

NLH 39 (Re: p. 8, lines 10-17)

- (a) Is the size of a distribution substation used to transform voltage from transmission level to distribution primary voltage level determined on the basis of its total peak demand served? If not, how is it sized and what determines when it is fully loaded and requires reinforcement?
- (b) What would determine the total peak demand of the aforementioned substation, the coincident peak demand of the various rate classes served by the substation or the sum of the non-coincident demands of the various rate classes? If the answer is the non-coincident peak demand, how does that sum, which is higher than the coincident peak demand, increase the load carrying burden of the transformer?

RESPONSE:

- (a) See response to NLH-36, above. The capacity of any given substation will be a function of its peak load (i.e., a component of the utility's NCP), not the peak coincident load of the utility.
- (b) The coincident peak demands of various distribution substations are likely to be non-coincident with the coincident peak demand of the entire utility.