#### Lexington Electric System Distribution Plan





#### Nebraska Public Power District

Always there when you need us

June 28, 2008

- Plan Objectives:
  - Eliminate Identified Service Issues
    - Overloaded Equipment or Conductors
    - Low Voltage
  - Improve Reliability
    - Aging Assets
    - Physical Issues
    - Serve Customers During N-1 Conditions
  - Improve the ability to serve new load

- Plan Objectives (cont.):
  - Compare Costs & Benefits of Options
    - Economic Analysis/Efficiency (kW losses)
  - Identify a sensible strategy for Lexington
    - Balance Cost Versus Efficiency and Reliability
    - Provide service and reliability consistent with customers expectations.
  - Develop a schedule for projects
    - Define and coordinate actions for NPPD & City of Lexington over the next 10 years

- Process
  - Inventory Electric System Assets
  - Computer Simulation Models
  - Capture Peak Load Values
  - Develop load growth rates
  - Analyze Future System Conditions
  - Document criterion exceptions
  - Test solutions to eliminate exceptions
  - Group solutions into several overall plans
  - Estimate cost of each plan project
  - Compare plans against each other
  - Quantify & document benefits of each plan
  - Select Plan considering benefits and costs

#### Lexington Electric Distribution System





#### **Future Load**





#### **Physical Issues**



- Adams T1
  - -45 years of age
    - NPPD oldest LTC SubT xfmr is 43 years of age
  - Oil testing shows the Winding Insulation
    Degree of Polymerization = 500 or <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> strength
  - New insulation DP = 1000
  - GE type U Bushings, Testing shows concern

- Kugler T1
  - 48 years of age
  - Oil Leak between LTC and Main Tank
    - Can cause contamination of main tank oil and an associated reduction in insulating strength of oil which can lead to xfmr failure.
  - Degree of Polymerization = 605

- Kugler T2
  - 48 years of age
  - Oil leak from LTC compartment to Control Cabinet.
  - Degree of Polymerization = 659

#### **Contingency Issues**

- Contingency Condition Analysis
- 2008 through 2017
- Normal 1 (N-1) Conditions
- Utilize Overload Capacities
- Utilize Contingency Criteria for Voltage

- North T1 Contingency
  - Conductor Overloads
  - -75% or less load levels
  - Above 75% Some Customers will be out

Data prepared by NPPD CS&D Asset Management - Subtransmission & Distribution Planning

#### LOAD PROFILE for LEXINGTON CITY COINCIDENT TOTAL,

2/1/08 15:13 MDRS MV-90 Data

Meter Location or Summary ID = B286



The data above is based on actual kW loads. Load shifts can cause unusual peak or minimum loads.

- North Contingency
  - Mobile Sub installation 1 to 2 days
    - ≈ \$15,000 install costs
    - \$300 / day
    - Subject to Availability, NPPD mobile subs are frequently in use for maintenance activities and failures and may not be available.
    - Can only serve 2 of 4 feeders without building a temporary line



- Larger UG conductors out of the substation at Adams and Kugler
- Larger overhead main feeder conductor on Kugler feeder
- Substation xfmr capacity is near its limits
- Various levels of 4.16 to 13.8kV Conversion

- Adams T1 Contingency (4.16kV)
  - Conductor Overloads
  - 75% of or less load levels
  - Above 75% Some Customers will be Out
  - Mobile Sub installation 1 to 2 days subject to availability
    - Should be able to serve 100% load

- Adams T1 Contingency (4.16kV)
  - Larger UG conductors out of the North Substation
  - New North Sub
  - Various levels of 4.16 to 13.8kV Conversion

- Kugler T1 Contingency
  - Conductor Overload
  - 70% or less load levels
  - Above 70% Some Customers will be Out
  - Switchgear outage DeBruce Grain Out
  - Mobile Sub installation 1 to 2 days subject to availability
    - Should be able to serve 100% load except for DeBruce Grain

- Kugler T1 Contingency
  - Larger UG conductors out of the North Substation
  - New North Sub
  - Various levels of 4.16 to 13.8kV Conversion

- Kugler T2 Contingency
  - Conductor Overloads
  - 75% or less load levels
  - Above 75% Some Customers will be Out
  - Mobile Sub installation 1 to 2 days subject to availability
    - Should be able to serve 100% load

- Kugler T2 Contingency
  - Larger UG conductors out of the North Substation
  - New North Sub
  - Various levels of 4.16 to 13.8kV Conversion

- Adams T2 (13.8kV) Contingency
  - -97% or less load levels for bus outage
  - 100% for transformer outage
  - How can we improve 97% to 100%
    - Develop tie between feeders, outside the sub
    - Conversion of North Feeders to 13.8kV



- IBP T1 or T2 Contingency
  - 100% load levels
  - Tyson Foods must be able to transfer all their load onto remaining xfmr.
  - Tyson Warehouse Feeder on T2 would be out or may be able to serve from a portable generator.

- East Walnut T1 or T2 Contingency
  - 100% load levels
  - CEL must be able to transfer all their load onto remaining xfmr. Once their new feeder is installed to serve their expansion, they will be able to transfer all their load.

- Summary
  - Normal Conditions Look Good, Only 1 Conductor Loading Issue
  - Physical Conditions
    - North Substation
    - Aging Transformers at Kugler & Adams
    - Adams T2 Circuit Switcher
    - Reclose Relays at Adams and Kugler
  - Contingency Conditions
    - 4.16kV System is Weak
    - 13.8kV System is Good

- Many solutions were considered to resolve these issues.
- 4 Overall Plans were Developed

- Projects in all 4 plans
  - 2008 Kugler 106 and 108 feeders, convert to 13.8kV
  - 2009 Adams T2 Circuit Switcher Repair or Replace









Distribution and Substation	City of Lexington Distribution System NPPD - Distribution Asset Planning Net Present Value Analysis	SDA 02/15/08 12:12
Plan #4 - Conver	t All 4.16kV to 13.8kV, Rebuild Rugler Sub	
		Estimated Cost
2008 - Kugler 106 & 108 feeders - Convert to 13.8kV		\$445,445
2009 - North 104 & 108 feeder, convert to 13.8kV		\$445,060
2009 - Adams T2 Replace Circuit Switcher		\$160,000
2010 - North 102 & 106 feeders convert to 13.8kV		\$380,765
2010 - Retire existing North substation		\$97,700
2011 - Adams 102 feeder convert to 13.8kV		\$280,588
2011 - Purchase a new 13.8kV xfmr for Adams T2		\$825,000
2011 - Install new 13.8kV xfmr at Adams T2		\$38,200
2012 - Adams 104 & 106 feeders convert to 13.8kV		\$494,186
2012 - Retire Adams T1 bay		\$60,300
2013 - Kugler 104 feeders convert to 13.8kV		\$410,333
2014 - Kugler 124 feeder convert to 13.8kV		\$281,589
2015 - Kugler 122 feeder convert to 13.8kV		\$358,820
2015 - Kugler Substation convert to 13.8kV operation and install the old Adams T2		\$458,700

- Plan 4 Pros and Cons
  - Costs are higher than plan 1 & 2 and lower than Plan 3
  - Eliminates all older 5kV switchgear
  - Places 13.8kV capacity where its needed.
  - Most operational flexibility
  - Provides the strongest system to serve large new loads
  - All \$ spent on 13.8kV
  - Substation O & M costs lowest of 4 Plans 41