New York's Electric Reliability

Monitoring Utility Performance

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Overview of Presentation

- **New York's Electric Structure**
- Monitoring Reliability of the Distribution and Transmission Systems
- Reliability Performance Plans
- Monitoring Extreme Events

Basics of the New York Electric System

Service Providers:

- 6 Major Investor-Owned Utilities
- 2 Large Power Authorities
- 47 Small Municipalities
- 4 Small Rural Electric Co-ops



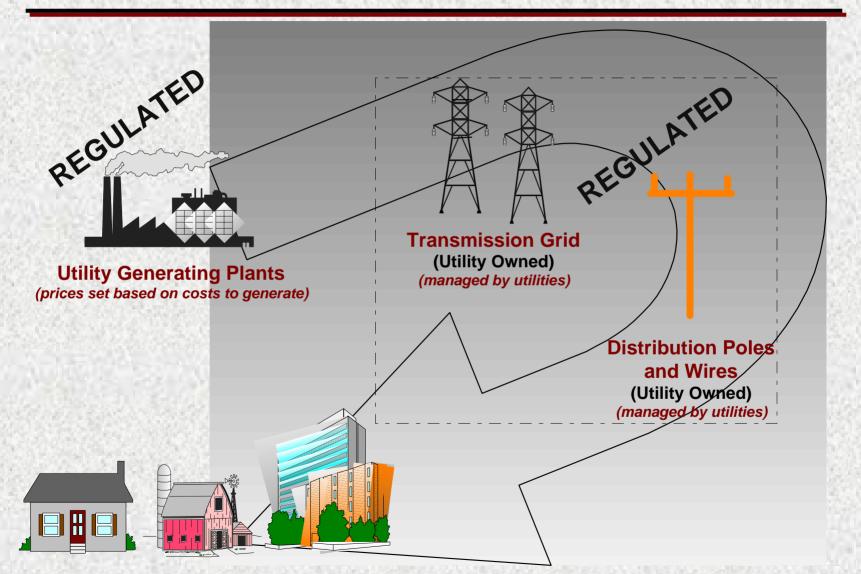
Load: 32,000 MW at peak

16,000 MW in New York City and Long Island

Extreme electric transmission congestion downstate

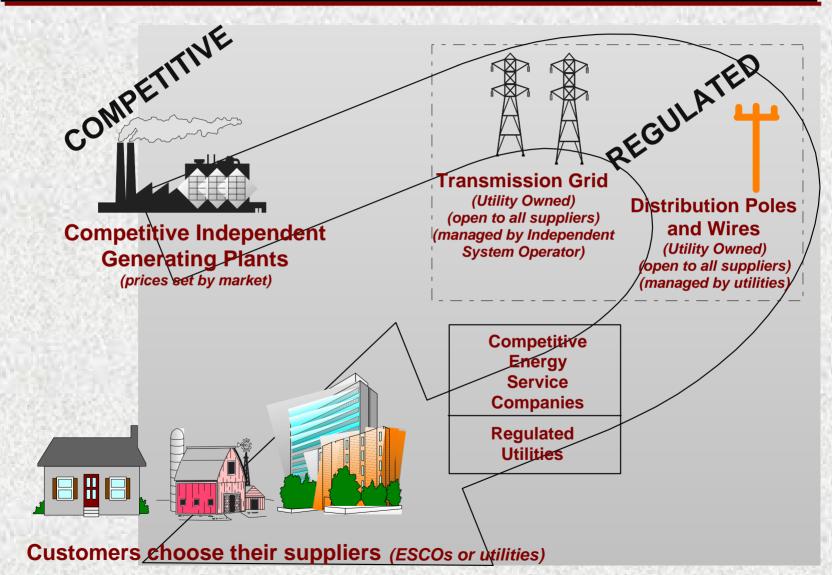
Generating capacity: 39,000 MW

Old Structure



Customers generally served by regulated utility

New Structure (Post-Divestiture)



Electric Reliability

What we know about the reliability of New York's transmission and distribution systems

- Transmission & Distribution (T&D) systems are very reliable
 - New York City's reliability is the best in the nation
- Industry adherence to reliability standards
- Weather can cause major disruptions

January 1998 - Ice storm hits Northern New York
 July 1999 - Heat wave in NYC
 September 1999 - Hurricane Floyd

Electric Reliability Concerns

Impacts of industry restructuring

- Focus on transmission & distribution (T&D) business
- Federal legislative and regulatory activity
- Mergers and acquisitions
- **Demand for electricity is rising**
- Increasing customer expectations
- S Aging Infrastructure

Reliability – Recent Trends

Capital and Operation & Maintenance spending on Transmission & Distribution

- Decreased in late 1990s/early 2000s
- Rebounding now with utilities looking to upgrade infrastructure

Increased productivity and asset maximization

- Automated switching and sectionalizing
- > Advanced system monitoring
- Improved equipment
- Reliability centered maintenance
- Outage management systems/crew utilization

Workforce

- > Age/Retirements affecting overall levels and knowledge base
- Aggressive training and recruiting programs

Service Standards

- S Adopted in 1991 (updated in 2004)
- Establishes expected levels of service under typical operating conditions in regions
 - Measure for Frequency of interruptions (System Average Interruption Frequency Index – SAIDI)
 - Measure for Duration of interruptions (Customer Average Interruption Duration Index - CAIDI)
 - Excludes "Major Storms" (10%+ customers out or >24 hrs) to normalize data for year to year comparisons

Service Standards

Setting appropriate targets

- Primarily based on historic performance and trends
- Geographic and technology conditions
- Demographics and customer expectations
- Allow more room for yearly variability in smaller regions
- > Set like targets in similar regions for benchmarking
- Statutory requirement for interruption data monthly and by cause (equipment failure, lightning, tree contacts, accident, etc.)

Service Standards

Power quality requirements

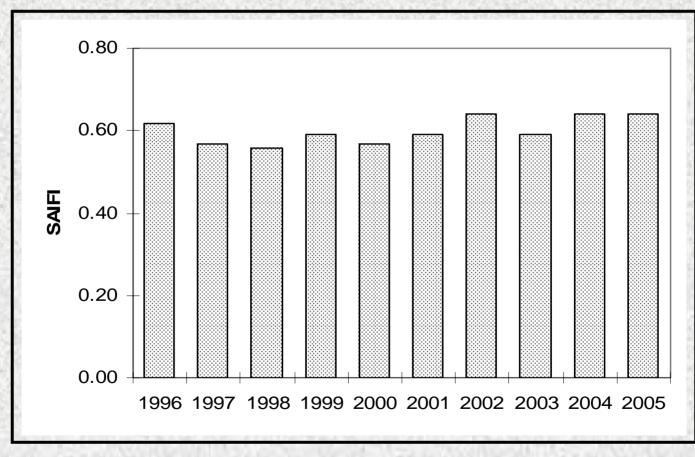
- Voltage supply levels (American National Standards Institute (ANSI) C84.1-1995)
- Momentary interruptions and other power quality events by cause

Annual report by utilities

- Analysis of interruption data
- Identify worst performing circuits
- Future plans and corrective actions based on performance

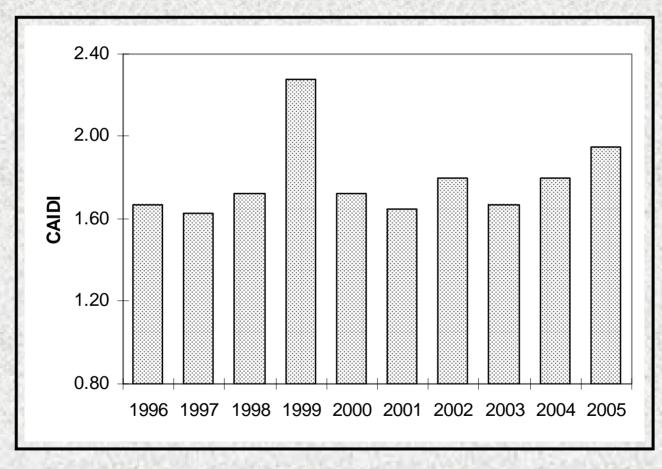
Statewide Historical Performance

Outage Frequency



Statewide Historical Performance

Duration of Outages



Reliability Performance Plans

- The 6 major investor-owned utilities in New York have performance based incentive plans
- The plans are independent and designed to prevent deterioration in reliability
- Reliability targets are based on frequency and duration measures on a company-wide basis

Reliability Performance Plans

Plans may target certain areas for improvements

Examples:

- Momentary interruptions by voltage class (distribution, sub-transmission, transmission)
- Circuit breaker replacement goals
- Enhanced tree trimming

Reliability Performance Plans

- Failing to meet targets results in negative revenue adjustments (total exposure ranges from \$360K to \$60M based on company's plan)
- Summary of recent actions:
 - > 4 utilities missed targets between 2001 and 2004
 > Approximately \$21 million in negative revenue adjustments
- Plans may contain language to increase dollar exposure if a target is missed on a continued basis

Extreme Events

- Utilities must file emergency plans detailing mitigation and restoration activities
- Track interruptions using an emergency outage reporting system
 - Geographic Information Systems (GIS) based
 - > Tied to utility outage management systems
 - Basis for allocating state resources
 - Prepare maps, reports, and charts

Open communication during an event

Extreme Events

