inn Express 2608 S US HWY 421, Harlan	606-573-3385

APPENDIX K

FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS

CORBIN AREA:

1.	Shoney's of Corbin 360 W Cumberland Gap PKY	606-523-9936
2.	Sonny's Bar-B-Q 200 HWY 770	606-526-0000
2.	David's Steak House & Buffet 125 W Cumberland Gap PKY	606-528-0063
3.	Cracker Barrell 84 Adams Rd	606-523-0522
4.	Spoone's Classic Cafe 14892 N US HWY 25E	606-528-6767
5.	Wah Weng Garden Trade Mart Center 1000 E Cumberland Gap PKY	606-523-8385
6.	Huddle House 325 W Cumberland Gap PKY	606-528-7101
7.	Mi Casa Mexican Restaurant 785 E Cumberland Gap PKY	606-526-0990

BARBOURVILLE AREA:

1.	Hillbilly Country Restaurant HWY 25E	606-546-5910
2.	Kentucky Fried Chicken 1484 S US HWY 25E	606-546-9679
3.	Hua Ming Chinese Restaurant 247 Parkway Plaza	606-546-5678
4.	Pizza Hut HWY 25E	606-546-2311

APPENDIX K
(CONTINUED)

WILLIAMSBURG AREA:

1.	Cumberland Inn 649 S 10th St.	606-539-3100
2.	Huddle House 583 HWY 92 W	606-549-8904
3.	Pizza Hut 743 S 10th St.	606-549-5896
4.	Kentucky Fried Chicken HWY 92W	606-549-1194

CUMBERLAND/ AREA:

1.	The Hoagie Shop 106 3rd Ave, Cumberland	606-589-2218
2.	Benham School House Inn 100 Central Ave, Benham	606-848-3000
3.	Pizza Hut 1208 E Main St, Cumberland	606-589-2325
4.	Western Sizzlin Steak House 1908 S US HWY 421, Harlan	606-573-7776

APPENDIX L

ALTERNATE FUEL POINTS

Buhl's Chevron I-75 & US 25W WILLIAMSBURG, KY	606-549-9077
Barbourville Chevron 1203 US 25E Barbourville	606-546-4747
Al's Cash & Carry Bledsoe	606-558-3307
Blair's Service Station 201 Main St Cumberland	606-589-4392

APPENDIX M

CUSTOMERS ON LIFE SUPPORT MACHINES:

Location	STA	LS	Feeder	Acct #	Name	City	State	Zip	Phone	Time	Machine
Hightop Road	21	596	3	08-49-006-00-0	Rex L. Tennant	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-5235986	24 HRS	Oxygen
Bee Ck Line	26	5	1	08-66-016-00-0	Jim Wells	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-523-2538	24 HRS	Oxygen
Tattersall Line	45	158	1	08-69-355-054	Marvina New	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-528-3587	24 HRS	Nebulizer
Bee Ck Line	45	161	2	08-76-029-01-1	Marcillas Walters	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-528-5430	24 HRS	Oxygen
Chesnut Road	45	7974	2	08-79-071-01-3	Janice Siler	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-523-5318	24 HRS	Oxygen
Bee Ck Line	26	7006	1	08-87-094-006	Roger Wooliver	W'Burg	Ky	40769	606-526-9951	24 HRS	Breathing
Stoney Fork off Bee Crk	26	7006	1	08-88-006-071	Jonathan Mckeehan	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-528-9343	24 HRS	Life Support
Falls Rd-Carr Creek	26	19	3	08-89-009-00-2	Doris Bowman	Corbin	Ky	40701	None	24 HRS	Oxygen
N.Corbin Line	48	7650	3	09-27-007-06-1	Mary Sammons	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-526-9000	24 HRS	Oxygen
Incline Road	45	7182	4	09-32-004-03-0	Brad Ingle	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-526-1099	24 HRS	Heart/Lung
Mastertown 312 Bridge Line	45	111	4	09-33-038-001	H B Sears	Corbin	Ky	40701	None	24 HRS	Breathing
312 Bridge Line	45	111	4	09-33-107-038	Cynthia Nantz	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-526-9772	24 HRS	Breathing
Hwy 830	48	110	1	09-38-057-01-3	Cynthia Kerlee	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-526-9344	24 HRS	Oxygen
Yule Scott Line	48	7179	3	09-39-012-00-3	Leland Scott	Gray	Ky	40734	606528-5229	24 HRS	Oxygen
Gray-Ewel Scott	48	7179	3	09-39-013-04-4	Roger Scott	Gray	Ky	40734	606-526-0544	24 HRS	Dialysis
5th Street Line	45	7182	4	09-42-035-05-8	Hubert Cloud	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-528-9219	24 HRS	Apnea
Black Diamond	45	109	4	09-52-049-00-0	Alma Wilson	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-528-1352	24 HRS	Oxygen
Moore Hill Tap	48	121	1	09-57-101-00-0	Orville Rose	Corbin	Ky	40701	None	24 HRS	Oxygen
Candle Ridge Lane	48	7123	1	09-59-022-04-3	Johnny B Moore	Gray	Ky	40734	None	24 HRS	Oxygen
S.Corbin & Corinth	45	7125	3	09-72-070-00-9	Willard Hart & Dallas Meadors	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-528-4132	24 HRS	Oxygen
Corinth Court	45	125	3	09-83-003-08-3	Burley Harp	Corbin	Ky	40701	None	24 HRS	Child on Heart Mon
Buttermilk H	22	379	1	09-83-010-02-4	Julieann Brock	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-523-2633	24 HRS	Oxygen
Corinth Court	45	125	3	09-83-050-05-1	Troy Harp	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-523-2545	24 HRS	Sleep Apnea
Hwy 26	45	127	3	09-84-602-00-0	Myra-Smith Findell	Corbin	Ky	40702	606-521-1839	24 HRS	Computer
Hwy 1064	22	7132	2	09-86-111-00-0	Robert Will	Woodbine	ky	40771	606-523-9014	24 HRS	Oxygen
Corn Creek Line	22	130	1	09-84-012-01-7	Leroy Barton	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-523-1948	24 HRS	Oxygen
Wilton Pond Line	22	7133	1	09-87-039-05-4	Leo Blackford	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-523-9916	24HRS	Oxygen
Corn Creek Line	22	79	1	09-95-023-00-2	Mckinley Bryant	Rockholds	Ky	40759	None	24 HRS	Oxygen
Corn Creek Line	21	132	3	10-27-059-00-1	Dennis Owens	Girdler	Ky	40943	606-545-6073	24 HRS	Apnea
New Bethel Line	21	82	3	10-48-058-00-3	Layman Barnes	Girdler	Ky	40943	606-546-9275	24 HRS	Oxygen
Sublimity Hollow	21	258	2	10-49-168-01-2	Bob Hoskins	Cannon	Ky	40923	606-546-6674	24 HRS	Oxygen
Hampton Hol-Girdl	21	253	2	10-57-017-00-3	Bobby Garland	Cannon	Ky	40923	606-546-2698	24 HRS	Oxygen
Long Branch Ln	21	263	2	10-59-069-00-7	Thomas Jordan	Cannon	Ky	40923	606-546-6338	24 HRS	Oxygen
Girdler Line	21	261	1	10-66-107-00-1	John Jackson	Barbourville	Ky	40906	606-546-2451	24 HRS	Respirator
Emanuel-Bailey Switch Circuit	53	261	2	10-69-033-00-4	Otis Ball	Cannon	Ky	40923	606-546-6359	24 HRS	Oxygen
Hwy 6 Indian Creek	21	781	4	10-92-003-011	Deborah Hollin	Gray	Ky	40734	606-546-3555	24HRS	Oxygen
Wilton Pond Line	53	394	1	10-98-032-01-5	John M Broughton	Barbourville	Ky	40906	606-546-3784	24 HRS	Breathing
Callebs Creek Line	53	394	3	11-12-021-00-1	Raymond Hood	Woolum	Ky	40999	606-546-2435	24 HRS	Life support

Hinkle Branch Ln	53	372	2	11-42-116-00-2	Eddie Deaton	Girdler	Ky	40943	None	24HRS	Cystic Fibrosis
Valentine Branch	53	397	2	11-55-001-01-6	Danny Grubb	Flat Lick	Ky	40935	606-542-4752	24 HRS	Apnea
Hinkle-Brices Ck	53	404	2	11-62-048-01-6	Fitzgerald Epperson	Bimble	Ky	40915	606-546-7731	24 HRS	Breathing
Hwy 1304	53	273	1	11-76-033-00-7	Willie Murphy	Dewitt	Ky	40930	606-542-4700	24 HRS	Breathing
Hinkle-Payne Ck	53	406	2	11-82-005-00-6	Martin Townsley	Bimble	Ky	40915	606-546-6840	24 HRS	Oxygen
John's Br Lane	26	415	2	11-82-109-00-3	Marsha Hinkle	Bimble	Ky	40915	606-549-9873	24 HRS	Oxygen
Devil's Ck Lane	26	415	2	11-78-007-00-9	Henry Brown	Scalf	Ky	40982	None	24 HRS	Breathing
Young's Creek	26	411	2	14-06-002-04-3	James Roark	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-528-7110	24 HRS	Oxygen
Young's Creek Line	26	7013	2	14-16-069-00-8	Carlas Vanover	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-549-6127	24 HRS	Breathing
Hwy 25W-C Falls	86	7013	2	14-16-91-00-1	Randall Karr	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-528-8757	24 HRS	Business
Walden Road	86	13	2	14-17-024-00-0	Jim Shackleford	Corbin	Ky	40701	606-523-0280	24 HRS	Oxygen
Bar Hill Sub Ln	86	14	2	14-28-002-02-5	John T Mullins	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-528-4048	24 HRS	Oxygen
Can'Town/Plsnt Ln	86	720	2	14-37-086-00-8	David Waldroup	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-526-9052	24 HRS	Heart
Can'Town/Plsnt Ln	86	7023	1	14-46-021-01-9	Edward Petrey	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-549-3842	24 HRS	Oxygen
Near White Oak Ch	86	7024	1	14-46-028-03-2	Jean Darcell	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-549-1940	24 HRS	Oxygen
Davenport Subd	26	7024	1	14-48-037-00-8	E B Brown	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-549-4111	24 HRS	Oxygen
Canadatown Line	64	58	1	14-49-033-00-0	Eddie Gibbs	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-549-0580	24 HRS	Oxygen
Piney Grove	26	32	2	14-46-112-00-0	Manuel Meadows	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-549-1122	24 HRS	Oxygen
Whitetown Rd	86	24	1	14-65-013-013	Dee Askins	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	None	24HRS	Oxygen
Redbird-Okridge	86	8036	2	14-67-028-00-1	Marion Townsley	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-549-3937	24 HRS	Oxygen
Oakridge Ch	26	45	2	14-74-005-00-1	Leonard Petrey	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	None	24 HRS	Oxygen
Hog House Line From Goldbug	22	7038	1	14-74-007-00-5	Rachel Sulfridge	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-549-2984	24 HRS	Oxygen
Gilley Lane	22	37	2	14-88-002-07-4	Larry Ball	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-549-1703	24 HRS	Breathing
Hwy 26	22	68	1	15-24-006-03-6	William Hambrick	Rockholds	Ky	40759	606-549-0593	24 HRS	Heart
Rockhold-Main	22	143	1	15-24-061-00-0	Peter Bainkow	Rockholds	Ky	40759	606-539-9376	24 HRS	Oxygen
Rockholds Line	22	7143	1	15-24-004-06-7	Roy Cade	Rockholds	Ky	40759	606-549-0338	24 HRS	Oxygen
Cripple Ck Line	22	143	3	15-34-086-01-7	Alfred Ray Helton	Rockholds	Ky	40759	606-539-0733	24 HRS	Oxygen
New Zion	641	155	3	15-42-070-00-9	William B Partin	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-539-0025	24 HRS	Breathing
Goldbug	22	7140	3	15-42-072-00-7	Pamela Wilson	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-549-3255	24 HRS	Breathing
Browns-Meadow Ck	85	7140	3	15-72-061-01-2	Melton Criscillis	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-549-2015	24 HRS	Oxygen
Indian Spring	21	201	3	15-98-007-01-0	Iva Hubbs	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-549-3554	24 HRS	Breathing
Sharps Gap Ln	85	205	2	16-03-021-00-2	Johnny Crawford	Gray	Ky	40734	606-546-6407	24 HRS	Oxygen
Walker Park Ln	85	274	1	16-15-012-01-1	Charles Cooke	Barbourville	Ky	40906	606-546-8047	24 HRS	Oxygen
Clate School Line	41	275	1	16-25-009-00-6	Shelt Maiden	Barbourville	Ky	40906	606-546-6470	24 HRS	Oxygen
Jellico-Marsh Ck	85	304	1	16-73-006-01-1	David Messer	Rockholds	Ky	40759	606-546-4702	24 HRS	Par Palegic
Hwy 904-Nevisdale	85	188	2	19-77-001-00-0	Greg Neal	Pine Knot	Ky	42635	606-354-3693	24 HRS	Respirator
Valentine Branch	53	7394	1	16-08-901-18-9	Loretta Smith	Girdler	Ky	40943	606-545-6706	24HRS	Heart Condition
HWY 92	85	7075	3	21-09-007-02-2	Clinton Jones	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-539-9668	24 HRS	Oxygen
Verne	85	216	3	21-15-029-00-6	James Reynolds	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-549-1373	24HRS	Dialysis Machine
Nevisdale Lane	85	210	3	21-16-031-00-8	Lloyd Siler	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-549-5305	24 HRS	Oxygen

Hwy 904-Nevisdale	85	221	3	**21-46-051-01-6**	Elmer Croley	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-549-8533	24 HRS	Breathing
Harps Creek Road	85	223	3	**21-47-028-00-0**	Gilce Davis	Williamsburg	Ky	40769	606-549-4687	24 HRS	Oxygen
Goldens Ck Ln	85	190	1	**22-24-037-00-5**	Joe Croley	Barbourville	Ky	40906	606-549-1766	24 HRS	Oxygen
Upper Laurel Fk	85	193	2	**22-34-027-03-7**	David Hensley	Siler	Ky	40763	606-549-3871	24HRS	Oxygen
Chenoa-Ln Fk	85	429	2	**22-78-018-00-9**	George Middleton	Pineville	Ky	40977	None	24 HRS	Cardio-Resp
Upper Laurel Fk	85	353	2	**22-78-036-01-0**	Charlie Jackson	Chenoa	Ky	40977	606-337-7627	24 HRS	Breathing
Upper Marsh Ck	41	355	2	**22-77-034-00-5**	Porter Maiden	Pineville	Ky	40977	606-337-6082	24 HRS	Computers
Hwy 92 Short Branch	85	427	2	**23-23-017-05-4**	Jesse J Hall	Pineville	Ky	40977	606-337-1523	24HRS	Mist Therapy
Upper Marsh Ck	85	353	2	**25-15-009-00-4**	Edith Mann	Strunk	Ky	42649	None	24 HRS	Oxygen
Upper Marsh Ck	41	7078	2	**25-15-012-00-7**	Terry R King	Strunk	Ky	42649	606-354-2905	24 HRS	Computers
Blue Hollow	85	7361	2	**28-05-039-01-0**	Sadie Bussell	Frakes	Ky	40940	606-337-0740	24 HRS	Oxygen
Frakes-Pearl Line	85	72	2	**28-15-004-00-5**	Ray Higginbottom	Frakes	Ky	40940	606-786-7128	24 HRS	Respirator

APPENDIX N
MEDIA CONTACT LIST

CORBIN TIMES CORBIN, KY	606-528-2464
BARBOURVILLE ADVOCATE BARBOURVILLE, KY	606-546-9225
HARLAN DAILY HARLAN, KY	606-573-4510
WCTT RADIO STATION CORBIN, KY	606-528-4717
WYWY RADIO STATION BARBOURVILLE, KY	606-546-4128
WHLN RADIO STATION HARLAN, KY	606-573-2540

APPENDIX O

CUMBERLAND VALLEY ELECTRIC
Vehicle List Report

Vehicle #	Year/Model	Serial #	License #	Driver	Expires	Fuel	4x4	Mileage
001	2006 CHEVY PICK	1GBHK24G06E103001	0718RB	CAROLD CRAYCRAFT	AUG	U	Y	50,550
003	96 MERCURY	2MELM75W2TX619369	794EKH	GRAY	SEP	U		184,000
004	2000 CHEVY 3/4 T	1GCGK24U1YE289504	7258NL	CHAD FERGUSON	DEC	U	Y	130,019
006	2004 CHEVY PICK	1GBHK24G94E187932	1BX404	STEVE HAMPTON	MAR	U	Y	113,423
008	2001 CHEVY PICK	1GBHK24U11E229950	9799KB	BOGIE	FEB	U	Y	149,771
009	2004 CHEVY PICK	1GBHK24U34E181968	1BX405	GARY BROCK	MAR	U	Y	63,375
010	2001CHEVY PICK	1GBHK24U51E231068	0108KC		FEB	U	Y	168,959
011	2001CHEVY PICK	1GBHK24U11E231780	0109KC		FEB	U	Y	155,813
012	1998 CHEV	1GBGK24R1WZ191434	9850KB	R/W	JAN	U		198,459
014	2005 CROWN VIC	2FAFP74WX3X185733	118FKG	HANNAH GARLAND	JUL	U		111,786
016	1998 CHEV	1GBGK24R6WZ192076	9851KB	R/W	JAN	U		179,358
018	2002 DIGGER CH	1GBM7H1C92J515147	1KJ645	ERNEST DEATON-DIG	MAR	R		46,969
019	2002 C SERIES T	1GBM7H1C82J516970	1HD047	RICKY REEVES	MAR	D		57,788
020	2004 MALIBU SED	1G1ZT54854F106631	771APY	ROBERT PREVATTE	DEC	U		38,330
021	2005 GMC PK	1GDHK24G15E107726	0673PG	MIKE BRIGHT	DEC	R		60,820
022	2002 CHEVY CK2	1GBHK24U72Z219451	0298KC	DENNIS HART	MAR	U	Y	138,880
023	2002 CHEVY C250	1GBHK24U42Z223621	0299KC	NEIL WATKINS	MAR	U	Y	124,060
024	2005 GMC PK	1GDHK24G35E105427	0690PG	DAVE TAYLOR	DEC	R		64,200
025	2006 CHEVY PICK	1GBHK24G86E101321	0719RB	STEVE CREECH	AUG	U	Y	39,333
026	FORD	1FDKF38F6SEA40411	1DJ665	SMALL BUCKET	MAR	U	Y	136,195
027	1998 CHEV	1GBGK24R0WZ192431	9852KB	R/W	JAN	U		168,461
028	2006 CHEVY PICK	1GBHK24G46E104006	1014RB	JOHN FERGUSON	SEP	U	Y	21,851
031	92 GMC CB	1GDL7H1J8NJ519616	1KJ644	DIGGER	MAR	D		178,486
032	91 CB GMC	1GDL7H1J9MJ508171	1KJ643	BUCKET-CUMBERLAN	MAR	D		160,093
034	1994 CHEV MED	1GBM7H1J7RJ100949	1FG560	BUCKET-RIGHTAWAY	MAR	D		142,165
036	1988 CHEV CB CC	1GBL7D1B7JV110830	1HD046	DUMP	MAR	U		120,297
037	1985 CHEV C&C C	1GBJ7D187FV110647	1FG559	CHIP R/W	MAR	U		121,910
039	1990 GMC TC7HO	1GDL7H1P8LJ603484	1KJ642	POLE TRK CUMBERLA	MAR	U		143,177
040	2004 CC7500	1GBP7C1C54F505947	1MC433	BUCKET TRUCK	MAR	U		49,931
041	2004 CHEVY CC7	1GBP7C1C84F506087	1MC431	POLE TRUCK	MAR	U		25,776
043	1995 CHEV MED	1GBM7H1J0SJ102824	1HD045	JAMES MCGEE	MAR	D		128,435
044	1996 CHEV MED	1GBM7H1J2TJ100395	1KJ641	DIGGER-TONY CUMBE	MAR	D		119,930
045	92 INTL	1HTSENKLXNH404093	1KJ640	DIGGER-CUMBELAND	MAR	D	Y	138,022
046	1997 FORD BUCK	1FDXF70J9VVA38881	1MC430	BUCKET	MAR	U	N	55,370
047	1999 PICKUP 4W	1GCGK24RXXF016039	2782RF	R/W	OCT	U		160,172
048	1999 SILVERADO	1GCEC14V6XZ108377	7259NL	RANDALL CAMPBELL	DEC	U		105,545
049	1999 SILVERADO	1GCEK14B5XZ107434	7260NL		DEC	U	Y	165,925
050	1988 FORD BUCK	1FDPF82K8JVA24931	1MC429	DIGGER	MAR	U		40,760
051	1999 CHEV SILVE	1GCEC14V0XZ109363	7261NL	MARK ABNER	DEC	U		156,100
052	1999 SILVERADO	1GCEC14V4XZ109690	7262NL	DONALD LYNCH	DEC	U		195,100
054	1995 INTL DIGGE	1HTSEAAN1SH6003602	1FG558		MAR	U	Y	114,141

CUMBERLAND VALLEY ELECTRIC
Vehicle List Report

Vehicle #	Year/Model	Serial #	License #	Driver	Expires	Fuel	4x4	Mileage
055	2004 TOYOTA SIE	5TDZA23CX4S217824	946BKB	TERESSA WILLIAMS	OCT	R		47,064
056	05 CROWN VICTO	2FAFP74W05X130369	050FDG	TED HAMPTON	DEC	U		3,200
060	1999 CHEV	1GCEK14V5XE154633	0110KC	CUMBERLAND OFFICE	FEB	U	Y	127,423
062	1999 CHEV	1GCEK14V9XE156594	9791KB	JAY HAMPTON	FEB	U	Y	163,774
063	2000 CHEV PICKU	1GCGK24R9YR128600	9853KB	R/W	JAN	U	Y	189,697
064	2000 CHEVY PICK	1GCGK24R3YR128432	9346KB	R/W	JAN	U	Y	156,413
069	2005 CHEVY CC7	1GBM7C1C85F524979	1MC428	DIGGER	MAR	D		21,193
070	2000 CHEVY PICK	1GCGK24R5YR128450	9347KB		JAN	U	Y	166,871
074	2000 CHEVY PICK	1GCGK24R7YR131365	7263NL		DEC	U	Y	130,001
075	1998 CHEVY BUC	1GBM7H1CXWJ113224	1MC435	BUCKET	MAR	D		96,633
076	2000 FORD F750	3FDXF75N2YMA38716	1MC434	JAMES MCGEE	MAR	D		74,654
077	1995 GMC	1GDK7H1J5SJ502442	1DJ666	POLE TRUCK	MAR	U		106,321
078	1992 450G DOZER	T0450GH785060		DOZER		D		4,178
079	1998 GMC BUCKE	1GBM7H1J2WJ505409	1KJ646	BUCKET CUMBERLAND	MAR	D		83,535
081	MULTI TERRAIN					D		1,020
082	2007 GMC POLE T	1GDP7C1CX7F402583	211335		MAR	D		170
083	2007 GMC DIGGE	1GDP7C1C17F402732				D		134
80A	1992 TRAILER	112HAN309NL039137	T40686	GRAY OFFICE	MAR	R		

APPENDIX P

POLICE DEPARTMENTS

PHONE NUMBERS

Kentucky State Police Numbers

1.	Harlan	573-3131
2.	London	878-6622
3.	Hazard	435-6069

City Police Departments

1.	Barbourville	546-4726
2.	Williamsburg	549-6038
3.	Corbin	528-1122
4.	Cumberland	589-2105
5.	Jellico	784-6123

Sheriff Offices

1.	Bell County	337-3102
2.	Clay County	598-3471
3.	Harlan	573-7427
4.	Letcher	633-2293
5.	Leslie	672-2200
6.	Knox	546-3181
7.	Whitley	549-6006
8.	Laurel	864-6600
9.	McCreary	376-2322
10.	Claibourne Tennessee	423-626-3385