



**To the Mayor and Members of the City Council**

**April 6, 2021**

Page 1 of 2

**SUBJECT: CITY OF FORT WORTH CRITICAL LOAD FACILITIES**

The purpose of this report is to provide information to the City Council regarding the City facilities designated as Critical Load Public Safety or Critical Load Industrial Customer (Non-Residential) Status pursuant to Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT) Substantive Rule 25.497.

The City's Critical Load facilities include the following:

<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>Facility Description</b>	<b>Facility Count</b>
Major Telephone Switches / Central Office/911 Center	Radio Services - Chapin Rd, Eagle Mountain, Radio Services - Holly South (Fournier), Radio Services - Rolling Hills (Tower), Radio Services - Trinity Blvd; Joint-Use - City Hall & Service Bldg., Joint-Use - Public Safety & Courts	13
Police Stations	Patrol & Crime Control and Prevention District, Shared facilities-Bob Bolen Public Safety Training Complex - Admin.Bldg., Operations-Communications ; Crime Investigations	13
Police Investigative and Support	Crime Laboratory I&S - Forensic Science	Under Review
Fire Station	Operations -Fire Stations, Admin.Bldgs.	45
Major Airport	Spinks AP Beacon, Meacham IAP Fuel Farm, Meacham IAP Control Tower	3
<b>Water &amp; Sewer</b>		
Distribution System	Pump stations, tanks, valves vaults, wells	19
Eagle Mountain Water Treatment Plant (WTP)	Electric Building & Raw Water Pump Stations	9
Field Operations	Telecommunications Bldg. (IT Solutions)	3
Holly WTP Complex	Emergency Flood Pump Station, Filter Gallery / Welding Shop, Raw Water - Clear Fork Pump Station, Raw Water - Lake Worth Intake, SCADA Building, Sub-Station – Middle, Sub-station – North, Sub-station - South	6
Water Treatment Plants	Rolling Hills WTP & Central Lab; Westside WTP	2
Collection System	Lift Stations	7
Village Creek Water Reclamation Facility	Complex, Peak Flow Basin	1

The PUCT guidelines say that in order to be designated as a Critical Load Public Safety Customer or a Critical Load Industrial Customer, the customer (the City) must notify the Transmission Distribution Utility (TDU, in our case Oncor). To be eligible for the protections provided under this section, the customer must have a determination of eligibility pending with or approved by the TDU. All of the facilities listed above have been designated and approved as critical load facilities except the Crime Lab on East Lancaster Avenue. This facility was added to our list in 2020, and is still under review by Oncor at this time.

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Page 2 of 2

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With a Critical Load designation, Oncor must notify the City's designated staff of power interruptions or suspensions to those facilities. Designation of Critical Load does not guarantee an uninterrupted supply of electricity. It is the responsibility of the Retail Customer (the City) to make arrangements for alternative sources of electric power should a localized outage or load shed event occur.

**On-Site Power Generation**

The vast majority of our designated Critical Load Facilities have permanent backup power generation capabilities. For the designated critical public safety facilities, there are stationary generators at all facilities except the Bob Bolen complex and three Police facilities. Property Management Department has five mobile generators to augment critical facilities as needed. There are also 12 other City facilities with fixed generators that are not classified as critical public safety facilities. The ability of the generator to maintain all circuits varies from building to building. Most facilities such as fire stations have generators to run only critical circuits such as lights, refrigerators, and communication equipment. These generators are most often not big enough to run the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems. For water and sewer critical infrastructure, Water Department has 32 stationary generators and five mobile generators.

During the deep cold cycle that recently impacted the power grid, some of our generators, both diesel and natural gas, had trouble getting started. For diesel generators, the most common problem was gelled fuel. For natural gas generators, the most common problem was frozen regulators. Many generators were able to start without assistance, but others required portable heaters to be used to get them operational. Corrective action will be taken to look at best practices for northern climates that use diesel fuel additives to prevent gelling, and insulation and preheat options for natural gas regulators. Water is also evaluating options to improve operational reliability to its water treatment and pumping facilities, beyond dual power feeds from the electrical distribution system, to include dedicated substations from high voltage transmission service, automatic switching between electrical feeders, and diesel and natural gas power generation.

Working with the Joint Emergency Operations Center (JEOC), the most critical public safety facilities, such as the 911 Call Center, receive top priority when services are impacted. Fire stations are also at the top of this list. Property Management Department responds to the public safety critical facilities, and Water Department responds to the water and sewer critical facilities. During the deep cold cycle, the JEOC coordinated sharing of resources between departments to ensure that the City met the goals of the Emergency Operation Plan to maintain continuity of operations and to ensure all City departments maintain capacity to restore and conduct their mission essential functions.

For any questions concerning this report, contact Steve Cooke, Property Management Director, 817-392-5134, or Juanita Rigsby, Energy Manager, 817-392-8518.

**David Cooke  
City Manager**