Date Filed: September 28, 2026

Witness: Christopher E. Colorio and Mark P. Baldwin
Request from: Office of Education, Outreach, and Enforcement

Question:

(STORM RESTORATION) Refer to Response to EOE-020, Att. 1. Respond to the following:

a. Referring to column C (EVENT COUNT), explain what this column represents and identify the situations where a '1' versus a '0' would be reported.

b. Referring to column D (DEVICENAME), explain what information has been provided and provide a description for each type of item reported. For example, the Company appears to have reported approximately three dozen types of line items to include FUSE_OH, SCADA_REC, SS_T_CS, etc.

c. Referring to column F (EVENT TYPE), explain what this column represents and specifically identify what "OUT" versus "NON" represents.

d. Referring to column K (ACT-CUST-OUT), explain what this column represents and specifically identify what a "0" represents.

e. Explain how the Company aligns outages to the different storm events and provide any relevant policies or procedures. As part of the response, using the MS24A event as an example, explain how the Company determined that the various new outages on January 11, 2024, would be aligned to the MS24A event when the Company's response to EOE-19, Att. 2, identified that demobilization occurred on January 9, 2024.

Response:

a. Column C (EVENT COUNT) identifies whether a record represents a unique outage event. A value of 1 denotes the initial outage event and is included in the total event count. A value of 0 denotes a subsequent restoration segment, switching operation, or additional restoration activity associated with a previously counted outage event. OMS stores these restoration activities as separate records to document the progression of restoration efforts; however, they are not considered separate outage events. Accordingly, only the initial record for a given outage event is assigned an Event Count of 1, while all subsequent records related to that same outage event are assigned an Event Count of 0.

Column D (DEVICENAME) identifies the electric system device associated with the outage or operational event. The field consists of a device-type code followed by a unique identifier used within the Company's OMS system to distinguish individual assets. The device-type code identifies the category of equipment involved in the event, while the remaining portion of the field identifies the specific asset.

Common device-type codes reported in the attachment include, but are not limited to:

Device Type	Description
XF_OH	Overhead transformer
XF_UG	Underground transformer
XF_NET_POS	Network transformer
FUSE_OH	Overhead fuse
FUSE_UG	Underground fuse
REC_1P	Single-phase recloser
REC_3P	Three-phase recloser
SCADA_REC	SCADA-controlled recloser
SCADA_REC_3P	SCADA-monitored three-phase recloser
LB_SW_OH	Overhead load-break switch
LB_DSC_OH	Overhead load-break disconnect switch
SS_D_CB	Distribution substation circuit breaker
SS_D_SW	Distribution substation switch
SS_D_REC	Distribution substation recloser
SS_D_XF	Distribution substation transformer
SS_T_CS	Transmission/substation circuit switcher
SS_T_SW	Transmission/substation switch
ELB_DB	Underground dead break elbow device
ELB_LB	Underground load break elbow device
1P_TS	Single-phase trip saver
2P_TS	Two-phase trip saver
3P_TS	Three-phase trip saver

b. Column F (EVENT TYPE) identifies the type of OMS event record associated with the incident.

"OUT" indicates an outage event that resulted in one or more customer's being interrupted and requiring restoration.

"NON" indicates an event that did not result in a customer outage but still required utility response, investigation, switching, equipment inspection, repair, or other operational actions. These events are recorded in OMS because they represent actual system incidents or operating conditions that required company attention; however, they are not considered customer outage events because no customers lost electric service as a result of the event.

c. Column K (ACT-CUST-OUT) represents the number of customers who were actually without electric service for the event record. A value greater than 0 indicates the number of customers who were confirmed to be without power as a result of the event. A value of 0 indicates that no customers were actually without power for that event record.

A value of 0 can occur for several reasons. For example, a customer may contact the Company to report a service outage, but subsequent investigation determines that the customer has electric service and no interruption exists. In those cases, an OMS record is still created to document the reported condition and the Company's response; however, because no customer was actually without power, the ACT-CUST-OUT value is 0.

Similarly, OMS records may be generated for operational investigations, switching activities, equipment conditions, repairs, or restoration-related actions where customers are not without service. In these situations, the ACT-CUST-OUT value of 0 indicates that there were no customers out of service for that specific record.

Additionally, records classified as EVENT TYPE = NON do not represent customer outage events and therefore will have an ACT-CUST-OUT value of 0. While these events may require utility response, investigation, repair, or other operational actions, they do not result in customers losing electric service.

Accordingly, ACT-CUST-OUT reflects the number of customers who actually did or did not have power for a given OMS record, rather than the number of outage reports received.

d. The Company aligns outages to storm events based on the cause of the outage and its relationship to storm-related damage or conditions, rather than solely on the status of contractor or mutual assistance resources. Outages may continue to be associated with a

storm event after external resources have been demobilized if the outage is determined to have resulted from damage or conditions created by that storm.

The Company reviews outage information, field observations, damage assessments, cause codes, repair records, and other operational information when determining whether an outage should be attributed to a storm event. This review may identify outages that occur after the peak restoration period but are nevertheless attributable to storm-related damage.

With respect to MS24A, the Company's response to EOE-19, Attachment 2, identified January 9, 2024, as the date external storm-response resources were demobilized. The demobilization of contractor, mutual assistance, or other external resources does not necessarily indicate that all storm-related restoration activities were complete. Following demobilization, the Company may continue to perform repair work, corrective maintenance, damage remediation, and storm-related cleanup using internal resources.

Accordingly, restoration and repair activity that occurred on January 11, 2024, remained aligned with the MS24A event because they were determined to be associated with damage or conditions resulting from the January 9-10, 2024 storm event. Although those outages may have occurred after external resource demobilization, the Company determined they were storm-related and therefore appropriately remained assigned to the MS24A storm event for reporting purposes.

In summary, the date of external resource demobilization is not the sole criterion used to determine whether an outage is attributed to a storm event. Storm attribution is based on the relationship between the outage and the storm-related damage or conditions that caused the outage, regardless of whether restoration and repair activities are being performed by external or internal resources.