KISSIMMEE UTILITY AUTHORITY

CALENDAR YEAR 2014
STORM HARDENING REPORT TO THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

PURSUANT TO RULE 25-6.0343, F.A.C.

Kissimmee Utility Authority
Storm Hardening Report to the Florida Public Service Commission Pursuant to Rule 25-6.0343, F.A.C.
Calendar Year 2014

1) Introduction

This report is filed in response to the above referenced rule for:

a) Kissimmee Utility Authority (KUA)

b) 1701 West Carroll Street
Kissimmee, Florida 34741

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 423219
Kissimmee, Florida 34742-3219

c) Contact information:

Kenneth L. Davis
Vice President – Engineering & Operations
Phone: (407) 933-7777 Ext 6601
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Email: kdavis@kua.com

2) Number of meters served during calendar year 2013

During calendar year 2014, KUA served an average of 69,952 customers.

3) Standards of Construction

a) National Electric Safety Code Compliance

All construction standards, policies, guidelines, practices and procedures at KUA comply with the National Electrical Safety Code, ANSI C-2, (NESC). All electrical facilities constructed prior to February 1, 2007, were governed by the NESC edition in effect at the time of construction or later revisions of the code as determined by KUA. All facilities constructed on or after February 1, 2007, are constructed in compliance with the edition of the NESC in effect at the time of the construction.

b) Extreme Wind Loading Standards

Distribution

KUA standards for distribution construction have been adopted that are guided by the extreme wind loading standards specified by Figure 250-2 (d) of the NESC for the following categories of construction initiated after December 10, 2006:

1) New construction;
2) Major expansions, rebuilds or relocation projects;
3) Individual pole replacements for certain targeted "critical" structures such as main three-phase underground riser poles, poles containing three-phase transformer banks with 75 KVA or larger transformers and poles within main three-phase feeders. Although this guideline was implemented earlier, the policy was officially issued for all construction on or after December 10, 2006.

During 2014, KUA replaced 44 wood distribution poles with spun concrete poles meeting or exceeding extreme wind loading requirements. Also during this period a total of 14 new spun concrete distribution poles were installed meeting or exceeding extreme wind loading requirements.

Transmission

KUA standards for construction of new transmission facilities have met or exceeded NESC extreme wind loading standards since approximately 1984. Extreme wind loading standards cover construction of transmission facilities for the following categories:

1) New construction;
2) Rebuilds or relocation projects;
3) All individual pole replacements.

During 2014 KUA 8 wood transmission poles were identified as rejects during the pole inspection process. All 8 of these poles were replaced with spun concrete poles meeting extreme wind loading standards.

We continually evaluate our system to determine any immediate needs for system upgrades and hardening in specific areas. We take every opportunity to evaluate any situations that might afford us the ability to replace existing poles or facilities to increase their strength ratings. This includes evaluating increased pole strength ratings when poles are replaced, lines are relocated due to road projects or lines are upgraded with new conductor sizes. KUA is also participating in the Public Utility Research Center's (PURC) granular wind research study through the Florida Municipal Electric Association. We will monitor the results of this research to determine the most appropriate response for system upgrades and hardening.

c) Flooding and Storm Surges

The KUA service territory is not in a coastal area, and therefore does not contain areas subject to storm surges. The KUA service territory has not experienced any significant flooding, even as a result of major storms, and therefore has not adopted any specific standards or policies addressing the protection of the distribution system. Any low areas that may be more susceptible to flooding have been identified and are monitored when the flooding potential is present.

d) Safe and Efficient Access of New and Replacement Distribution Facilities

Construction standards, policies and practices at KUA provide for the placement of all facilities so as to provide for safe, unobstructed access. All new distribution facilities are constructed on front lot lines, within dedicated utility easements and adjacent to road rights-of-ways. Developments are required to provide easements as specified by KUA, to ensure adequate access by KUA crews and equipment. KUA has not constructed any new facilities on rear lot lines since the early 1980's, therefore the KUA system has a minimal amount of existing rear lot construction. When feasible, any infrastructure currently constructed on rear-lot lines is converted to front lot lines during any major replacement or upgrade project. All existing rear lot construction areas are also monitored for reliability, maintenance and operational problems. Significant problems with any of these issues will result in a planned conversion to front lot construction. KUA allocates funding each fiscal year for these types of conversion projects.

e) Attachments by Others

KUA standards, policies and practices include consideration of pole loading capacity for both electrical infrastructure and for attachments to KUA poles by others. KUA has taken the opportunity to negotiate new pole attachment agreements with attaching entities as the existing agreements reach the end of their term. The new attachment agreements address this issue in detail and require the appropriate loading analysis on poles for which attachments are being requested. These agreements place the burden of assessing pole strength and safety on the attaching entity. KUA does spot check follow-up audits to review attachments made to KUA poles. We have also conducted a complete field inspection of all attachments to KUA poles and notified the attaching entity of any required modifications to the attachments.

4. Facility Inspections

a) Policies, guidelines, practices and procedures for inspecting transmission and distribution lines, poles and structures.

KUA has a comprehensive inspection program for transmission and distribution lines, poles and structures. KUA outsources the pole inspection program to an experienced pole inspection company. Inspections utilize a sound and bore method for all wood poles. The base of the pole is exposed to 18 inches (where feasible) below ground line to inspect for indications of decay. All decay will be removed where possible, from 18 inches blow ground line to 3 inches above ground line. If any voids of internal decay pockets are found, a preservative is applied. Internal pole treatment utilizing MITC-Fume fumigant is also applied where necessary. During the pole inspection, visual inspections are also performed to identify problem areas such as cracks, splitting, woodpecker damage, obvious decay, missing ground wire molding, ground wire repair and missing guy guards. Rejected poles are classified as "priority" and "non-priority" rejects. Priority rejects are replaced immediately. Non-priority rejects are scheduled to be replaced as soon as possible. All inspection/treatment and follow up remediation is documented and tracked in a facility inspection database and through the GIS system.

KUA's inspection guidelines, practices and procedures are summarized as follows:

Transmission System:

KUA's current guidelines, practices and procedures include inspection of all wood transmission poles on a biennial cycle. The pole inspection process includes sound and bore and ground-line excavation and treatment.

During the pole inspection process, facilities are also visually inspected for any signs of broken grounds, broken or damaged guy wire, missing guy wire covers and other problems that can be seen via a visual inspection. Infrared scans are also conducted 3 times a year on all substation transmission facilities that are part of the Bulk Electric System (BES) as defined by NERC. Infrared scans are conducted 2 times a year on substation transmission facilities that are not part of the BES. Vegetation inspections of all transmission lines are conducted on an annual basis. During this process, visual inspections of transmission circuits are conducted for potential problem areas.

Distribution System:

KUA currently targets for the inspection of all wood distribution poles on an eight-year cycle. KUA currently outsources pole inspections to an experienced contractor. Pole inspections include sound and bore and ground-line excavation and treatment. During pole inspections, facilities are also inspected for problems such as missing grounds, broken guy wires, missing guy guards and other problems that can be spotted via visual inspection. Digital photos are also taken of each structure. These photos also enable KUA personnel to review the facility for problem areas.

Infrared scanning of all main distribution feeders is conducted on an annual basis. Scans of major feeder equipment (main riser poles, main bridging switches, select pad mount switching equipment) are conducted 2 times a year. Infrared technology assists in locating potential problem areas such as bad connectors, bad insulators and other potential faulty or failing equipment. The scanning process also provides for visual contact with all distribution feeders on an annual basis. KUA also currently targets a more thorough visual inspection of all distribution facilities on a five-year cycle. Outage data for all distribution feeders is also evaluated on a regular basis. Detailed component by component inspections are conducted on feeders experiencing higher than normal outage incidents.

b) Number and percentage of transmission and distribution inspections planned and completed for 2014.

Transmission

KUA conducts inspection of transmission poles on a biennial cycle. The inspection cycle for 2014 targeted 129 (100%) of the wooden transmission poles on the KUA system. All 129 poles were inspected, meeting the target goal. The summary report of the inspection results is appended at the end of this report.

Visual inspection of all transmission circuits are conducted semi-annually during transmission vegetation management inspections. All of KUA's transmission circuits were inspected through this process during 2014. These inspections look for problem areas such as clearance issues, broken or tracking insulators, broke grounds, woodpecker holes, etc.

Inspection	Qty. Planned	Percentage Planned	Qty. Completed	Percentage Completed
Pole Inspections	129	100%	129	100%
Circuit Inspection	All Circuits	100%	All Circuits	100%

Distribution

KUA targets inspection of distribution poles on an eight-year cycle. It was targeted to inspect approximately 1,800 distribution poles during calendar year 2014. A total of 1,997 distribution poles were actually inspected during calendar year 2014. During the pole inspection process, the pole is also inspected for obvious maintenance issues such as damaged grounds, missing guy guards, slack guys, vegetation issues, attachment issues, etc. The summary report of the inspection results is appended to the end of this report.

KUA also conducts a more thorough visual inspection of the overhead distribution system on a five-year cycle. Therefore, we inspection targets are to inspect an average of 20% of the system annually. KUA's distribution system currently consists of 944 miles of distribution circuits. Our target for 2014 for the five-year cycle was approximately 188.8

circuit miles. We actually completed inspections of 203 circuit miles, thus exceeding our target.

Current practices also include infrared scanning of targeted major distribution facilities on an annual basis. Ninety-eight distribution facilities meet this criterion and are scanned on an annual basis. During 2014 all major distribution facilities were inspected via infrared scanning.

For 2014 the planned and completed distribution system inspections were as follows:

Activity	Qty. Planned	Percentage Planned	Qty. Completed	Percentage Completed
Pole Inspections	1,800	12.5%	1,997	13.9%
Circuit Mile Inspections	188.8	20%	203	21.5%
Infra-Red Scanning	98	100%	98	100%

c) Number and percentage of transmission poles and structures and distribution poles failing inspection and the reason for the failure.

Transmission:

All 129 wood transmission poles are inspected during 2014. Of those inspected 8, or 6.2%, of the inspected poles were deemed as rejects and required replacement or other remedial action. A breakdown of the failures is provided below:

Reason for Failure	Number of Failures	Percentage of Inspected
Woodpecker Holes	4	3.1%
Decay Pocket	2	1.6%
Heart Rot	1	0.8%
Enclosed Pocket	1	0.8%
TOTAL	8	6.2%

Distribution:

Of the 1,997 distribution poles that were inspected, 34 were classified as rejects. Reasons for failure are given below. No rejected poles were classified as priority rejects requiring immediate action.

Reason for Failure	Number of Failures	Percentage of Inspected
Split Top	6	0.3%
Decayed Top	3	0.2%
Woodpecker Holes	1	0.1%
Shell Rot	19	1.0%
Decay Pocket/Mechanical Damage	5	0.3%
TOTAL	34	1.7%

d) Number and percentage of transmission poles and structures and distribution poles, by pole type and class of structure, replaced or for which remediation was taken after inspection, including a description of the remediation taken.

General

KUA pole inspections are typically conducted during the last quarter of the calendar year. Any required remediation, except for priority rejects, is typically completed during the following calendar year. Therefore, the remediation data presented below is for those poles identified during the calendar year 2013 inspections.

Transmission:

Transmission poles which were replaced or required remediation during 2014 were poles identified as needing remediation during the 2013 inspection cycle. A summary of the size, class and type of poles referenced above is shown below:

Transmission Pole Remediation

Length	Class	Species	Treatment	Qty	Remediation
70	H1	Douglas Fir	Penta	4	Replaced
75	H1	Douglas Fir	Penta	2	Replaced
75	H2	Douglas Fir	Penta	1	Replaced
80	H1	Douglas Fir	Penta	1	Replaced

Distribution:

The 2014 inspection resulted in 34 poles failing inspection. Of those, 19 poles have been replaced. Work orders have been issued for the replacement of the remaining 16 poles. A summary of the size, class, species and treatment for the replaced poles is shown below:

Distribution Pole Remediation

Lgth.	Class	Species	Treatment	Qty.	Remediation
30	4	South. Pine	Creosote	2	Replaced
30	4	South. Pine	CCA	2	Replaced
35	4	South. Pine	CCA	3	Replaced
35	4	South. Pine	Creosote	7	Replaced
40	4	South. Pine	CCA	2	Replaced
40	3	South. Pine	Creosote	1	Replaced
45	3	South. Pine	CCA	1	Replaced
45	3	South. Pine	Creosote	1	Replaced
Totals				19	

5. Vegetation Management

a) Describe the utility's policies, guidelines, practices and procedures for vegetation management, including programs addressing appropriate planting, landscaping and problem tree removal practices for vegetation management outside of road right-of-ways or easements, and an explanation as to why the utility believes its vegetation management practices are sufficient.

All KUA construction is planned in order to ensure adequate right-of-way widths are obtained. KUA only constructs new distribution circuits on front lots and the majority of new distribution lines are constructed with dedicated utility easements. This helps to minimize the planting of vegetation near electric infrastructure. Thirdly, local ordinances dictate that all new distribution construction be constructed underground. While KUA believes our vegetation management program is sufficient, we also recognize that vegetation management is an ongoing process and improvements can be made with the ability to gather and analyze data. We continue to implement improvements in the electronic and graphical tracking of vegetation management in order to facilitate the oversight of the program.

Transmission

KUA has a written Transmission Vegetation Management Plan (TVMP) that details our policies, procedures and practices for transmission line vegetation management. KUA's TVMP has been found to be in full compliance with the applicable North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) reliability standards.

KUA's TVMPP calls for an annual inspection of all transmission lines for potential vegetation problems. However, in practice an inspection is performed on a semi-annual basis. Any problem areas identified during this inspection are scheduled for remediation based on the severity of the problem. A vegetation work plan is prepared as a result of the inspection. The work plan identifies the location, type and scheduled date for any required remediation. Inspection and remediation is planned each year in order to complete any required work prior to the next hurricane season.

Distribution

KUA guidelines currently target a vegetation inspection/trim cycle on the overhead distribution system on a three-year cycle. This anticipates an average annual growth of 2.5 feet. Vegetation near distribution facilities are trimmed to maintain a minimum of 10 feet clearance for energized conductors. In addition, we utilize our outage analysis system to categorize outages, including those attributable to vegetation. Analysis of this data is also performed to target potential problem areas. We have recently converted the contract with our vegetation management contractor to a line-mile basis. This requires the contractor to inspect trim (if necessary) 33% of our distribution circuits annually.

b) Quantity, level and scope of vegetation management planned and completed for transmission and distribution facilities.

Transmission

During calendar year 2014, vegetation inspections were performed on all transmission circuits. All required remediation identified during the inspection was also completed during 2014.

Distribution

In order to meet our goal of a three-year cycle for inspection/trimming of the distribution system, we target 33% (104 miles) of circuits per year. During 2014 we inspected/trimmed 28.5% (90 miles) of distribution circuits. Although this is slightly short of our goal for 2014, the difference will be caught up during the 2015 cycle.

6. Storm Hardening Research

KUA is a member of the Florida Municipal Electric Association (FMEA), which is participating with all of Florida's electric utilities in storm hardening research through the Public Utility Research Center at the University of Florida. Under separate cover, FMEA is providing the FPSC with a report of research activities. For further information, contact Barry Moline, Executive Director, FMEA, 850-224-3314, ext. 1, or bmoline@publicpower.com.

Project Report

Osmose®
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www.OsmoseUtilities.com

Report for: Kissimmee Utility Authority

Location: Florida

Project Dates: Commenced: January 7, 2014
Completed: March 1, 2014

Project description: Groundline Inspection & Treatment of Transmission Poles

Value Received

Wood poles form the backbone of T&D delivery systems, connecting utilities with their customers. When ignored, wood poles create the potential for excessive O&M and capital spending; failures and lengthy outages; accidents and liabilities. When maintained, wood poles offer equivalent opportunities for savings, improved earnings and dependable, storm-hardened performance. For these reasons, utilities choose to manage the life-cycles of wood poles.

The return on your investment in this program can be measured in several ways. Accurate inspection combined with effective remedial treatment allows poles to retain design strength even as they age and adds many years to the expected service life. The value of outages that don't occur and poles that don't fail in storms is difficult to measure, but real. The reduction in overtime from emergencies that don't occur is difficult to measure, but real. Osmose's approach to this program is comprehensive and includes inspection, maintenance, repair and software for record-keeping and documentation. These options can be tailored to your specific needs.

The contractor that you choose to perform your program can have a significant impact on the life cycle costs and performance of your pole plant and your internal costs for management and oversight. A contractor's price per pole may not reflect either the real total cost or total value. Following is a brief summary of work performed and a description of several critical components of your recent project.

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Woodpecker Holes Small	4
Enclosed Pocket Above	3
Shell Rot Above	2
Fire Damage	2
Woodpecker Holes Medium	1
Missing Ground Rod	1
Mechanical Damage-Impact Above	1
Guy Slack or Broken	1

The detection and reporting of defective overhead conditions is often judged by customers to be equally as valuable as the pole inspection itself. Utilities stand to save O&M funds in two ways. First, the costs of outages may be reduced. Second, the costs of needed repairs can be prioritized and planned for the greatest efficiency and during normal working hours.

Poles inspected were **Douglas Fir - ACA treated, Southern Pine - Penta treated, Douglas Fir - Penta treated, Southern Pine - CCA Type C treated, Southern Pine - Penta in Petroleum treated and Southern Pine - Creosote treated**.

Project Report

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Reject Poles List

Woodpecker Holes	4
Decay Pocket	2
Heart Rot Above	1
Enclosed Pocket Above	1

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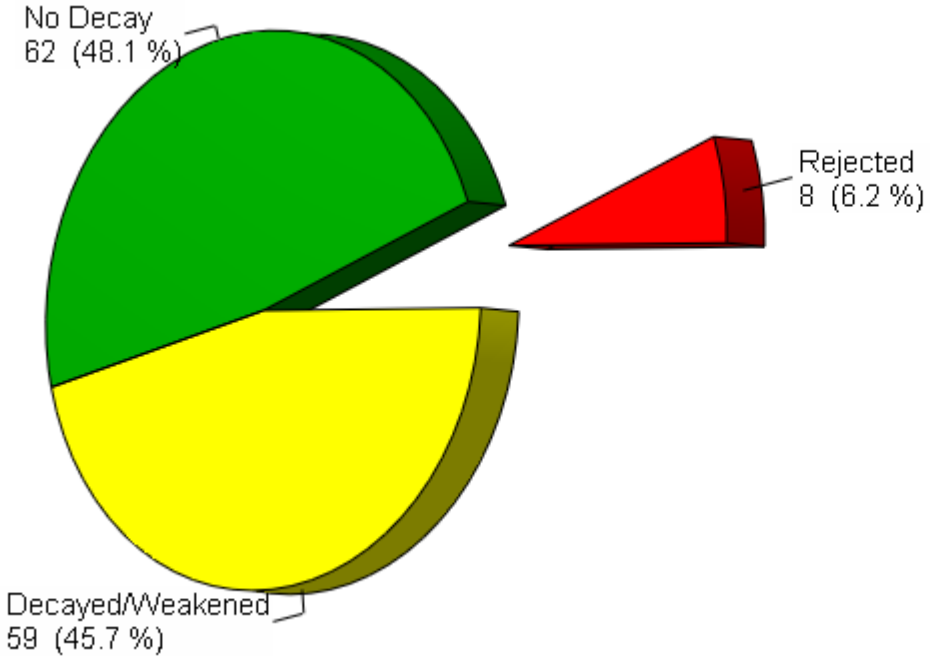
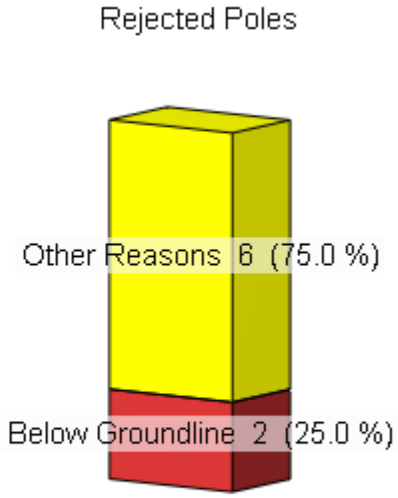
Composite
129 Total Poles





Average Age: 33.7 Years

Kissimmee Utility Authority
Florida / 2014 Transmission Poles

Osmose

Osmose Inspection
Groundline Decay by Age Group
Composite

Kissimmee Utility Authority
Florida / 2014 Transmission Poles

		POLES REJECTED				POLES DECAYING AND WEAKENED					TOTAL POLES REJECTED OR DECAYED	
Age Span	**Total Poles Inspected**	**Interior Decay**	**Exterior Decay**	**Other**	**% of Age Group Total**	**Interior Decay**	**Exterior Decay**	**Interior & Exterior Decay**	**Other**	**% of Age Group Total**	**Pole Count**	**% of Age Group Total**
0-5 Years	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
6-10 Years	4	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
11-15 Years	11	0	0	1	9.1%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1	9.1%
16-20 Years	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
21-25 Years	2	0	0	0	0.0%	0	2	0	0	100.0%	2	100.0%
26-30 Years	17	0	0	2	11.8%	0	2	0	0	11.8%	4	23.5%
31-35 Years	21	0	0	1	4.8%	0	8	0	1	42.9%	10	47.6%
36-40 Years	24	0	0	0	0.0%	0	8	0	0	33.3%	8	33.3%
41-45 Years	49	2	2	0	8.2%	1	37	0	0	77.6%	42	85.7%
46-50 Years	1	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
51-55 Years	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
56-60 Years	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
61+ Years	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTALS	129	2	2	4	6.2%	1	57	0	1	45.7%	67	51.9%

Average Age - 33.7

Project Report

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The return on your investment in this program can be measured in several ways. Accurate inspection combined with effective remedial treatment allows poles to retain design strength even as they age and adds many years to the expected service life. The value of outages that don't occur and poles that don't fail in storms is difficult to measure, but real. The reduction in overtime from emergencies that don't occur is difficult to measure, but real. Osmose's approach to this program is comprehensive and includes inspection, maintenance, repair and software for record-keeping and documentation. These options can be tailored to your specific needs.

The contractor that you choose to perform your program can have a significant impact on the life cycle costs and performance of your pole plant and your internal costs for management and oversight. A contractor's price per pole may not reflect either the real total cost or total value. Following is a brief summary of work performed and a description of several critical components of your recent project.

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Woodpecker Holes Small	23
Groundwire Broken or Damaged	17
Guy Marker Missing	10
Mechanical Damage-Trimmer Above	7
Hardware Damaged Loose or Missing	7
Mechanical Damage-Impact Above	5
Vines Present Not Cut	4
Missing Ground Rod	4
Enclosed Pocket Above	4
Woodpecker Holes Medium	3
Lightning Arrestor Damaged / Blown	2
Fire Damage	2
Woodpecker Holes Large	1
Secondary Riser Damaged	1
Primary Riser Damaged	1
Excessive Cracking or Checking	1
Decay Pocket Above	1
Cutout Fuse Blown	1

The detection and reporting of defective overhead conditions is often judged by customers to be equally as valuable as the pole inspection itself. Utilities stand to save O&M funds in two ways. First, the costs of outages may be reduced. Second, the costs of needed repairs can be prioritized and planned for the greatest efficiency and during normal working hours.

Poles inspected were **Southern Pine - CCA Type C treated, Southern Pine - Creosote treated, Southern Pine - Penta treated and Southern Pine - CCA Type A treated**.

Project Report

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Reject Poles List

Shell Rot	19
Split Top	6
Decayed Top	3
Internal Decay Above	2
Decay Pocket	2
Woodpecker Holes	1
Mechanical Damage Above	1

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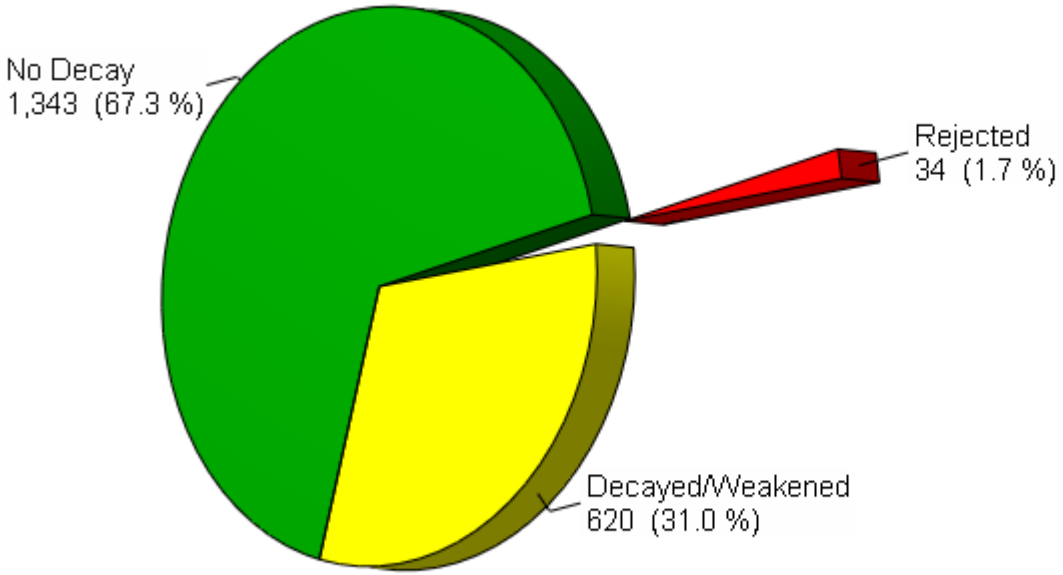
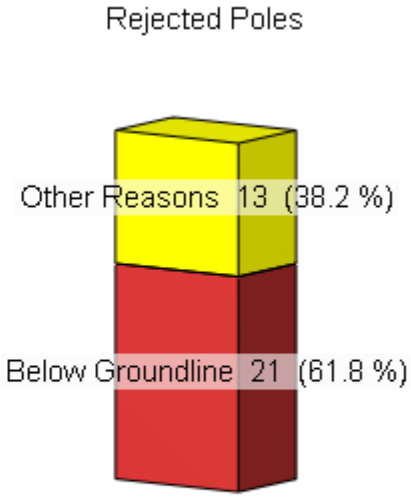
Composite
1,997 Total Poles





Average Age: 27.1 Years

Kissimmee Utility Authority
Florida / 2014 Distribution Poles

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Osmose Inspection
Groundline Decay by Age Group
Composite

Kissimmee Utility Authority
Florida / 2014 Distribution Poles

		POLES REJECTED				POLES DECAYING AND WEAKENED					TOTAL POLES REJECTED OR DECAYED	
Age Span	**Total Poles Inspected**	**Interior Decay**	**Exterior Decay**	**Other**	**% of Age Group Total**	**Interior Decay**	**Exterior Decay**	**Interior & Exterior Decay**	**Other**	**% of Age Group Total**	**Pole Count**	**% of Age Group Total**
0-5 Years	73	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
6-10 Years	100	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
11-15 Years	200	0	0	0	0.0%	0	20	0	1	10.5%	21	10.5%
16-20 Years	182	0	1	0	0.5%	0	17	0	1	9.9%	19	10.4%
21-25 Years	236	0	1	0	0.4%	0	63	0	1	27.1%	65	27.5%
26-30 Years	329	0	1	0	0.3%	0	134	0	3	41.6%	138	41.9%
31-35 Years	483	0	3	4	1.4%	1	202	2	2	42.9%	214	44.3%
36-40 Years	222	0	0	2	0.9%	0	72	2	1	33.8%	77	34.7%
41-45 Years	160	2	13	5	12.5%	0	86	7	0	58.1%	113	70.6%
46-50 Years	9	0	2	0	22.2%	0	5	0	0	55.6%	7	77.8%
51-55 Years	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
56-60 Years	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
61+ Years	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	3	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTALS	1,997	2	21	11	1.7%	1	599	11	9	31.0%	654	32.7%

Average Age - 27.1