

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Order Instituting Rulemaking Regarding
Policies, Procedures and Rules for
Reliability Reporting Pursuant to Public
Utilities Code Section 2774.1.

R. _____

**ORDER INSTITUTING RULEMAKING REGARDING POLICIES,
PROCEDURES AND RULES FOR RELIABILITY REPORTING PURSUANT TO
PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE SECTION 2774.1**

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ORDER INSTITUTING RULEMAKING**Summary**

This rulemaking is opened to establish policies, procedures, and rules for reliability reporting and mitigation of repeated reliability problems within the California investor-owned electric utilities service territories as required by Public Utilities Code Section 2774.1.¹

1. Background**1.1. Assembly Bill (AB) 66 (Muratsuchi, 2013)**

AB 66 established new rules for reporting of reliability statistics by electric utilities, as well as requirements for mitigation of reliability problems as revealed by the new data to be reported by the utilities. This rulemaking is concerned with implementing Public Utilities (PU) Code Section 2774.1.

PU Code § 2774.1 was enacted by the passage of AB 66. This code section requires the Commission to:

- Define local areas for the purpose of reporting reliability information;
- Determine reliability information to be reported;
- Use new information to require cost-effective remediation of deficiencies; and
- Determine whether to require more frequent analysis of trends.

These actions are required to be included in electric utility annual reports after July 1, 2014. Appendix A to this rulemaking provides the full text of PU Code § 2774.1.

¹ Section 2774.1 was added to the Public Utilities Code by Assembly Bill 66 (Stats. 2013, ch. 578, Sec. 1).

1.2. Previous Decisions Regarding Reliability Reporting

PU Code § 364 requires the Commission to adopt standards for utility distribution systems that provide for high quality, safe, and reliable service. The Commission has implemented PU Code § 364 over many years by adopting Decisions, industrial standards, General Orders (GO), and rules to provide the utilities with standards and guidance regarding what constitute a reasonable level of reliable service.

Investigation (I.) 95-02-015 was initiated after severe storms hit northern California in 1995. As a result, Decision (D.) 96-09-045 was issued in September 4, 1996. This Decision adopted recording and reporting requirements to provide consistent methods for assessing data related to the sustained and momentary frequency and duration of system outages, circuits that persistently perform poorly, and major accidents or incidents affecting reliability.

In compliance with D.96-09-045, utilities record and publicly report system reliability information on a territory-wide basis annually using the following indices:

- SAIFI
- SAIDI
- MAIFI²

The public reports are available on the Commission's website: {insert link}.

On March 31, 1997, D.97-03-070 adopted GO 165. It was later revised by D.12-01-032 on January 12, 2012. Table 1 of GO 165 specifies the maximum patrol, detailed and intrusive inspection intervals for transformers,

² System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI), System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) and Momentary Average Interruption Frequency Index (MAIFI).

switching/protective devices, regulators/capacitors, overhead conductor and cables, street lighting, and wood poles.

On July 23, 1998, the Commission issued D.98-07-097 to establish GO 166, which set forth 11 standards for electric service reliability and safety during emergencies and disasters. These standards ensure that utilities are prepared for emergencies in order to minimize damage and inconvenience resulting from electric system failures and major outages. GO 166 contains detailed requirements for emergency planning and performance during emergencies, and requires an investigation following every major outage.

On May 4, 2000, the Commission issued D.00-05-022 to add Standards 12 and 13 and to define a Major Event. Standard 12 sets a restoration time performance benchmark. The benchmark is Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI) value of 570 minutes. Standard 13 sets a call center performance benchmark. The standards do not exclude transmission, and utilities with less than 150,000 electric customers are excluded.

On October 28, 2004, the Commission adopted an interim decision that addressed Storm and Reliability issues raised in Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (PG&E) General Rate Case for test year 2003.³ This Decision required PG&E to report durations and frequencies of division-level sustained and momentary outages excluding major events, and to investigate and report to the Commission when the division-level reliability indices vary by 10 percent or more in any division from the five-year rolling average of reliability performance. At the present time, these requirements apply only to PG&E.

³ D.04-10-034.

In 2011, the Commission directed the investor-owned utilities (IOU) to report using the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 1366-2003 reliability standards.⁴ IEEE standard 1366-2003 uses a statistical method to determine a Threshold for Major Event Day (T_{MED}). Utilities may remove days that exceed the threshold from their reliability indices calculations. These are days in which major events occur outside the random process. Utilities officially began reporting reliability indices under both the IEEE 1366-2003 and the D.96-09-045 methods in March 2012 and were mandated to report this way for three years. After that time the utilities would report under the IEEE 1366-2003 method only.

2. Discussion

2.1. Local Area Definition

The Commission has reviewed the available opportunities for partitioning of utility service territories for the purpose of reporting reliability statistics. PG&E, San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) and Southern California Edison Company (SCE) all currently subdivide their services territory into utility districts. None of the utilities divide their territory into unique political geographic boundaries.

The new law requires reporting at the local level, which is clearly intended to be more granular than the system-wide reporting currently provided. Utilities reported to the Energy Division Staff do not track or maintain reliability data at the City or County level; however, each utility does divide its service territory

⁴ By letter from Commission Executive Director Paul Clanon, August 27, 2010, requesting advice letters from the electric corporations which were subsequently approved (SCE AL 2673-E, approved January 11, 2012, SDG&E AL 2256-E, approved June 16, 2011) and, D.04-10-034 for PG&E.

into relatively stable utility districts. The utilities currently aggregate reliability statistics at the utility district level. Thus, reporting reliability data for incidence, duration and impact of unplanned outages at the utility district level is expected to be easily achievable to implement.

- SCE has 17 utility districts
- SDG&E has 6 utility districts
- PG&E has 19 utility districts
- Liberty Utilities (CALPECO) LLC has two regions
- PacifiCorp California has four districts

The requirements of PU Code § 2774.1 would be difficult to implement as reliability reports for specific Cities, Counties and/or communities. The physical arrangement of the electric system distribution circuits crosses geo-political lines and so the reporting cannot be isolated to the discrete political locality.

Furthermore, reporting at the circuit level may be unwieldy for the annual printed (Portable Document Format (PDF)) reports as there are collectively over 10,000 circuits in the State. However, electronic reports with circuit level data in the form of a spreadsheet would provide useful information to guide oversight on maintenance priorities.

It is expected that the utilities would be able to provide meaningful statistics, graphical representations and explanations for reliability events at the District (or Division) level in their next annual reports, due March 1, 2015. The data is expected to be comparable across several years, and the reports should show historic data beginning with 2010.

In conducting interviews and data requests from the IOUs, Staff has determined that in internal documents and calculations, the IOUs commonly use an additional metric, CAIDI.⁵ The IOUs have explained that this provides more information regarding the customer experience of outages, particularly when calculated for an individual circuit. The MAIFI statistic appears to be less useful in this regard.

Based on these findings, Staff recommends that although MAIFI has been broadly used as a reliability measurement, that CAIDI is a more useful indicator of the customer experience of reliability and should be used in the new district reports, rather than MAIFI. CAIDI also is an important metric in circuit-level reliability data analysis.

SCE has now begun posting extensive reliability reports for each City/community in its territory (available at: <https://www.sce.com/wps/portal/home/outage-center/reliability-reports/>); additionally, there are easily accessible reports on SCE's website that are organized by County. The available reports, in PDF, include reports for individual communities; however, these reports note that because of the issue of circuits crossing geopolitical boundaries, they are not a precise record of community-specific reliability.

PG&E is also already in compliance with the reporting directives of PU Code § 2774.1 in the report that it is required to provide in the compliance filing based on D.04-10-034.

⁵ CAIDI = SAIDI ÷ SAIFI.

2.2. Remediation of Reliability Deficiencies

PU Code § 2774.1(b)(1) states:

“The commission should use the information contained in an electrical corporation’s annual reliability report to require cost-effective remediation of reliability deficiencies if the report, or more than one report, identifies repeated deficiencies in the same local area as determined by the commission pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a). In requiring cost-effective remediation, the commission should consult with the electrical corporation and consider mitigating factors that may impede an electrical corporation from implementing required cost-effective remediation, including, but not limited to, local permitting matters or other events or conditions or public policy considerations that may present higher priority safety or reliability issues.

The requirement for the Commission to ensure that the utilities are pursuing cost-effective remediation of repeated reliability deficiencies sets a high bar for Commission involvement in the maintenance activities of the utility. Indeed, the need for cost-effective remediation of chronic reliability problems throughout the utilities’ systems is a critical issue for both the utilities and the Commission. There is also a need for greater transparency and public awareness, going forward, on the policies, practices and spending levels, as well as results, in utility maintenance operations. Greater transparency and public awareness can help both the Commission and the utilities more effectively address safety, reliability and ratepayer impacts.”

In order to accomplish the goal of this portion of the PU Code, Staff recommends that the Commission review the reliability and other data annually that the electric corporations rely upon to make decisions regarding maintenance priorities, and to plan maintenance activities. Further, Staff recommends that the Commission review the processes used by the electric corporations to make these decisions, along with expected costs and outcomes.

The utilities perform routine, scheduled maintenance based on equipment age and condition, and the results of visual inspections. Performance of this scheduled maintenance is required to maintain reliability levels and that the utilities have programs and processes in place to perform this work.

However, the PU Code requires that the Commission additionally work in consultation with the electric corporations to determine areas that are “deficient” from a reliability standpoint and to ensure cost-effective remediation. Based on discussions with the utilities, Staff has determined that circuit (feeder)-level reliability data is one factor in determining targeted reliability improvement, along with other analysis, such as root cause analysis.

Staff has determined that ensuring cost-effective remediation of reliability in areas that experience “repeated deficiencies” requires that the Commission, along with the electric corporation, ensure that the cause of the deficiency is identified. Further, the cause of the deficiencies, as identified, must be such that deficiencies can be remediated through means available to the utility,⁶ as opposed to causes beyond the control of the utility.

Staff has concluded that an annual review of circuit level reliability data and root cause analysis of failures in the circuits with the worst reliability performance is a reasonable measure to ensure the oversight required by PU Code § 2774.1. Based on this conclusion, Staff notes that the requirement in D.96-09-045 for the utilities to report the circuits that have experienced 12 or more outages in the past 12 months is no longer relevant or required.

⁶ Random, accidental events cause more than 40 percent of the outages in a recent study of reliability data from a California utility. These events include (but are not limited to) vehicle hits of utility poles, lightning strikes, animal intrusion, fire (not caused by utility equipment failure), flooding, and damage caused by third parties.

Staff further finds that if circuit-level reliability data is presented to the Commission, along with an annual review of reliability improvement projects, such data and review processes could provide useful information to the General Rate Case for the utilities. This information would give a high level of visibility into the utility applications for capital projects.

Staff has reviewed various data formats for providing this data in a public form that does not jeopardize electric system security. Staff has concluded that the relevant data on the locations of reliability deficiencies and potential remediation can be reviewed and meaningful oversight can be provided without jeopardizing electric system security.

Reliability reporting at a circuit level will enable the Commission to review decision-making in the utility related to reliability improvement, and can give insight into gauging the costs associated with such improvement.

2.3 Empowering Customers to Understand and Plan for Maintenance Outages as Part of Reliability Reporting

In discussing reliability issues with the utilities, Staff has determined that, in some areas, customers appear to require greater clarity regarding the nature of planned outages, i.e., power being turned off deliberately due to maintenance activities, versus outages that are unexpected due to an accidental occurrence or equipment failure. Thus, the need for the utilities to clearly communicate the necessity of maintenance outages has been highlighted. Annual public presentations of reliability data and discussion of targeted reliability improvement projects can contribute to public understanding of utility efforts to maintain and upgrade their systems in order to address reliability problems.

Staff recommends that the annual review of reliability presented to the public should include information on the number of maintenance outages that

have occurred, on a monthly-basis, in each district, along with the SAIDI, SAIFI and CAIDI statistics that reflect the impact of unplanned outages. Further, the locations and number of the planned outages should be identified at a City or unincorporated regional level. This information would contribute to public understanding of maintenance activities that may have occurred in their area.

Display of this report on the utility's website will provide useful information to customers and that it is reasonable that such a report could be filed on an annual basis.

3. Preliminary Scope

The purpose of this rulemaking is to establish:

1. local areas for reliability reporting;
2. procedures for reporting of reliability data and specifications for such reporting in terms of required reliability statistics; and
3. procedures for review of reported statistics and the mitigations proposed by the utilities for improvement of reliability in areas with persistent problems as indicated by reported reliability statistics.

3.1. Safety and Reliability Reporting and Mitigation

The Commission is committed to ensuring full consideration of safety issues and practices related to its policies and proceedings, and promoting improvements in safety of all regulated utilities and entities. Reliability measurement and improvement can contribute to customer safety. Proper mitigation of reliability problems may also improve overall system safety.

This proceeding may also need to consider how utility reliability, as experienced by customer outages, may be mitigated by utility planning processes, and how the Commission might best oversee these planning processes to ensure that cost-effective mitigation is being conducted.

4. Preliminary Schedule and Initial Comments

The schedule for this proceeding is stated below in Table 1:

Table 1

January 23, 2015	Interested parties file comments addressing scope, schedule, and other procedural issues.
February, 2015	Ruling setting prehearing conference (if needed) and/or schedule for comments.
April-May 2015	Proposed Decision expected
July 2015	Electric Utilities file annual reports including new reliability information.

5. Proceeding Category and Need for Hearing

Rule 7.1(d) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (Rules) specifies that an order instituting rulemaking will preliminarily determine the category of the proceeding and the need for hearing. As a preliminary matter, we determine that this proceeding is quasi-legislative as defined in Rule 1.3(d). It appears that the issues may be resolved through comments and workshops without the need for evidentiary hearings.

Any person who objects to the preliminary categorization of this rulemaking as quasi-legislative or to the preliminary hearing determination shall state any objections and material facts they believe require a hearing in their responses to the questions herein. After considering any comments on the preliminary categorization or preliminary hearing determination, the assigned Commissioner will issue a ruling making a final category and hearing determination; this final determination as to categorization is subject to appeal as specified in Rule 7.6(a).

6. Respondents

PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, PacifiCorp, CALPAC (Liberty Utilities) and Bear Valley Electric Service shall be respondents in this proceeding. Respondents shall be placed on the service list automatically as parties, but each respondent shall follow the instructions below to alert the Commission's Process Office of the name and address and e-mail information for its representative(s) to receive service within 20 days of issuance of this rulemaking.

7. Service List

This rulemaking is served on all respondent utilities. In addition, to develop a temporary service list, this rulemaking also will be served on all Load Serving Entities listed on the Commission's official records.

The temporary service list is appended to this rulemaking as Appendix C and shall be used for service of all pleadings until a formal service list for this proceeding is established. Such service does not confer party status in this proceeding upon any person or entity, and does not result in that person or entity of being placed on the service list for this proceeding. All parties on the service list will be accorded service by others until final rules are proposed and/or a final decision issued. Filing and service of comments and other documents in the proceeding are governed by the rules contained in Article 1 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure. (Particularly, *see* Rules 1.5 through 1.10 and 1.13.)

8. Addition to Official Service List

Addition to the official service list is governed by Rule 1.9(f).

Any person will be added to the "Information Only" category of the official service list upon request, for electronic service of all documents in the proceeding, and should do so promptly in order to ensure timely service of

comments and other documents and correspondence in the proceeding.

(See Rule 1.9(f).) The request must be sent to the Commission's Process Office by e-mail (process.office@cpuc.ca.gov) or U.S. Mail (Process Office, California Public Utilities Commission, 505 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102).

Please include the Docket Number of this Rulemaking in the request.

Persons who file responsive comments thereby become parties to the proceeding (*see* Rule 1.4(a)(2)) and will be added to the "Parties" category of the official service list upon such filing. In order to assure service of comments and other documents and correspondence in advance of obtaining party status, persons should promptly request addition to the "Information Only" category as described above; they will be removed from that category upon obtaining party status.

9. Subscription Service

Persons may monitor the proceeding by subscribing to receive electronic copies of documents in this proceeding that are published on the Commission's website. There is no need to be on the official service list in order to use the subscription service. Instructions for enrolling in the subscription service are available on the Commission's website at <http://subscribecpuc.cpuc.ca.gov/>.

10. Public Advisor

Any person or entity interested in participating in this Rulemaking who is unfamiliar with the Commission's procedures should contact the Commission's Public Advisor's office in San Francisco at (415) 703-2074 or (866) 849-8390 or e-mail public.advisor@cpuc.ca.gov. The TTY number is (866) 836-7825.

11. Intervenor Compensation

Any party that expects to claim intervenor compensation for its participation in this Rulemaking must file its notice of intent to claim intervenor

compensation within 30 days of the filing of reply comments, except that notice may be filed within 30 days of a prehearing conference in the event that one is held. (*See* Rule 17.1(a)(2).)

12. *Ex Parte* Communications

Pursuant to Rule 8.3(a) *ex parte* communications in this rulemaking are allowed without restriction or reporting requirement, unless and until the categorization of this proceeding, or of the applicable phase of this proceeding, is changed from quasi-legislative.

O R D E R

IT IS ORDERED that:

1. A rulemaking is instituted on the Commission's own motion to establish policies, procedures, and rules to guide California investor-owned electric utilities in filing reliability reports pursuant to Pub. Util. Code § 2774.1.
2. Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company, PacifiCorp, CALPECO (Liberty Utilities) and Bear Valley Electric Service are named as respondents to this proceeding.
3. This proceeding is preliminarily classified as quasi-legislative, and it is preliminarily determined that evidentiary hearings will not be necessary. Any persons objecting to the preliminary categorization of this rulemaking as quasi-legislative, or to the preliminary determination that evidentiary hearings are not necessary, shall state their objections in response to this rulemaking along with their comments to the questions posed in this rulemaking.
4. Respondents shall file and interested persons or organizations are invited to file responses addressing the questions identified in this rulemaking, as well as any comments on the scope, schedule, categorization, or need for hearing by

September 5, 2014. Parties shall file replies to the responses by September 17, 2014.

5. The assigned Commissioner or Administrative Law Judge may adjust the schedule identified herein and refine the scope of this proceeding as needed.

6. The Executive Director shall cause this Order Instituting Rulemaking to be served on the Respondents, and all load serving entities listed in the Commission's official records. The temporary service list shall be used for service of all pleadings until a service list for this proceeding is established. A service list for this proceeding shall be created by the Commission's Process Office and posted on the Commission's Website (www.cpuc.ca.gov) as soon as it is practicable. Parties serving documents in this proceeding shall comply with Rule 1.10 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure regarding electronic service. Any documents served on the assigned Commissioner and Administrative Law Judge shall be both by e-mail and by delivery or mailing a paper format copy of the document.

7. All respondents shall be parties to this proceeding. Entities other than respondents shall comply with Rules 1.4(a) and Rule 1.4(b) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure to become parties in this proceeding.

8. A party that expects to request intervenor compensation for its participation in this rulemaking shall file its notice of intent to claim intervenor compensation in accordance with Rule 17.1 of the Rules of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

9. *Ex parte* communications in this Rulemaking are governed by Rule 8.3(a) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

10. This order is effective today.

Dated _____, at San Francisco, California.

Appendix A

(Electric System Reliability; Pub. Util. § 2774.1)

BILL NUMBER: AB 66 CHAPTERED

An act to add Section 2774.1 to the Public Utilities Code, relating to electricity.

AB 66, Muratsuchi. Electricity: system reliability.

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. The Public Utilities Act authorizes the commission to ascertain and fix just and reasonable standards, classifications, regulations, practices, measurements, or service to be furnished, imposed, observed, and followed by specified public utilities, including all electrical corporations. If the commission finds after a hearing that the rules, practices, equipment, appliances, facilities, or service of any public utility, or of the methods of manufacture, distribution, transmission, storage, or supply employed by the public utility, are unjust, unreasonable, unsafe, improper, inadequate, or insufficient, the act requires that the commission determine and, by order or rule, fix the rules, practices, equipment, appliances, facilities, service, or methods to be observed, furnished, constructed, enforced, or employed. Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime.

This bill would require the commission to require an electrical corporation to include in annual reliability reports, required by a specified decision of the commission, that are due after July 1, 2014, information on the reliability of service to end use customers that identifies the frequency and duration of interruptions in services and indicates areas with both the most frequent and longest outages, using local areas determined by the commission.

The bill would require the commission to use the information to require cost-effective remediation of reliability deficiencies if the report, or more than one report, identifies repeated deficiencies in the same local area and would authorize the commission to suspend this requirement upon specified findings. The bill would require the electrical corporations to conspicuously post their annual reports on their internet website. Because a violation of any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the definition of a crime.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS: SECTION 1. Section 2774.1 is added to the Public Utilities Code, to read:

1. 2774.1. (a) (1) The commission shall require an electrical corporation to include in an annual reliability report, required pursuant to Decision 96-09-045, as amended, or a decision that supersedes Decision 96-09-045, information on the reliability of service to end use customers that identifies, but is not limited to, the frequency and duration of interruptions in services. This information shall indicate areas with both the most frequent and longest outages, using local areas determined by the commission. The commission, in consultation with the electrical corporation, shall ensure that the geographical boundaries of local areas do not split up circuits for reporting purposes, if the electrical corporation

aggregates data by circuits. The information shall be sufficiently aggregated to both maintain electrical system security, and be of use and relevance to affected customers of the electrical corporation.

2. Before July 1, 2014, the commission shall determine the local areas for the purposes of paragraph (1).

3. The requirements of paragraph (1) shall apply to annual reports due after July 1, 2014.

4. The electrical corporation shall conspicuously post on its internet website the annual report required pursuant to Decision 96-09-045, as amended, or a decision that supersedes Decision 96-09-045.

(b) (1) The commission shall use the information contained in an electrical corporation's annual reliability report to require cost-effective remediation of reliability deficiencies if the report, or more than one report, identifies repeated deficiencies in the same local area as determined by the commission pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a). In requiring cost-effective remediation, the commission shall consult with the electrical corporation and consider mitigating factors that may impede an electrical corporation from implementing required cost-effective remediation, including, but not limited to, local permitting matters or other events or conditions or public policy considerations that may present higher priority safety or reliability issues.

(2) The commission may suspend the requirements of paragraph (1) if the commission finds that expenditures by the electrical corporation to comply with that paragraph are not justified or that the remediation measures undertaken by the electrical corporation are not effective at improving reliability.

(c) (1) The commission may order an electrical corporation to make more frequent trend analyses of local area service reliability and to make those analyses publicly available.

(2) The information made publicly available shall provide sufficient confidentiality for purposes of protecting electrical system security.

(3) The commission may make those analyses publicly available.

SEC. 2. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature in adding Section 2774.1 to the Public Utilities Code, that the required system reliability information be included in the annual report required by the Public Utilities Commission in Decision 96-09-045 (September 4, 1996), while preserving the discretion of the commission to modify an electrical corporation's reporting requirements.

(b) It is the further intent of the Legislature to require an annual reliability report to include and differentiate both sustained outages and momentary outages, as defined by the Public Utilities Commission.

SEC. 3. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

(End of Appendix A)

Appendix B

(Proposed Reliability Reporting Requirements for Electric
Corporations - Pursuant to Requirements of Pub. Util. Code § 2774.1)

1. The “local area” for reporting as required by Pub. Util. § 2774.1 is the “district” or “division” level as defined by the utility.
2. This definition of “local area” represents a maximum size, and that smaller areas, such as cities, are preferred, to the extent that circuit boundaries are not split.
3. The utilities will additionally include district level reporting of SAIDI, SAIFI and CAIDI in their annual reports made pursuant to D.96-09-045.
4. The annual reports should show the previous five years of district level SAIDI, SAIFI and CAIDI.
5. The utilities should present the location (town or unincorporated area) and number of maintenance outages in each district.
6. The utilities should annually report the list of 10 worst performing circuits, the district where located and the SAIDI, SAIFI and CAIDI for each circuit. The previous five years of such data should be included in the report.
7. The utilities should annually submit an electronic spreadsheet in a standard commercial format, containing circuit-level SAIDI, SAIFI and CAIDI for all operating circuits in their service territory.
8. Pursuant to Pub. Util. Code § 2774.1 para. (b)(1), the utilities should publicly present the findings of the reliability reports, and how these findings will be incorporated in their maintenance projects and programs.
9. The reliability reports required by Pub. Util. Code § 2774.1 should be posted in an easily accessible page on the utility website.
10. The utilities should additionally report on the number and location of planned outages in each district on an annual basis, as such reports help customers distinguish required maintenance outages from unplanned outages. The planned outage occurrence reports should be combined in an easily

understandable way with the reliability statistics, so that ratepayers can clearly distinguish between the occurrences of planned and unplanned outages.

(End of Appendix B)