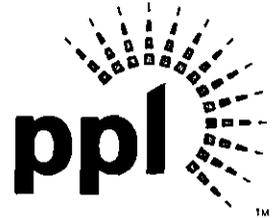


Paul E. Russell
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FEDERAL EXPRESS

April 30, 2015

Rosemary Chiavetta, Secretary
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

RECEIVED

APR 30 2015

PA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
SECRETARY'S BUREAU

**Re: PPL Electric Utilities Corporation
2014 Annual Reliability Report
Docket No. L-00030161**

Dear Ms. Chiavetta:

Enclosed for filing on behalf of PPL Electric Utilities Corporation ("PPL Electric") is an original of PPL Electric's 2014 Annual Reliability Report to the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission. This report is being filed pursuant to the Commission's regulations at 52 Pa. Code § 57.195(a).

As required by the Commission's regulations, copies of the enclosed report have been served upon the Office of Consumer Advocate ("OCA") and the Office of Small Business Advocate ("OSBA").

Pursuant to 52 Pa. Code § 1.11, the enclosed document is to be deemed filed on April 30, 2015, which is the date it was deposited with an overnight express delivery service as shown on the delivery receipt attached to the mailing envelope.

In addition, please date and time-stamp the enclosed extra copy of this letter and return it to me in the envelope provided.

If you have any questions regarding the enclosed report, please call me or B. Kathryn Frazier, PPL Electric's Regulatory Affairs Manager at (610) 774-3372.

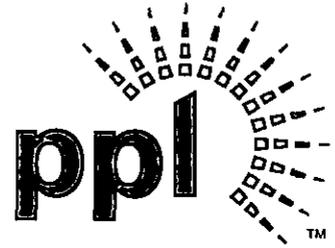
Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul E. Russell". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "P" and "R".

Paul E. Russell

Enclosures

cc: Tanya J. McCloskey, Esquire
Mr. John R. Evans
Mr. Daniel Searforce



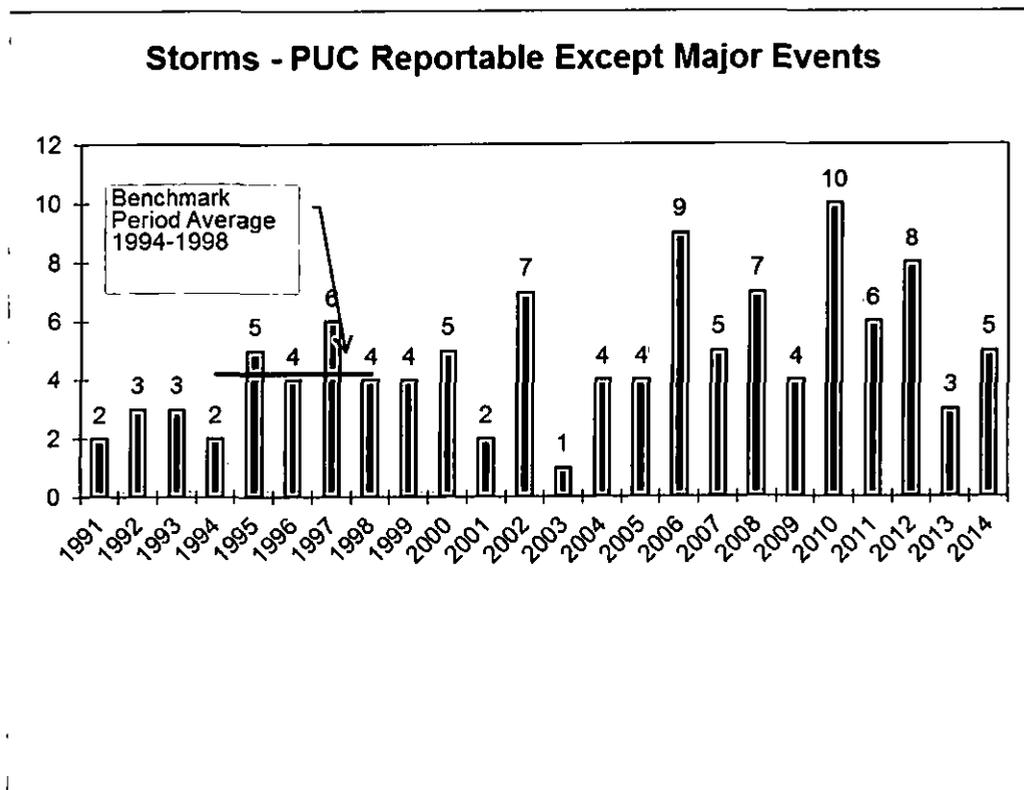
PPL Electric Utilities

**PPL Electric Utilities Corporation
2014 Annual Reliability Report
to the
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission**

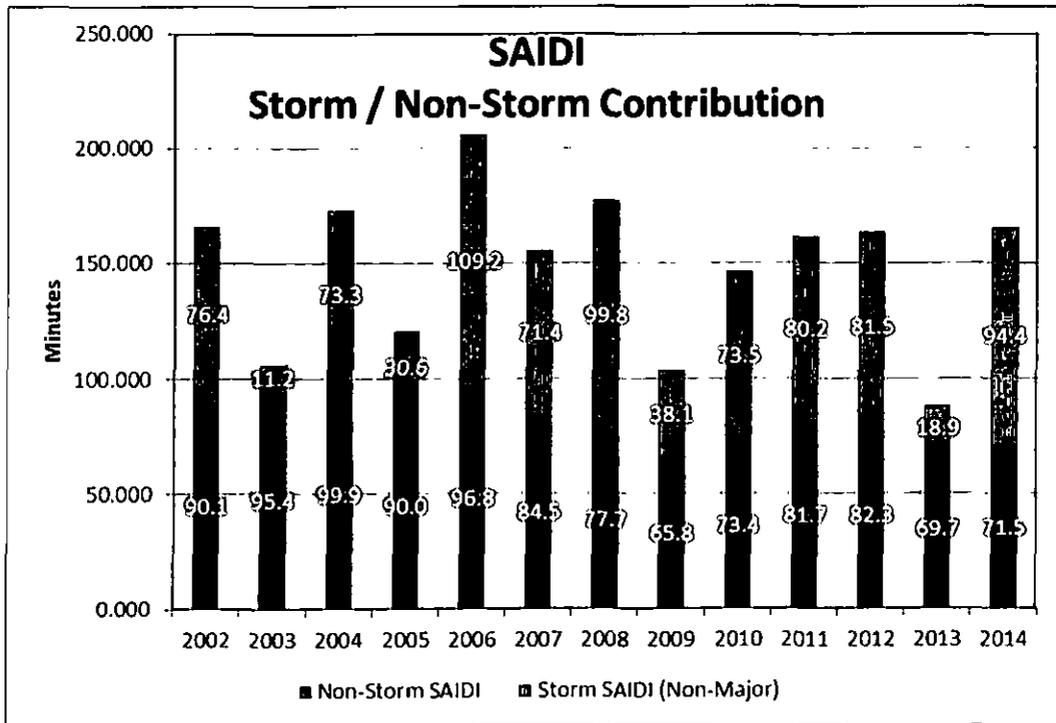
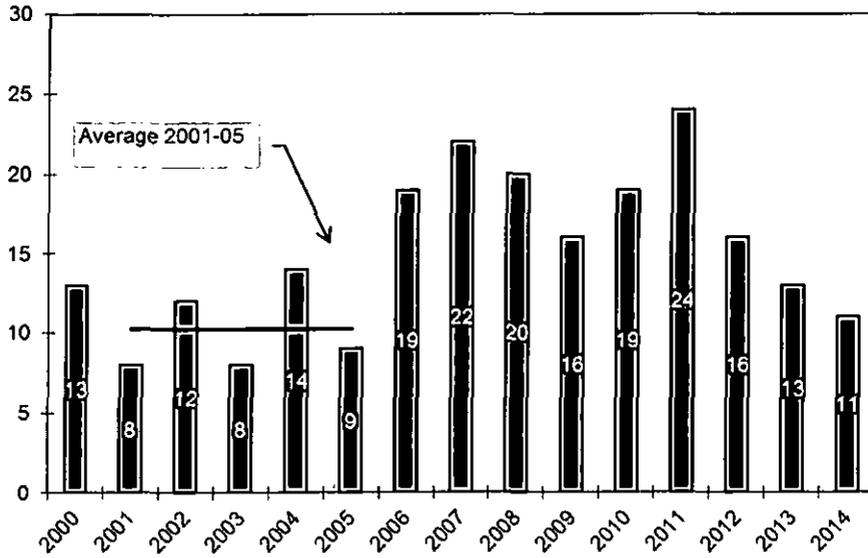
May 1, 2015

1) *An overall current assessment of the state of the system reliability in the EDC's service territory including a discussion of the EDC's current programs and procedures for providing reliable electric service.*

In 2014, SAIFI, SAIDI, and CAIDI values rose from the prior year. While SAIFI was within the benchmark value, SAIDI exceeded the benchmark, and CAIDI exceeded the benchmark, and 12 and 36 month standards for PPL Electric Utilities Corporation ("PPL Electric"). This effect, with SAIFI remaining within benchmark and both SAIDI and CAIDI exceeding benchmark, is largely attributable to a significant ice storm concentrated in the Lancaster region that began on February 5, 2014. Due to the concentrated nature of the storm, it did not affect enough customers to be declared a PUC major event, although it did produce significant damage to our system. Without this storm, which would be excluded under the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 2.5B standard, system values would be: SAIFI 0.85; CAIDI 143; and SAIDI 122, all within the benchmark.



Storms - Not PUC Reportable



PPL Electric is committed to maintaining acceptable levels of electric delivery service to its customers. Maintenance programs are one of the key elements that focus on maintaining system and circuit reliability, equipment performance, and interruption prevention. The scope of these maintenance programs, procedures, and activities covers all areas of the electrical infrastructure.

These programs include:

Transmission

Transmission inspection programs include aerial and foot patrols. These patrols focus on comprehensive inspections, routine inspections, and identification of emergency work. They also include inspection of all equipment, including poles, arms, line switches, interrupters, arresters, grounding, guying, anchors, and other key transmission components.

Substation

Substation maintenance programs include inspections and overhauls of equipment, such as breakers, disconnects, power cables, and security equipment. Some equipment is maintained on a time basis; other equipment is condition-monitored. These two methods help ensure that maintenance work is performed in a cost-effective manner. Besides time and condition-based maintenance, thermo-graphic inspections help ensure that substation equipment does not operate at elevated temperature levels for an extended period of time, which could lead to equipment failure

Distribution

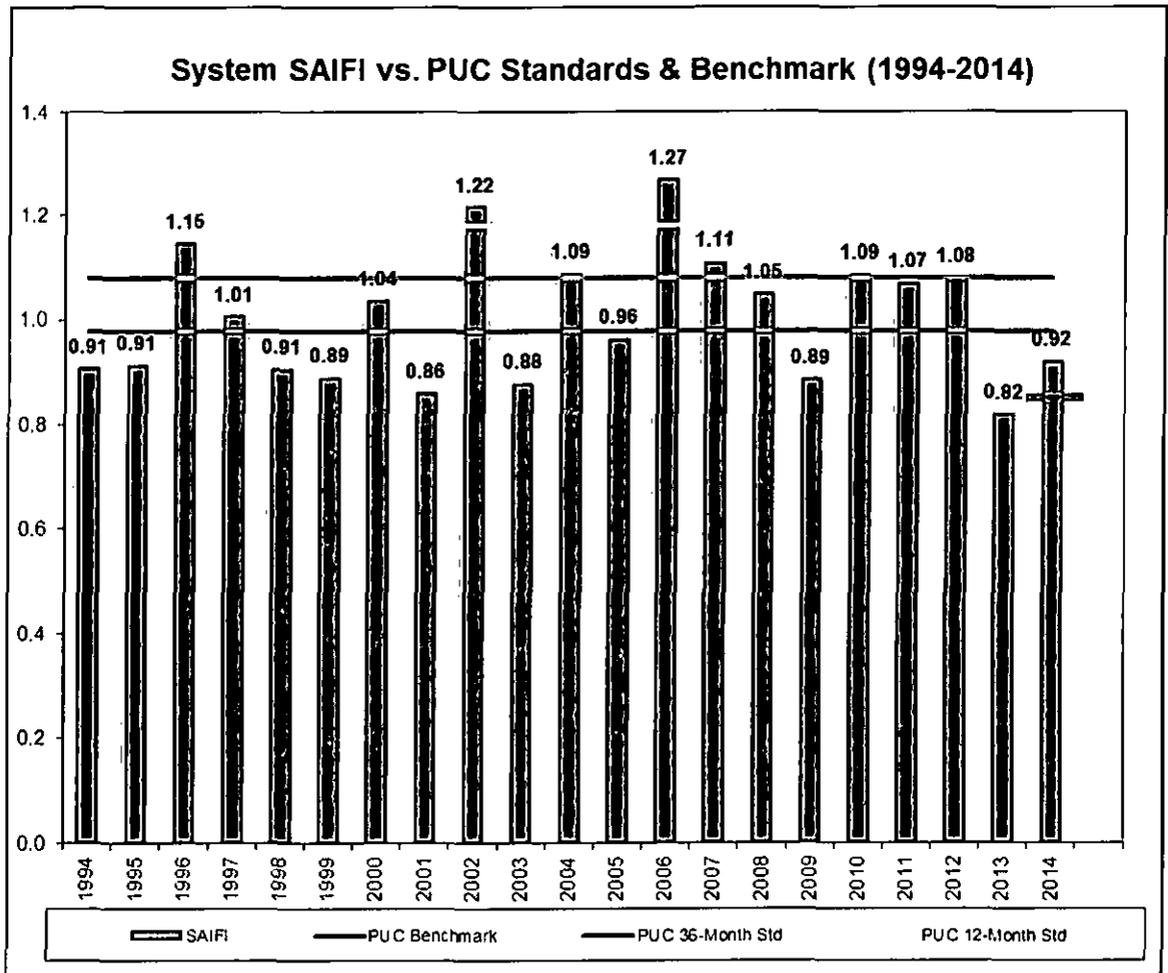
Distribution programs encompass many maintenance aspects similar to transmission and substations, and also include load surveys that help engineers determine peak load requirements, circuit analyses for the identification of lines requiring maintenance work, voltage relief, or other capital improvements. Overhead line inspections can identify damaged or deteriorated equipment that can be repaired or replaced. In addition, distribution maintenance includes inspections of poles, voltage regulators, line switches, capacitors, and other key distribution equipment. PPL Electric also tests underground cable to determine if the cable needs to be replaced, repaired or cured to prevent future failures.

Vegetation

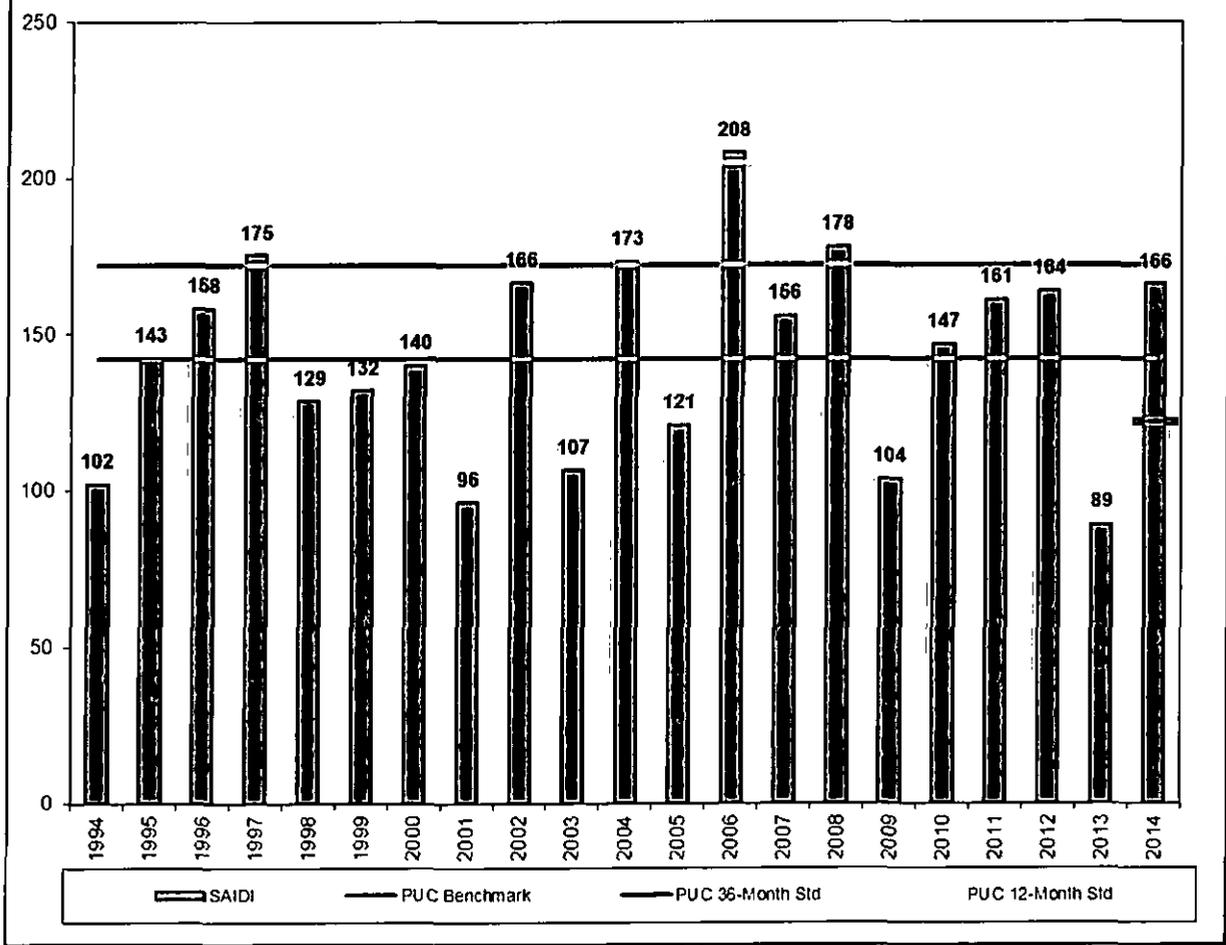
The vegetation on PPL Electric's transmission and distribution rights-of-way (ROW) is maintained utilizing a combination of several management techniques. These include tree pruning, tree removal, re-clearing and herbicide application. Lines are field-surveyed on a regular basis. The work is scheduled and budgeted based on the conditions observed and past performance.

Each of these programs is more fully described in Appendices A through D.

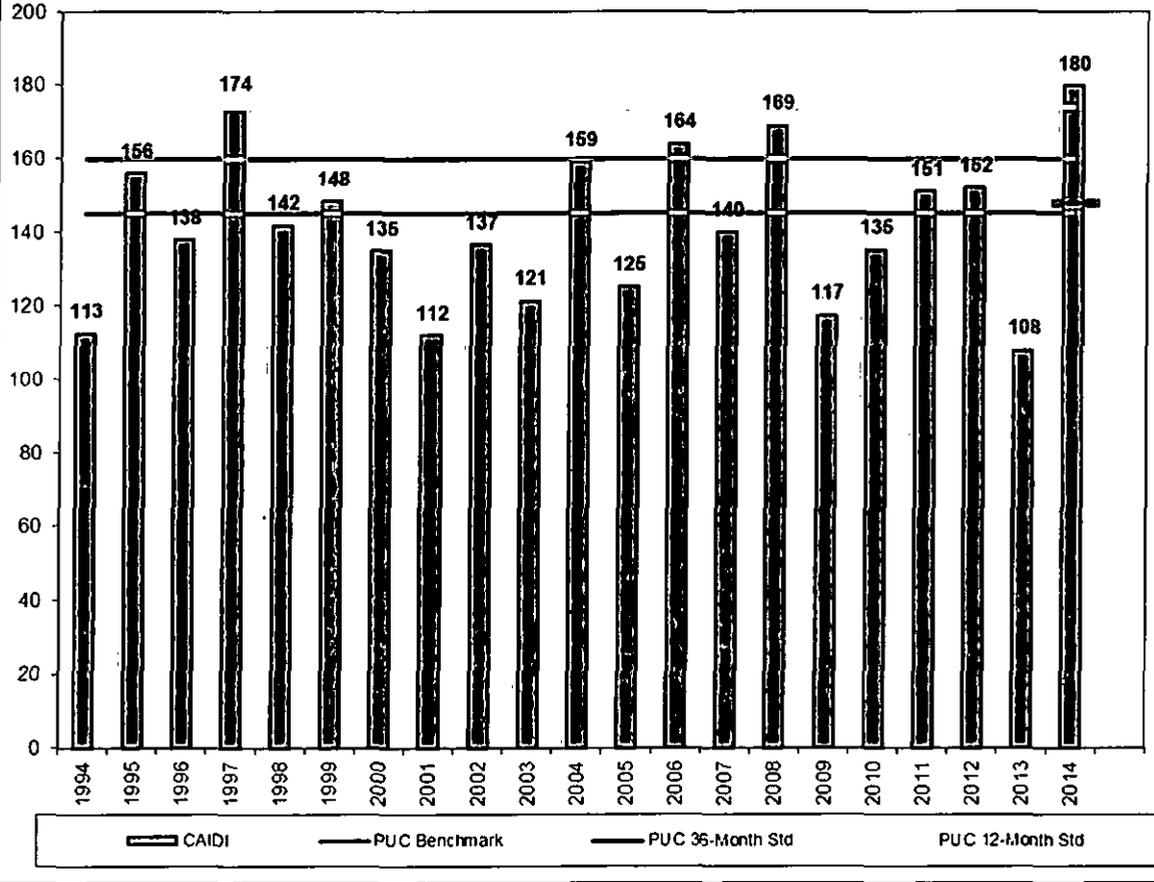
SAIFI, CAIDI and SAIDI generally have been maintained near benchmark levels and below the 36-month standard levels since the benchmark years of 1994 through 1998, as evidenced by the following three charts. For 2014, SAIFI was below benchmark but SAIDI and CAIDI were adversely affected by a concentrated ice storm in February that added 44 SAIDI minutes to the system total. On each chart, the short red bar on the 2014 column indicates the value of the metric with ice storm Nika removed.



System SAIDI vs. PUC Standards & Benchmark (1994-2014)



System CAIDI vs. PUC Standards & Benchmark (1994-2014)



- 2) *A description of each major event that occurred during the year being reported on, including the time and duration of the event, the number of customers affected, the cause of the event and any modified procedures adopted in order to avoid or minimize the impact of similar events in the future.*

No major events occurred in 2014.

- 3) *A table showing the actual values of each of the reliability indices (SAIFI, CAIDI, SAIDI, and if available, MAIFI) for the EDC's service territory for each of the preceding 3 calendar years. The report shall include the data used in calculating the indices, namely the average number of customers served, the number of sustained customer interruptions, the number of customers affected, and the customer minutes of interruption. If MAIFI values are provided, the number of customer momentary interruptions shall also be reported.*

<i>Year</i>	2012	2013	2014¹	3 Yr. Avg.
SAIFI (Benchmark = 0.98; Rolling 12-month Std. = 1.18; Rolling 3-yr. Std. = 1.08)	1.075	0.817	0.918	.937
CAIDI (Benchmark = 145; Rolling 12-month Std. = 174; Rolling 3-yr. Std. = 160)	152.3	108.4	180.7	147.1
SAIDI (Benchmark = 142; Rolling 12-month Std. = 205; Rolling 3-yr. Std. = 172)	163.8	88.6	165.9	139.4
MAIFI²	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.6
Customers Served³	1,392,408	1,395,325	1,399,535	1,395,756
Number of Sustained Customer Interruptions (Trouble Cases)	16,372	14,400	17,389	16,054
Number of Customers Affected⁴	1,497,453	1,140,583	1,284,617	1,307,551
Customer Minutes of Interruptions	228,085,193	123,601,330	232,210,564	194,632,362
Number of Customer Momentary Interruptions	6,994,790	5,716,569	4,559,374	5,777,082

¹ Any slight variations from data provided previously are the result of error corrections.

² MAIFI data are obtained at the substation breaker and do not include momentaries at lower level devices.

³ PPL Electric calculates the annual indices using customers served at the end of the period. This is consistent with the method used to calculate PPL Electric's benchmarks.

⁴ The data reflects the number of customers interrupted for each interruption event summed for all events, also known as customer interruptions. If a customer is affected by three separate cases of trouble, that customer represents three customer interruptions, but only one customer interrupted.

4) *A breakdown and analysis of outage causes during the year being reported on, including the number and percentage of service outages, the number of customers interrupted, and customer interruption minutes categorized by outage cause such as equipment failure, animal contact, tree related, and so forth. Proposed solutions to identified service problems shall be reported.*

The table shows a breakdown of service outage causes for 2013.⁵ The top three causes (Equipment Failure, Tree Related, and Animals), based on percent of cases, are highlighted in the table. Service interruption definitions are provided in Appendix E. PPL Electric has maintenance programs to address controllable service outages. Those programs are detailed in Appendices A through D.

Cause Description	Trouble Cases ⁶	Percent of Trouble Cases	Customer Interruptions ⁷	Percent of Customer Interruptions	Customer Minutes	Percent of Customer Minutes
Animals	3,219	18.5%	46,745	3.6%	3,427,644	1.5%
Contact/Dig-In	128	0.7%	11,976	0.9%	888,021	0.4%
Directed by Non-PPL Authority	206	1.2%	14,709	1.1%	1,329,092	0.6%
Equipment Failures	5,576	32.1%	469,128	36.5%	56,040,526	24.1%
Improper Design	6	0.0%	6,254	0.5%	240,977	0.1%
Improper Installation	12	0.1%	8,952	0.7%	599,995	0.3%
Improper Operation	6	0.0%	8,584	0.7%	787,250	0.3%
Nothing Found	1,269	7.3%	79,190	6.2%	7,802,469	3.4%
Other-Controllable	108	0.6%	38,786	3.0%	1,216,047	0.5%
Other-Non Control	255	1.5%	50,348	3.9%	4,285,034	1.8%
Other-Public	46	0.3%	8,541	0.7%	566,541	0.2%
Tree Related	5,908	34.0%	417,422	32.5%	141,665,189	61.0%
Vehicles	650	3.7%	123,982	9.7%	13,361,779	5.8%
	17,389	100.0%	1,284,617	100.0%	232,210,564	100.0%

⁵ Any slight variations from data provided previously are the result of error corrections.

⁶ Cases of trouble are the number of sustained customer service interruptions (i.e., service outages).

⁷ The data reflects the number of customers interrupted for each interruption event summed for all events, also known as customer interruptions. If a customer is affected by three separate cases of trouble, that customer represents three customer interruptions, but only one customer interrupted.

Analysis of causes contributing to the majority of service interruptions:

Weather Conditions: PPL Electric records weather conditions, such as wind or lightning, as contributing factors to service interruptions, but does not code them as direct interruption causes. Therefore, some fluctuations in cause categories, especially tree- and equipment-related causes, are attributable to weather variations. For the current reporting period, weather was considered a significant contributing cause in 48% of cases, 56% of customer interruptions, and 78% of CMI.

Tree Related: PPL Electric has recently increased funding to more aggressively address out of right-of-way danger trees. For trees within the right-of-way, PPL Electric has implemented a more aggressive trimming strategy. We are in year three of a five year cycle for the new standard.

Animals: Animals accounted for approximately 19% of PPL Electric's cases of trouble. Although this represents a significant number of cases, the effect on SAIFI and CAIDI is small because approximately 79% of the number of cases of trouble was associated with individual distribution transformers. However, when animal contacts affect substation equipment, the effect may be widespread and potentially can interrupt thousands of customers on multiple circuits. In addition to guarding new distribution transformers and substations, in 2009, PPL Electric initiated distribution and substation animal guarding programs to focus systematically on protecting existing facilities most at risk of incurring animal-caused interruptions. All substations are scheduled to be animal guarded by 2017.

Vehicles: Although vehicles cause a small percentage of the number of cases of trouble, they accounted for a large percentage of customer interruptions and customer minutes, because main distribution lines generally are located along major thoroughfares with higher traffic densities. In addition, vehicle-related cases often result in extended repair times to replace broken poles. Service interruptions due to vehicles are on the rise as a result of an increasing number of drivers and vehicles on the road. PPL Electric has a program to identify and relocate poles that are subject to multiple vehicle hits.

Equipment Failure: Equipment failure is one of the largest single contributors to the number of cases of trouble, customer interruptions and customer minutes. However, approximately 43% of the cases of trouble, 46% of the customer interruptions and 54% of the customer minutes attributed to equipment failure were weather-related and, as such, are not considered to be strong indicators of equipment condition or performance.

Nothing Found: This description is recorded when the responding crew can find no cause for the interruption. That is, when there is no evidence of equipment failure, damage, or contact after a line patrol is completed. For example, during heavy thunderstorms, when a

line fuse blows or a single-phase OCR locks open and when closed for test, the fuse holds, or the OCR remains closed, and a patrol reveals nothing.

A list of the major remedial efforts taken to date and planned for circuits that have been on worst performing 5% of circuits list for a year or more.

Note: The majority of circuits are from the Lancaster region. Due to the high impact of winter ice storm Nika, these circuits remained on the list for all of 2014. Of the 30 circuits which remained on the list for all of 2014, 29 had been affected by Nika.

Circuit 64904 -- MILLERSVILLE 49-04

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, full circuit trimming was performed.
- In 2014, multiple hazard trees were removed in order to prevent potential tree related outages.
- In 2015, a new tie will be evaluated between the MILLERSVILLE 49-04 and the WEST WILLOW 75-05, to allow 700 radial customers to be remotely restored.
- In 2015, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2016, three automated switches and one automated vacuum recloser will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2017, a new line and terminal will be constructed from the ENGLSIDE substation which will reduce the MILLERSVILLE 49-04 customer count by half.

Circuit 64101 -- RED FRONT 41-01

Remedial Actions

- In 2015, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2015, the addition of a Smart Grid device will be investigated for a three phase radial tap.
- In 2015, full circuit trimming will be performed.
- In 2015, a project will be evaluated to relocate a section of three phase conductor.

Circuit 66202 -- SILVER SPRING 62-02

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, full circuit trimming was performed.
- In 2015, a full line performance review will be performed.
- In 2015, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.

Circuit 64801 -- MOUNT NEBO 48-01

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, an infrared inspection of the line was performed. Minor repairs were made.
- In 2014, several crimps and cross arms were replaced as a result of a line inspection.
- In 2014, animal guards were installed at several locations as a result of a line inspection.
- In 2015, a full line review will be conducted.
- In 2015, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2015, full circuit trimming will be performed.

Circuit 65603 -- QUARRYVILLE 56-03

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, an existing manual switch was replaced with a Smart Grid device.
- In 2015, at tie between the QUARRYVILLE 56-3 and the QUARRYVILLE 56-2 will be evaluated to add additional sectionalizing capabilities.
- In 2015, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2016, full circuit trimming will be performed.
- In 2016, the circuit will be re-configured to lower the customer count and circuit mileage of the line. This project will help minimize the number of customers affected by an outage and improve the overall reliability of the circuit.
- In 2016, two new manual switches and two reclosers will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2016, a new circuit will be constructed out of the QUARRYVILLE substation. The new line will further reduce the customer count and circuit mileage of the line.

Circuit 64802 -- MOUNT NEBO 48-02

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, full circuit trimming was performed.
- In 2014, an infrared inspection of the line was performed. Nothing was found during the review.
- In 2014, a section of single-phase primary conductor was relocated to improve its accessibility.
- In 2014, series fusing was installed for a single tap that experienced multiple outages in the previous four quarters.
- In 2015, a project will be developed to address customers on this circuit who have experienced multiple interruptions.

Circuit 63404 -- HONEYBROOK 34-04

Remedial Actions

- In 2015, full circuit trimming will be performed.
- In 2015, an Expanded Operational Review (EOR) will be conducted on this circuit.
- In 2016, a tie between the HONEYBROOK 34-02 and the HONEYBROOK 34-04 lines will be constructed to reduce outage durations.

Circuit 60803 -- BUCK 08-03

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, full circuit trimming was performed.
- In 2014, an infrared inspection of the line was conducted. Nothing was found during the review.
- In 2014, an infrared inspection on the overhead two and three-phase sections of the circuit was performed. Nothing was found in the study.
- In 2014, a field patrol of the circuit was conducted. Minor repairs were identified and completed.
- In 2014, locations with vehicle pole hits were evaluated. No opportunities were found that would reduce the number of pole hits.
- In 2014, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch were installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2014, a section of line was relocated to a more accessible location closer to a public road. This project will allow future repairs to be made more quickly and help reduce the duration of outages.
- In 2015, a project is planned to extend a section of three- phase.
- In 2016, a remote operated vacuum recloser will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2016, this circuit will be reconfigured to lower the customer count and circuit mileage of the line. This project will also help minimize the number of customers affected by an outage and improve the overall reliability of the circuit.

Circuit 67401 -- WAKEFIELD 74-01

Remedial Actions

- In 2015, several spans of old, three-phase conductor will be replaced.
- In 2015, a full circuit review will be performed.
- In 2017, full circuit trimming will be performed.

Circuit 65702 -- ROSEVILLE 57-02

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, full circuit trimming was performed.
- In 2014, fuses were installed on two single-phase taps.
- In 2015, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.

Circuit 63402 -- HONEYBROOK 34-02

Remedial Actions

- In 2015, full circuit trimming will be performed.
- In 2015, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2015, a tie between the HONEYBROOK 34-02 and the HONEYBROOK 34-04 lines will be constructed in order to reduce outage durations.
- In 2015, an EOR will be performed on this circuit.

Circuit 65004 -- NEFFSVILLE 50-04

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, full circuit trimming was performed.
- In 2014, an infrared inspection of the line was conducted. Nothing was found during the review.
- In late 2014, additional fusing was installed on several single-phase taps
- In 2015, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2016, single-phase customers will be transferred from the NEFFSVILLE 50-04 to the EAST PETERSBURG 15-04 line. This will reduce exposure to potential tree related outages for those customers.
- In 2016, a tie line will be constructed between the NEFFSVILLE 50-04 and EAST PETERSBURG 15-04 lines.

Circuit 61701 -- ELIZABETHTOWN 17-01

Remedial Actions

- In 2015, full circuit trimming will be performed.
- In 2015, an EOR will be performed on this circuit.
- In 2017, a tie will be constructed between the ELIZABETHTOWN 17-03 and ELIZABETHTOWN 17-02 lines to provide opportunities to improve sectionalizing capabilities.

Circuit 57304 -- MOUNT ALLEN 73-04

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, three reclosers were upgraded to include remote operator control.
- In 2014, the MOUNT ALLEN 73-04 circuit was trimmed as part of its vegetation management cycle.
- In 2015, a circuit review is planned to identify opportunities for additional fusing on a single phase tap to improve SAIFI.
- In 2015, an existing sectionalizing device is scheduled to be upgraded as part of the Smart Grid Initiative. The device will allow for the remote transfer of approximately half the customers to an adjacent circuit.

Circuit 67402 -- WAKEFIELD 74-02

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch were installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2014, a section of single-phase was extended, and conductor was removed.
- In 2014, a recloser was replaced with a new automated vacuum recloser.
- In 2015, a project to transfer a group of single-phase customers to another section of the line will be evaluated.
- In 2015, full circuit trimming will be performed.
- In 2015, a new sectionalizing device will be installed on a long single phase radial section.

Circuit 62105 -- EAST LANCASTER 21-05

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, an infrared inspection of the line was conducted. Nothing was found during the review.
- In 2014, a three-phase slack span which had the potential to cause outages was re-sagged.
- In 2014, full circuit trimming was performed.
- In 2015, the underground getaway that failed as a result of a customer substation fire will be replaced.
- In 2015, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.

Circuit 62607 -- ENGLSIDE 26-07

Remedial Actions

- In 2015, the feasibility of installing fuses on three single-phase taps will be evaluated.
- In 2015 an EOR will be conducted on this circuit.
- In 2015, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2016, five new automated switches will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2016, full circuit trimming will be performed.
- In 2016, a new line and terminal will be constructed out of the East Lancaster substation to transfer customers off of the ENGLSIDE 26-07.
- In 2016, a tie will be constructed between the ENGLSIDE 26-07 and the WEST LANCASTER 78-01.

Circuit 67502 -- WEST WILLOW 75-02

Remedial Actions

- In 2015, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2017, a tie will be constructed between the WEST WILLOW 75-02 and BUCK 08-01 lines.
- In 2017, full circuit trimming will be performed.

Circuit 65802 -- ROHRERSTOWN 58-02

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, full circuit trimming was performed.
- In 2014, seven new automated sectionalizing devices were installed on this circuit as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2014, multiple hazard trees on single-phase lines were removed.
- In 2014, an infrared inspection of the line was conducted. Nothing was found during the review.
- In 2017, the substation will be animal guarded.

Circuit 60901 -- DONEGAL 09-01

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, full circuit trimming was performed.
- In 2014, an infrared inspection of the line was conducted. Nothing was found during the review.
- In 2014, load break disconnects were installed on a getaway riser pole to improve future switching capabilities on the line.
- In 2015, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.

Circuit 63403 -- HONEYBROOK 34-03

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2015, a project to reconductor a portion of the line will be evaluated.
- In 2015, an EOR will be conducted on this circuit.
- In 2017, full circuit trimming will be performed.

Circuit 41902 -- REED 19-02

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, targeted hot spot tree trimming was completed on two sections of three phase line that experienced multiple interruptions due to tree contact.
- In 2014, an EOR was performed on the REED 19-02 line at the end of 2014. As a result of this review three poles and eight cross arms will be replaced.
- In 2014, fault indicators were installed on a single phase tap experiencing outages.
- In 2014, solid blade disconnects and fault indicators were installed on a three phase tap. These will be used to quickly identify the outage location and isolate a damaged section of line.
- In 2014, two new sectionalizing devices with remote operator control were installed under the Smart Grid Initiative. This will improve sectionalizing and reduce the number of customers affected by future outages.
- In 2014, work continued on reconductoring spans of copper weld copper conductor. The remaining spans will be reconducted by the end of 2015. In areas where possible, spans will be relocated to more accessible locations. This will improve the load and transfer capability of the REED 19-02 line.
- In 2015, load balancing will be performed on the REED 19-02 line.
- In 2015, a full circuit tree trimming will be completed.
- In March, 2015, a project to transfer customers between two single phase taps will be completed to more adequately balance the customer count on the two taps.

Circuit 60605 -- NORTH COLUMBIA 06-05

Remedial Actions

- In 2015, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2015, PPL Electric will be investigating adding another sectionalizing device on a three-phase tap.
- In 2015, an EOR will be performed on this circuit.
- In 2017, full circuit trimming will be performed.

Circuit 64203 -- KINZER 42-03

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, an EOR was performed on the circuit. Repairs were completed as a result.
- In 2014, locations that experienced multiple vehicle hits were investigated. No remedial actions were identified as a result of the review.
- In 2014, the double circuit was replaced with a larger conductor.
- In 2014, the substation was animal guarded.
- In 2014, the 69 kV air break switch at the substation was replaced.
- In 2014, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch were installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2015, full circuit trimming will be performed.
- In 2015, a rebuild of the *FACE ROCK-KINZER* transmission line will begin. The project will reduce the possibility of future transmission outages.

Circuit 66203 -- SILVER SPRING 62-03

Remedial Actions

- In 2015, an EOR will be conducted on this circuit.
- In 2015, a remotely operable vacuum recloser and tie air break switches will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2016, full circuit trimming will be performed.

Circuit 60502 -- NORTH MANHEIM 05-02

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, six new automated sectionalizing devices were installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2014, a pole with multiple vehicle hits will be relocated to a less vulnerable location.
- In 2015 an EOR will be performed on this circuit.
- In 2016, full circuit trimming will be performed.
- In 2018, a tie will be constructed between the NORTH MANHEIM 05-02 and NORTH MANHEIM 05-01 circuits.

Circuit 64201 -- KINZER 42-01

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, an inspection was performed on areas with multiple vehicle hits in order to identify potential projects. Upon the completion of the inspection no viable projects were identified.
- In 2014, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch were installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2014, animal guarding was installed at the substation.
- In 2014, the air break switch at the substation was replaced.
- In 2014, full circuit trimming was performed.
- In 2015, a new tie line between the KINZER 42-01 and KINZER 42-02 circuits will be evaluated.

Circuit 63401 -- HONEYBROOK 34-01

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, full circuit trimming was performed.
- In 2014, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch were installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2015 an EOR will be performed on this circuit.

Circuit 10602 -- BLOOMING GLEN 06-02

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, several Smart Grid devices were installed on this circuit, sectionalizing the line into 500 customer segments.
- In 2015, several single-phase fuses will be installed to isolate trouble areas.
- In 2015, animal guarding will be installed in areas where animal contacts have been increasing.
- In 2015, a project to reconfigure several long single-phase taps will be evaluated. This project would reduce outage exposure on long single-phase taps.

Circuit 60801 -- BUCK 08-01

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, an infrared inspection of the line was conducted. Nothing was found during the review.
- In 2015, a new Smart Grid device will be added to this circuit.
- In 2016, full circuit trimming will be performed.
- In 2017, a tie will be constructed between the WEST WILLOW 75-02 and BUCK 08-01 circuits.

Circuit 22001 -- BOHEMIA 20-01

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, two single phase reclosers were replaced with two sectionalizers to improve circuit protection.
- In 2014, a new line reduced customer count, improved sectionalizing capabilities, and reduced outage exposure on the BOHEMIA 20-01 line.
- In 2015, animal guards will be installed on targeted areas of the BOHEMIA 20-01.
- In 2015, single phase fuses will be added in multiple locations.
- In 2015, a line inspection will be completed.

Circuit 63801 -- HEMPFIELD 38-01

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, an infrared inspection of the line was conducted. Nothing was found during the review.
- In 2014, six new automated sectionalizing devices were installed on this circuit as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2017, a section of three-phase line will be reductedored in order to prevent future overloads and improve sectionalizing capability.
- In 2017, full circuit trimming will be performed.

Circuit 66703 -- STRASBURG 67-03

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, five new automated sectionalizing devices were installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2014, full circuit trimming was performed.
- In 2014, the circuit breaker serving this circuit was replaced.
- In 2015, additional sectionalizing devices will be evaluated on a two phase tap that has experienced multiple outages.
- In 2018, the STRASBURG substation will be upgraded.

Circuit 41801 -- GOWEN CITY 18-01

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, the three phase backbone GOWEN CITY 18-01 was patrolled. Two cracked cross arms were identified and replaced. Additionally, new fault indicators were installed.
- In 2015, an existing sectionalizing device will be relocated to more adequately balance the customers between protective devices.
- In 2015, a project to install an air break switch directly outside the GOWEN CITY substation will be reviewed.
- In 2015, a project to tie the GOWEN CITY 18-01 line to the GRATZ 33-02 line is being evaluated. This project would reduce the number of radial customers on the GOWEN CITY 18-01 line and improve outage restoration.
- In 2016, full circuit trimming will be performed.

Circuit 52402 -- GREEN PARK 24-02

Remedial Actions

- In 2014, the GREEN PARK 24-02 getaway was restructured to alleviate cold load pick up concerns.
- In 2014, two vintage oil circuit reclosers were replaced with Smart Grid devices on a high CEMI customer tap.
- In 2015, a circuit review is planned to identify opportunities for additional fusing on a single phase tap.
- In 2015, a roughly 4,000 foot single-phase extension will transfer high CEMI customers to an adjacent circuit to limit line and outage exposure. Extensive hot spot trimming is also being investigated for a 7 mile section of line.
- In 2016, the Green Park 24-02 circuit is scheduled to be trimmed as part of its vegetation management cycle.
- In 2017, a three mile tie line will provide approximately 1,120 radial customers with an alternate source for sectionalizing during cases of trouble.

Circuit 61801 -- E ELIZABETHTOWN 18-01

Remedial Actions

- In 2014 an EOR was conducted on this circuit. Minor repairs were completed as a result.
- In 2014, full circuit trimming was performed.
- In 2015, a new automated vacuum recloser and an automated vacuum recloser tie switch will be installed as part of the Smart Grid Initiative.
- In 2017, a new tie line will be built between the RHEEMS 60-01 and ELIZABETHTOWN 18-01 circuits.

6) *A comparison of established transmission and distribution inspection and maintenance goals/objectives versus actual results achieved during the year being reported on. Explanations of any variances shall be included.*

Inspection & Maintenance Goals/Objectives	2014 Budget	2014 Actual	Variance (%)
<i>Transmission</i>			
Transmission C-tag poles (# of poles)	455	462	1
Transmission arm replacements (# of sets)	0	0	N/A
Transmission air break switch inspections (# of switches)	29	26	-10
Transmission lightning arrester installations (# of sets)	497	1,398	181
Transmission structure inspections (# of structures)	1,270	1,102	-13
Transmission tree side trim-Bulk Power (linear feet)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transmission herbicide-Bulk Power (# of acres)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transmission reclearing (# of miles) BES Only	416	416	0
Transmission reclearing (# of miles) 69 kV	1,046	1,046	0
Transmission reclearing (# of miles) 138 kV	12.16	12.16	0
Transmission danger tree removals-Bulk Power (# of trees)	N/A	30,592	See below
<i>Substation</i>			
Substation batteries (# of activities)	652	651	0
Circuit breakers (# of activities)	675	646	-4
Substation inspections (# of activities)	4,539	4,569	1
Transformer maintenance (# of activities)	1,430	866	-39
<i>Distribution</i>			
Distribution C-tag poles replaced (# of poles)	1,416	1,177	-17
C-truss distribution poles (# of poles)	5,433	5,156	-5
Capacitor (MVAR added)	29	30	3
OCR replacements (# of)	157	129	-18
Distribution pole inspections (# of poles)	90,000	90,000	0
Distribution line inspections (# of miles)	5,224	5,081	-3
Group re-lamping (# of lamps)	21,000	14,101	-33
Test sections of underground distribution cable	592	534	-9.8
Distribution tree trimming (# of miles)	6063.79	6027.09	-1
Distribution herbicide (# of acres)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Distribution >18" removals within R/W (# of trees)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Distribution hazard tree removals outside R/W (# of trees)	N/A	12,137	See below

Inspection & Maintenance Goals/Objectives	2014 Budget	2014 Actual	Variance (%)
LTN manhole inspections (# of)	373	377	1
LTN vault inspections (# of)	724	748	3
LTN network protector overhauls (# of)	79	73	-8
LTN reverse power trip testing (# of)	136	78	-43

Explanation of variances greater than 10%:

Transmission air break switch inspections (# of switches): Several inspections were cancelled because the switches were due to be replaced by new motor operated load break air break installations.

Transmission lightning arrester installations (# of sets): Lightning arrestors were accelerated when it was determined that installing them on an entire circuit was more cost efficient than installing in sections.

Transmission structure inspections (# of structures): Transmission structure inspections were reprioritized as a result of previous inspections. Corten steel structures were advanced and galvanized and painted structures were deferred to future years.

Transformer maintenance (# of activities): This is cascade driven work and decision was made to change the cycle time, reducing the number of work orders requiring maintenance for the year.

Distribution C-tag poles replaced (# of poles): The overall inspection failure rate increased from 6.5% in 2013 to 8.8%. However, this was mitigated by an increase in the number of failed poles which could be remediated via steel reinforcement or Fiber Wrapping.

OCR replacements (# of): Refurbishment of the single phase reclosers was stopped, and this was the last year existing hydraulic three-phase reclosers were refurbished, resulting in less scope being done.

Group re-lamping (# of lamps): As field work was performed, less replacements were required than forecast.

LTN reverse power trip testing (# of): Less work was completed in the Lehigh and Northeast regions than expected; however a recovery plan is set for 2015.

Transmission and Distribution hazard tree removals: PPL Electric maintains a budget for hazard trees but does not forecast a targeted number of trees due to the difficulty of predicting that number, which varies widely from year to year.

A comparison of budgeted versus actual transmission and distribution operation and maintenance expenses for the year being reported on in total and detailed by the EDC's own functional account code or FERC account code as available. Explanations of any variances 10% or greater shall be included.

The following table provides operation and maintenance expenses for PPL Electric, as a whole, and includes the work identified in the response to Item (6).

Activity	2014 Budget (\$1,000s)	2014 Actual (\$1,000s)	Variance (%)
<i>Provide Electric Service</i>	9,274	8,559	-7
<i>Vegetation Management</i>	43,537	52,066	20
<i>Customer Response</i>	65,574	75,476	15
<i>Reliability & Maintenance</i>	52,634	57,412	9
<i>System Upgrade</i>	454	987	117
<i>Customer Services/Accounts</i>	125,752	132,790	6
<i>Other</i>	40,182	41,198	3
Total O&M Expenses	337,407	368,488	9

Explanation of variances of 10% or greater:

Vegetation Management: For 2014 tree trimming scope was increased, and per mile tree trimming costs came in higher than anticipated.

Customer Response: Increased cost and volume in blue sky outage restorations, and increased storm related expenses led to a 15% overrun.

System Upgrade: The increase was primarily due to maintenance and costs to move transformers and perform upgrades which were not budgeted.

- 8) *A comparison of budgeted versus actual transmission and distribution capital expenditures for the year being reported on in total and detailed by the EDC's own functional account code or FERC account code as available. Explanations of any variances 10% or greater shall be included.*

The following table provides capital expenditures for PPL Electric, as a whole, which includes transmission and distribution activities.

Activity	2014 Budget (\$1,000s)	2014 Actual (\$1,000s)	Variance (%)
<i>New Service/Revenue</i>	70,116	81,345	16
<i>System Upgrade</i>	525,432	541,825	3
<i>Reliability & Maintenance</i>	280,115	270,837	-3
<i>Customer Response</i>	11,834	14,982	27
<i>Other</i>	26,061	18,242	-30
Total	913,559	927,231	1

Explanation of variances of 10% or greater:

Provide Electric Service: This activity was over budget primarily due to increases in commercial, PennDot and residential work.

Customer Response: This activity was over budget primarily due to higher reportable and non-reportable storm costs.

Other: This activity was under budget primarily due to deferred vehicle purchases and reduced meter purchases.

9) **Quantified transmission and distribution inspection and maintenance goals/objectives for the current year detailed by system area (that is, transmission, substation and distribution).**

Inspection & Maintenance Goals/Objectives	2015 Budget
<i>Transmission</i>	
Transmission C-tag poles (# of poles)	554
Transmission arm replacements (# of sets)	10
Transmission air break switch inspections (# of switches)	13
Transmission lightning arrester installations (# of sets)	5,484
Transmission structure inspections (# of structures)	1,660
Transmission tree side trim-Bulk Power (linear feet)	N/A
Transmission herbicide-Bulk Power (# of acres)	N/A
Transmission reclearing (# of miles) BES Only	625
Transmission reclearing (# of miles) 69 kV	974
Transmission reclearing (# of miles) 138 kV	336
<i>Substation</i>	
Substation batteries (# of activities)	652
Circuit breakers (# of activities)	582
Substation inspections (# of activities)	4,326
Transformer maintenance (# of activities)	1,353
<i>Distribution</i>	
Distribution C-tag poles replaced (# of poles)	1,234
C-truss distribution poles (# of poles)	5,625
Capacitor (MVAR added)	0
OCR replacements (# of)	106
Distribution pole inspections (# of poles)	113,820
Distribution line inspections (hours)	8,820
Group relamping (# of lamps)	15,073
Test sections of underground distribution cable	698
Distribution tree trimming (# of miles)	6165
Distribution herbicide (# of acres)	N/A
Distribution >18" removals within R/W (# of trees)	N/A
Distribution hazard tree removals outside R/W (# of trees)	N/A
LTN manhole inspections (# of)	313

Inspection & Maintenance Goals/Objectives	2015 Budget
LTN vault inspections (# of)	714
LTN network protector overhauls (# of)	75
LTN reverse power trip testing (# of)	49

10) Budgeted transmission and distribution operation and maintenance expenses for the current year in total and detailed by the EDC's own functional account code or FERC account code as available.

The following table provides budgeted operation and maintenance expenses for PPL Electric, as a whole, and includes the work identified in the response to Item (9).

Activity	2015 Budget (\$1,000s)
Provide Electric Service	7,879
Vegetation Management	56,471
Customer Response	73,074
Reliability & Maintenance	54,453
System Upgrade	496
Customer Services/Accounts	135,140
Other	35,023
Total O&M Expenses	362,536

11) Budgeted transmission and distribution capital expenditures for the current year in total and detailed by the EDC's own functional account code or FERC account code as available.

The following table provides budgeted capital expenditures for PPL Electric, as a whole, and includes transmission and distribution activities.

Activity	2015 Budget (\$1,000s)
New Service/Revenue	76,935
System Upgrade	505,452
Reliability & Maintenance	418,681
Customer Response	11,351
Other	31,191
Total	1,043,611

12) Significant changes, if any, to the transmission and distribution inspection and maintenance programs previously submitted to the Commission.

No significant changes were made to the Inspection, Maintenance, Repair and Replacement Plan submitted to the Commission.

***PPL Electric Utilities Corporation
Transmission Programs & Procedures***

Program	Activity
Helicopter Inspections – Routine	Aerial linemen perform annual routine transmission line patrols from a helicopter. They identify damaged or deteriorated equipment. Engineers review the findings and develop plans for repair or replacement.
Helicopter Inspections – Comprehensive	Aerial linemen perform an overhead comprehensive inspection of transmission line facilities on a four year cycle. Detailed condition reports with close up digital photos are prepared for each specific component problem found along the transmission line and right of way. Engineers review the findings and schedule corrective maintenance as needed.
Helicopter Inspections – Emergency	Aerial linemen perform patrols of transmission lines that operate abnormally. This inspection focuses on identifying damage that may have been caused by lightning, inclement weather, equipment failure or vandalism. Because of the nature of this work, corrective actions are usually expedited.
Field Inspections – Emergency	Line personnel perform emergency foot patrols to inspect transmission lines that operated abnormally. This inspection focuses on identifying damage that may have been caused by lightning, inclement weather, equipment failure or vandalism. Due to the nature of this damage, corrective actions are generally expedited.
Wood Pole – Inspection, Treatment, Replacement, Trussing (reinforcement)	Line personnel examine wood poles for deterioration and measure the degree of rot. Based on the results, the pole is either scheduled for a future inspection, reinforcement for extended life, or replacement.
Equipment Maintenance	During helicopter and foot patrols, equipment and facilities are identified that require repairs. Based on need and criticality, repairs are either scheduled or completed as soon as possible.
Planned Replacement Programs	Line personnel and aerial linemen have completed the planned replacement of all deteriorated spacers and dampers on 500kV circuits. Line personnel also replace deteriorated wood arms identified during condition monitoring inspections.
Line Switches – Maintenance & Inspection	Line personnel inspect, maintain, and perform operational tests on 138kV and 69kV line air break switches to assure proper operation.

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Appendix A

Program	Activity
Line Switch Upgrades	<i>Line personnel install lightning arresters on 138kV and 69kV line switches to increase system reliability.</i>
Circuit Analysis	Engineers analyze circuit loading and performance to identify areas needing increased line capacity or improved line reliability.

***PPL Electric Utilities Corporation
Substation Programs & Procedures***

Program	Activity
Load Survey	Automatic monitoring devices such as Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) provide continuous, real-time loading information. Engineers review equipment loading and identify facilities and transfer capabilities approaching capacity limits. A portion of the load may be supplied from a different source, the existing facilities may be upgraded, new lines and equipment may be added, or a new substation may be built to address capacity deficiencies.
Substation Inspection/Repair	Electricians inspect substations for security and equipment reliability on a time based maintenance cycle. They attempt to identify and correct potential equipment problems before a failure or interruption of service occurs.
Equipment Service	Electricians perform operational tests on power transformers, load tap changers ("LTC"), voltage regulators, circuit breakers, circuit switchers, vacuum switches, air break switches and transformer protective switches on a time based maintenance cycle to assure that equipment is operating within established parameters. Equipment serviced includes batteries, battery chargers, protective relays, HV fuses and high-speed automatic grounding switches. Depending on the type of equipment, "service" can include actions other than operational testing.
Inspection & Overhaul	Electricians inspect and overhaul circuit breakers, wave traps, ground switches, stick-operated disconnects, gang-operated disconnects and motor-operated disconnects on a time based maintenance cycle to assure proper operation.
Insulation Testing	Electricians perform power factor testing on power transformer, potential transformers, lightning arresters, current transformers, circuit breakers and power cables on a time based maintenance cycle. Testing also includes other instrument transformers (CCVT's, coupling capacitors, potential devices, etc.). They also perform high-potential testing on air and vacuum circuit breakers to assure proper operation.
Condition Monitoring of Station Equipment	Technicians perform dissolved gas-in-oil, dielectric, oxygen, and oil acidity tests for oil in power transformers and impedance and capacity tests on station batteries to assure equipment is within normal parameters. Periodically, AC power factor tests, hi-potential tests, contact resistance tests and motion tests are performed on circuit breakers. Oil dielectric testing is conducted for oil circuit breakers.

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Appendix B

Program	Activity
Thermographic Inspections	Technicians perform thermography surveys of substation facilities to identify components operating at elevated temperature. Based on the findings, engineers develop plans to repair or replace the component(s) prior to failure.
Minor Improvements	Maintenance activities may identify conditions where additions or upgrades are needed to assure reliability. Engineers evaluate the need and develop action plans and schedules to complete the work.
DC Station Service Improvements	Repairmen identify deteriorated station batteries, battery chargers and battery components. Engineers schedule repair or replacement as necessary.
Capacitor Bank Protection	Engineers monitor the need for synchronous closing schemes on vacuum switches on 69kv capacitor banks. They plan and schedule installations as needed.
Area/Regional Supply	Engineers develop specific projects aimed at improving capacity shortfalls or replacing deteriorated or substandard station equipment.
SCADA Replacement	Engineers identify deteriorating substation SCADA equipment and develop plans to repair or replace it.

***PPL Electric Utilities Corporation
Distribution Programs & Procedures***

Program	Activity
Load Survey – of equipment that is not continuously monitored	Line personnel measure the loading of facilities during peak periods. Engineers use this data for system studies.
Load Survey – by automatic monitoring devices	Automatic monitoring devices such as SCADA provide continuous, real-time loading information. Operators use this data to assure that loads do not exceed design limits. Engineers use this data for system studies.
Circuit Analysis	Engineers analyze circuit voltage profiles to balance loads and to identify areas requiring voltage support to maintain required voltage at the customer facility.
Voltage Regulator – Inspection & Maintenance	Line personnel inspect existing equipment for potential failure, and inspect and maintain controls and tap changers to assure proper operation. Line personnel repair or replace any defective equipment.
Overhead Line Switch – Inspection & Maintenance	Line personnel inspect switch installations to identify cracked or broken insulators / bushings, stuck or misaligned blades, insulation or gasket deterioration or other operational problems. Line personnel repair or replace any defective equipment.
Transformer Maintenance	Engineers analyze customer usage data to identify overloaded transformers. Transformers that are heavily loaded are replaced with higher capacity units or part of the load is transferred to other nearby transformers.
Wood Pole – Inspection, Maintenance, Replacement, Trussing, Fiber Wrap (reinforcement)	Inspectors examine wood poles for deterioration and measure the degree of rot. Based on the results, the pole is either scheduled for a future inspection, reinforcement for extended life or replacement.
Overhead Line Inspection	Line inspectors examine overhead facilities to identify damaged, deteriorated or substandard equipment. Line personnel repair or replace any defective equipment. Includes visual and thermo-graphic inspections.
Circuit Performance Review	Engineers use the PPL Electric's Circuit Performance Index to ascertain the need for additional circuit reviews / inspections.

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Appendix C

Program	Activity
Underground Primary Cable – Testing, Maintenance, Replacement, Curing	Line personnel perform insulation and neutral tests on cable in residential developments with potential problems to identify deteriorated cable. Based on the results, the cable is placed back in service, repaired or replaced.
LTN Maintenance	Electricians will inspect, service, maintain and overhaul LTN vaults, manholes, cables, transformers, low voltage network protectors and primary transformer disconnect switches. Based on results, defective equipment is either repaired or replaced.
Public Damaged Facilities Review	A program aimed at identifying the locations of facilities that have been damaged by public contact more than once. Technicians evaluate those installations and, if relocation is possible, schedule work to move the facilities.
Underground Service Cable	Engineers resolve customer service problems that are due to deteriorated service conductors.
Oil Circuit Reclosers	Line personnel replace in-service oil circuit reclosers on a time based maintenance cycle. Removed units are overhauled, tested and returned to service.
Line Protection Equipment	Engineers perform load calculations to identify line protection devices that are approaching their capacity limits. Devices are replaced or upgraded to assure that they function properly.
Capacitor Installation	Engineers perform voltage profiles to determine the need, location and size of any new voltage support equipment required to maintain adequate service voltage levels at customer facilities and provide needed reactive support for system stability. Line personnel install the required equipment.
Upgrade System Facilities	Engineers determine the need for additional capacity and design new and upgraded facilities to assure system reinforcements are constructed by the time they are needed.

***PPL Electric Utilities Corporation
Vegetation Programs & Procedures***

Program	Activity
Tree Pruning	Tree pruning is scheduled based on field conditions observed and/or a system prioritization process. All pruning is done in accordance with <u>American National Standard for Tree Care Operations-Tree, Shrub and Other Woody Plant Maintenance – Standard Practices (ANSI A300)</u> .
Tree Removal	Trees located both within the right-of-way corridor and outside the right-of-way that may be a threat to line performance/ safety are removed when it is feasible to do so.
Herbicide Application	Tall-growing, undesirable vegetation growing within the rights-of-way corridors is selectively treated with herbicides. Low-growing vegetation that does not represent a hazard to the safe, reliable operation of PPL Electric’s facilities is preserved wherever possible.
Reclearing	Tall-growing, undesirable vegetation growing within the rights-of-way corridors is selectively removed in those situations where herbicides can’t be utilized. Low-growing vegetation that does not represent a hazard to the safe, reliable operation of PPL Electric’s facilities is preserved wherever possible.

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***PPL Electric Utilities Corporation
Service Interruption Definitions***

Trouble Definitions: After field investigations and repairs are complete, PPL Electric linemen report the cause of each case of trouble. This information is electronically recorded as a “cause code” number when the job record is closed. PPL Electric cause codes are subdivided into four general classifications: Controllable, Non-Controllable, Public and Non-PPL. The definitions of the cause codes are:

10 – Improper Design	Controllable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When an employee or agent of PPL Electric is responsible for an error of commission or omission in the engineering or design of the distribution system.
11 – Improper Installation	Controllable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When an employee or agent of PPL Electric is responsible for an error of commission or omission in the construction or installation of the distribution system.
12 – Improper Operation	Controllable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When an employee or agent of PPL Electric is responsible for an error of commission or omission in the operation or maintenance of the distribution system.
30 – Trees –Trimming Related ⁸	Controllable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outages resulting from conductors contacted by tree growth within the clearance zone defined by the current trimming specification (within the Right-of-Way).
35 – Trees – Not Trimming Related	Non-Controllable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outages due to trees, but not related to lack of proper tree trimming maintenance. This includes danger timber blown into PPL Electric facilities, and trees or limbs felled by the public.
40 – Animals	Controllable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any outage caused by an animal directly or indirectly coming in contact with PPL Electric facilities. This includes birds, squirrels, raccoons, snakes, cows, etc.
41 – Vehicles	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When cars, trucks or other types of vehicles or their cargoes strike facilities causing a problem.

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⁸ The title and description of this code have been revised for clarity. The purpose and application of the code have not changed.

Appendix E

51 – Contact/Dig-in	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When work in the vicinity of energized overhead facilities results in interruptions due to accidental contact by cranes, shovels, TV antennas, construction equipment (lumber, siding, ladders, scaffolding, roofing, etc.). • When contact is made by a non-employee with an underground facility causing interruption.
60 – Equipment Failure	Controllable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outages resulting from equipment failures caused by corrosion or contamination from build-up of materials, such as cement dust or other pollutants. • Outages resulting from a component wearing out due to age or exposure, including fuse tearing or breaking. • Outages resulting from a component or substance comprising a piece of equipment failing to perform its intended function. • Outages resulting from a failure that appears to be the result of a manufacturer’s defect or cannot be described by any other code indicating the specific type of failure.
77 – Non-PPL Problem – Other	Non-PPL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where no PPL Electric or customer facilities were affected, and no repair or restoration was carried out on PPL Electric equipment.
78 – Non-PPL Problem – Customer Facility	Non-PPL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where no PPL Electric facilities were affected, and no repair or restoration was carried out on PPL Electric equipment.
80 – Scheduled Outage ⁹	Controllable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interruptions under the control of a PPL Electric switchman or direction of a PPL Electric System Operator for the purpose of performing <u>scheduled</u> maintenance, repairs and capacity replacements for the safety of personnel and the protection of equipment. • Includes requests from customers for interruption of PPL Electric facilities.

⁹ Interruptions under the control of a PPL Electric switchman or the direction of a PPL Electric System Operator for the purpose of isolating damaged facilities to make repairs are reported using the initial cause of the damage when the interruption is taken immediately, but are reported as scheduled outage when the interruption is postponed.

Appendix E

85 – Directed by Non-PPL Authority ¹⁰	Non-Controllable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interruptions under the control of a PPL Electric switchman or direction of a PPL Electric System Operator for the purpose of dropping load or isolating facilities upon request during emergency situations. • Interruptions which cannot be postponed or scheduled for a later time, and include situations like load curtailment during system emergencies, and requests of civil authorities such as fire departments, police departments, civil defense, etc. for interruption of PPL Electric facilities.
90 – Other – Controllable (Lineman provides explanation)	Controllable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interruptions caused by phase to phase or phase to neutral contacts, resulting from sleet or ice dropping off conductors, galloping conductors, or any other phase to phase or phase to neutral contact where weather is a factor. • Interruptions resulting from excessive load that cause that facility to fail. • When restoration of service to a facility, which had been interrupted for repairs or other reasons, causes an additional interruption to another facility which had not been involved in the initial interruptions. • Controllable interruptions or Power Service Problems whose cause is not described by one of the previous controllable cause codes.
96 – Nothing Found	Non-Controllable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When no cause for the interruption can be found. • When there is no evidence of equipment failure, damage or contact after line patrol is completed. This could be the case during a period of heavy thunder and lightning, when a line fuse blows or a single phase OCR locks open. • When closed for test, the fuse holds or the OCR remains closed. A patrol of the tap reveals nothing.
98 – Other Public (Lineman provides explanation)	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All outages resulting from gunfire, civil disorder, objects thrown, or any other act intentionally committed for the purpose of disrupting service or damaging company facilities.

¹⁰ The title of this code has been revised for clarity. The purpose and application of the code has not changed.

Appendix E

99 – Other – Non-Controllable (Lineman provides explanation)	Non-Controllable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any outage occurring because of a fire, flood or a situation that develops as a result of a fire or flood. Do not use when facilities are de-energized at the request of civil authorities.• When an interruption is caused by objects other than trees, such as kites, balls, model airplanes, roofing material, or fences, being accidentally blown or thrown into overhead facilities.• All problems caused by contact of energized <i>equipment with facilities of other attached</i> companies or by trouble on customer owned equipment.• Interruptions or Power Service Problems whose cause is not described by one of the previous non-controllable cause codes, but is not affected by a PPL Electric employee's decisions.
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From: (610) 774-4254
Paul E Russell
PPL Corporation
2 N 9th Street

Origin ID: ABEA



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PA Public Utility Commission
400 NORTH ST
COMMONWEALTH KEYSTONE BUILDING
HARRISBURG, PA 17120

Ref # PER 205 734268-000
Invoice #
PO #
Dept #

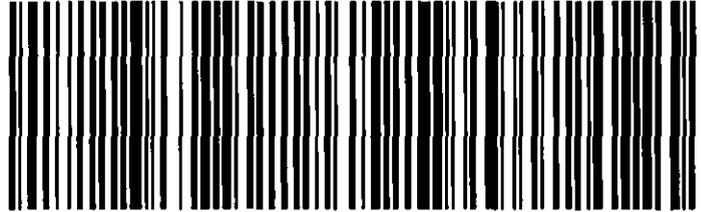
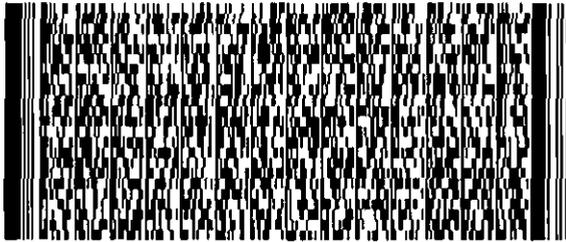
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537J1/25E2/6E4B

After printing this label:

1. Use the 'Print' button on this page to print your label to your laser or inkjet printer.
2. Fold the printed page along the horizontal line.
3. Place label in shipping pouch and affix it to your shipment so that the barcode portion of the label can be read and scanned.

Warning: Use only the printed original label for shipping. Using a photocopy of this label for shipping purposes is fraudulent and could result in additional billing charges, along with the cancellation of your FedEx account number. Use of this system constitutes your agreement to the service conditions in the current FedEx Service Guide, available on fedex.com. FedEx will not be responsible for any claim in excess of \$100 per package, whether the result of loss, damage, delay, non-delivery, misdelivery, or misinformation, unless you declare a higher value, pay an additional charge, document your actual loss and file a timely claim. Limitations found in the current FedEx Service Guide apply. Your right to recover from FedEx for any loss, including intrinsic value of the package, loss of sales, income interest, profit, attorney's fees, costs, and other forms of damage whether direct, incidental, consequential, or special is limited to the greater of \$100 or the authorized declared value. Recovery cannot exceed actual documented loss. Maximum for items of extraordinary value is \$1,000, e.g. jewelry, precious metals, negotiable instruments and other items listed in our Service Guide. Written claims must be filed within strict time limits, see current FedEx Service Guide.