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TEMPORARY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
INCLUDING STATEMENT OF NEED & JUSTIFICATION

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PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

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FILING CAPTION: Temporary Rulemaking Regarding Risk-Based Wildfire Protection Plans

EFFECTIVE DATE: 05/28/2021 THROUGH 11/23/2021

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NEED FOR THE RULE(S):

On March 10, 2020 Governor Brown issued Executive Order 20-04 (EO 20-04). Section 5B(4) directs the Commission to evaluate electric companies' risk-based wildfire protection plans and planned activities to protect public safety, reduce risks to utility customers, and promote energy system resilience in the face of increased wildfire frequency and severity, and in consideration of the recommendations made by the Governor's Council on Wildfire Response 2019 Report and Recommendations.

During the 2020 wildfire season, just under 1,000,000 acres of Oregon burned. Adding to the public safety threat caused by the fires was the lack of clear communication or procedures surrounding public safety power shut-offs (PSPS). First responders and public safety partners struggled to determine when power lines were energized, and if or when they would be de-energized. De-energization events are greatly impactful in communities where they occur, threatening those who depend on power for medical needs, impacting access to 911 services, and in some instances severing the ability to pump the water needed to fight fires. The communication protocols between utilities, public safety partners, state agencies, local jurisdictions, and the public need to be defined and documented. Similarly reporting of fires associated with utility facilities is vital to understanding the extent of the wildfire threat posed and enabling appropriate planning for that risk. Without clear rules guiding communication and coordination with impacted communities and public safety partners there is a substantial likelihood that preventable injury to people and property will occur. The proposed temporary amendments to OAR 860-024-0050 and additional new temporary rules, OAR 860-024-0060 through OAR 860-024-0160, related to PSPS are necessary to guide reporting, communication and coordination with communities and public safety partners impacted by wildfire events in Oregon.

JUSTIFICATION OF TEMPORARY FILING:

The Commission adopts these rules to promote public safety beginning with the 2021 fire season, ahead of permanent rules anticipated to address fire seasons beginning in 2022. Based on the findings above, the Commission finds that failure to act promptly may result in prejudice to the public interest because there is a substantial likelihood of injury to persons and property. Delay in implementing these rules will result in another fire season without clear communications

protocols which threatens safety of first responders and the public. Coordination and communication of a de-energization event with public safety partners, critical infrastructure and facilities, and local jurisdictions will ensure a coordinated approach to de-energization events and promote public safety.

DOCUMENTS RELIED UPON, AND WHERE THEY ARE AVAILABLE:

The Governor's Executive Order No. 20-04 (EO 20-04), Executive Order on Climate Action, March 20, 2020, may be found online at https://www.oregon.gov/gov/Pages/carbonpolicy_climatechange.aspx

The Governor's Executive Order No. 19-01, Establishing the Governor's Council on Wildfire Response, Jan. 30, 2019, may be found online at https://www.oregon.gov/gov/Documents/executive_orders/eo_19-01.pdf

Final Report and Recommendations of the Governor's Council on Wildfire Response, Nov. 2019, may be found online at https://www.oregon.gov/gov/policy/Documents/FullWFCReport_2019.pdf

RULES:

860-024-0050, 860-024-0060, 860-024-0070, 860-024-0080, 860-024-0090, 860-024-0100, 860-024-0110, 860-024-0120, 860-024-0130, 860-024-0140, 860-024-0150, 860-024-0160

AMEND: 860-024-0050

RULE TITLE: Incident Reports

RULE SUMMARY: This rule amendment adds information about reporting regarding ignition incident reports.

RULE TEXT:

(1) As used in this rule:

- (a) "Self-propagating fire" means a fire that is self-fueling and will not extinguish without intervention.
- (b) "Serious injury to person" means, in the case of an employee, an injury which results in hospitalization. In the case of a non-employee, "serious injury" means any contact with an energized high-voltage line, or any incident which results in hospitalization. Treatment in an emergency room is not hospitalization.
- (c) "Serious injury to property" means:
 - (A) Damage to operator and non-operator property exceeding \$100,000; or
 - (B) In the case of a gas operator, damage to property exceeding \$5,000; or
 - (C) In the case of an electricity service supplier (ESS) as defined in OAR 860-038-0005, damage to ESS and non-ESS property exceeding \$100,000 or failure of ESS facilities that causes or contributes to a loss of energy to consumers; or
 - (D) Damage to property which causes a loss of service to over 500 customers (50 customers in the case of a gas operator) for over two hours (five hours for an electric operator serving less than 15,000 customers) except for electric service loss that is restricted to a single feeder line and results in an outage of less than four hours.
- (2) Except as provided in section (6) of this rule, every reporting operator must give immediate notice by telephone, by facsimile, by electronic mail, or personally to the Commission, of incidents attended by loss of life or limb, or serious injury to person or property, occurring in Oregon upon the premises of or directly or indirectly arising from or connected with the maintenance or operation of a facility.
- (3) As soon as practicable following knowledge of the occurrence, all investor-owned electric utilities must report by telephone, by facsimile, by electronic mail, or personally to the Commission fire-related incidents:
 - (a) that are the subject of significant public attention or media coverage involving the utility's facilities or is in the utility's right-of-way; or
 - (b) where the utility's facilities are associated with the following conditions:

- (A) a self-propagating fire of material other than electrical and/or communication facilities; and
- (B) the resulting fire traveled greater than one linear meter from the ignition point
- (4) Except as provided in section (6) of this rule, every reporting operator must, in addition to the notice given in sections (2) and (3) of this rule for an incident described in sections (2) and (3), report in writing to the Commission within 20 days of knowledge of the occurrence using Form 221 (FM 221) available on the Commission's website. In the case of injuries to employees, a copy of the incident report form that is submitted to Oregon OSHA, Department of Consumer and Business Services, for reporting incident injuries, will normally suffice for a written report. In the case of a gas operator, copies of incident or leak reports submitted under 49 CFR Part 191 will normally suffice.
- (5) An incident report filed by a public or telecommunications utility in accordance with ORS 654.715 cannot be used as evidence in any action for damages in any suit or action arising out of any matter mentioned in the report.
- (6) A Peoples Utility District (PUD) is exempt from this rule if the PUD agrees, by signing an agreement, to comply voluntarily with the filing requirements set forth in sections (2) and (4).
- (7) Gas operators have additional incident and condition reporting requirements set forth in OARs 860-024-0020 and 860-024-0021.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 183, 654, 756, 757, 759

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 654.715, 756.040, 756.105, 757.035, 757.039, 757.649, 759.030, 759.040, 759.045

ADOPT: 860-024-0060

RULE TITLE: Definitions for Public Safety Power Shutoff

RULE SUMMARY: This rule provides definitions for Public Safety Power Shutoff rules.

RULE TEXT:

(1) "CAP" refers to the Common Alerting Protocol and the methods of delivering emergency messages from one source to all properly coded stations simultaneously, via internet connections to the CAP server. Oregon uses the server provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(2) "Critical Facilities" refers to facilities and infrastructure that are essential to the public safety and that require additional assistance and advance planning to ensure resiliency during a Public Safety Power Shutoff. Critical Facilities may include the following: Communication infrastructure (e.g. wireless towers and support infrastructure, communication carrier infrastructure including selective routers, central offices, head ends, cellular switches, and remote terminals); Emergency Services (e.g. police stations, fire stations, emergency operations centers, public safety answering points (PSAPs)); Government Facilities (e.g. schools, jails, and prisons); Healthcare and Public Health (e.g. public health departments, and medical facilities including hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, nursing homes, blood banks, health care facilities, dialysis centers, and hospice facilities); Key Grid Interdependencies (e.g. public and private utility facilities vital to maintaining or restoring normal service, including, but not limited to, interconnected publicly-owned utilities and electric cooperatives); Fueling Systems (e.g. fuel pumping and dispensing for vehicles or into containers for generators, electric vehicle charging stations); Water and Wastewater Systems (e.g. facilities associated with the provision of drinking water or processing of wastewater including facilities used to pump, divert, transport, store, treat, and deliver water or wastewater); and Chemical (e.g. facilities associated with the provision of manufacturing, maintaining, or distributing hazardous materials and chemicals).

(3) "Electric Utility" means an investor-owned electric utility subject to Oregon Public Utility Commission jurisdiction.

(4) "Emergency Response Provider" includes federal, state, and local governmental and nongovernmental public safety, fire, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical services providers (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities.

(5) "ESF-12" refers to Emergency Support Function-12 and indicates the Commission's role in supporting the State Office of Emergency Management for energy utilities issues during an emergency.

(6) "First Responder" refers to those individuals who, in the early stages of an incident, are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment, including emergency response providers.

(7) "Public Safety Partners" refers to emergency responders at the local, state, and federal level, water, wastewater and communication service providers, energy providers (electricity, natural gas, fuels), County Emergency Managers, and members of the Oregon Emergency Response System Council (OERS).

(8) "Public Safety Power Shutoff" is a proactive de-energization of a portion of an Electric Utility's electrical network, based on the forecasting of and measurement of extreme wildfire weather conditions.

(9) "Vulnerable Populations" consists of individuals who have developmental or intellectual disabilities, physical disabilities, chronic conditions, injuries, limited English proficiency or who are non-English speaking, older adults, children, people living in congregate care or institutionalized settings, or those who are low income, experiencing homelessness, unhoused, or unsheltered, or transportation disadvantaged, including, but not limited to, those who are dependent on public transit. Vulnerable Populations also includes individuals who have elected to identify to an electric utility as a person whose safety may be materially impacted by a Public Safety Power Shutoff.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 183, ORS 756, ORS 757

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 756.040, ORS 757.035

ADOPT: 860-024-0070

RULE TITLE: Requirement to Notify for Public Safety Power Shutoff

RULE SUMMARY: This rule sets forth the requirements for whom the Electric Utility must notify in the event of a Public Safety Power Shutoff.

RULE TEXT:

(1) In partnership with local jurisdictions, the Electric Utility must:

(a) Develop and maintain with other emergency partners comprehensive contact information for Public Safety Partners and Critical Facilities dependent on electric power.

(b) To the extent reasonably possible, identify Vulnerable Populations and develop appropriate communication protocols that address the needs of those populations, which may require additional notification efforts.

(2) The Electric Utility must, to the extent possible, provide advance notification to all populations potentially affected by a Public Safety Power Shutoff event.

(3) Whenever possible, an Electric Utility should deliver priority notification to the following entities, at a minimum: Public Safety Partners, operators of Critical Facilities that are not Public Safety Partners, and adjacent local jurisdictions that may lose power as a result of Public Safety Power Shutoff. An Electric Utility must also notify ESF-12 directly and ESF-12 will facilitate coordination with the OERS Council. Notice to all other affected populations may occur after the Electric Utility has given priority notice. This rule is not intended to be restrictive; the Electric Utility may provide priority notification to a broader group to promote public safety.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 183, ORS 756, ORS 757

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 756.040, ORS 757.035

ADOPT: 860-024-0080

RULE TITLE: Procedure for Notification for Public Safety Power Shutoff

RULE SUMMARY: This rule establishes the procedure for notification in the event of a public safety power shutoff.

RULE TEXT:

(1) Every reasonable effort must be made by the Electric Utility to provide notice of a potential Public Safety Power Shutoff as early as the Electric Utility reasonably believes de-energization is likely. The Electric Utility must provide notice when a decision to de-energize is made, at the beginning of a de-energization event, when re-energization begins and when re-energization is complete. Electric Utility must adhere to the following minimum notification timeline, whenever feasible:

(a) 48-72 hours in advance of anticipated de-energization: notification of entities identified in OAR 860-024-0070(3);

(b) 24-48 hours in advance of anticipated de-energization: notification of all other affected customers/populations;

(c) 1-4 hours in advance of anticipated de-energization, if possible: notification of all affected customers/populations;

(d) When de-energization is initiated: notification of all affected customers/populations;

(e) Immediately before re-energization begins notification of all affected customers/populations;

(f) When re-energization is complete: notification of all affected customers/populations.

(2)(a) The Electric Utility, as the entity with the most knowledge of its electrical facilities and operations, retains ultimate responsibility for development of the communication strategy and notification in advance of, during and after a Public Safety Power Shutoff event.

(b) The Electric Utility must work with the goal of integrating into and leveraging existing outreach and notification systems wherever reasonable, rather than creating duplicative and potentially conflicting systems to those employed by local jurisdictions/first responders.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 183, ORS 756, ORS 759

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 756.040, ORS 757.035

RULE TITLE: Required Information in Notifications in Advance of and Directly Preceding a De-Energization Event for Public Safety Power Shutoff

RULE SUMMARY: This rule specifies the information required in a Public Safety Power Shutoff notification.

RULE TEXT:

(1) In advance of a Public Safety Power Shutoff event, the Electric Utility must clearly articulate considerations for strong wind events as well as the considerations that define an extreme fire hazard that the electric investor-owned utility evaluates in considering whether to de-energize. This information may vary for different jurisdictions and topographies; however, the information must be provided to and be readily available to Public Safety Partners and the public. The Electric Utility is afforded discretion to evaluate real-time and on-the-ground information in determining whether to de-energize; articulation of considerations is not determinative of de-energization.

(a) To aid in preparation, the Electric Utility must provide, if requested, relevant geographic information system data, including identification of Critical Facilities, and number of customers with medical certificates that have registered with the Electric Utility, to Public Safety Partners, including local jurisdictions and local emergency managers, in advance of wildfire season, to the extent permissible under applicable law. In addition, the Electric Utility must provide, if requested, operational coordination with Public Safety Partners to ensure such partners have not only the information but also the coordination with the utilities necessary to prepare for de-energization.

(b) The Electric Utility, must develop and execute a Public Safety Power Shut-off education campaign that provides education tailored to the needs of stakeholders, including Vulnerable Populations, in order to make citizens aware of the impacts of prolonged loss of power and how to prepare for and obtain information during a prolonged loss of power, including as a result of a Public Safety Power Shutoff. In the development of the campaign, the Electric Utility must work with local jurisdictions and consult with the Commission if seeking input from state agencies.

(c) In preparation for the 2021 fire season, the Electric Utility must work with Public Safety Partners to understand the capabilities of and endeavor to utilize reverse 9-1-1 and identify preferred or most effective public notification tools (e.g., local radio stations, TV, social media). In order to allow jurisdictions with public alerting authority to send timely and appropriate messages to populations potentially impacted by a Public Safety Power Shutoff, the Electric Utility must work in good faith to develop CAP compliant messages and best practice protocols for use by the designated alert authorities for the 2021 fire season. Whether local jurisdictions choose to utilize their Public Alert and Warning system to notify the public of a Public Safety Power Shutoff event is at their discretion.

(2) The Electric Utility must convey to Public Safety Partners at the time of first notification preceding a Public Safety Power Shutoff, information regarding the upcoming de-energization, including estimated start time of the event, estimated duration of the event, and estimated time to full restoration.

(a) For the 2021 wildfire season, the Electric Utility must, at the time of first notification preceding a de-energization event, make available a Geographic Information System shapefile via a secure data transfer process depicting the most accurate and specific information possible regarding the boundaries of the area subject to de-energization to all Public Safety Partners whose jurisdictions or service areas will be impacted by the Public Safety Power Shutoff event, including adjacent jurisdictions or service areas that could lose power as a result of de-energization in a high fire threat district. Nothing in this provision prohibits an Electric Utility from directly communicating with its customers.

(b) The Electric Utility must partner with local Public Safety Partners to communicate with all other customers that a Public Safety Power Shutoff event is possible, the estimated start date and time of de-energization, the estimated length of de-energization, which may be communicated as a range, and the estimated time to power restoration, which again, may be communicated as a range. Communications should state when the customer can next expect communication about the de-energization event.

(c) Communication must answer five key recipient questions:

(A) Who is the source of the warning?

(B) What is the threat?

(C) Does this affect my location?

(D) What should I do? and

(E) What is the expected duration of the event?

(d) Communications must also point customers towards education and outreach materials disseminated in advance of the 2021 wildfire season.

(e) The Electric Utility must clearly provide customers information on how to access details on Public Safety Power Shutoff via the Electric Utility's website homepage or a prominent link on the utilities' website homepage. The information must be up to date, including a depiction of the boundary of the Public Safety Power Shutoff event. The Public Safety Power Shutoff information must be easily readable and accessible from mobile devices. The Electric Utility, in partnership with local public safety partners, must establish and communicate a 24-hour means of contact that customers may use to ask questions and/or seek information.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 183, ORS 756, ORS 757

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 756.040, ORS 757.035

ADOPT: 860-024-0100

RULE TITLE: Points of Contact for Public Safety Power Shutoff

RULE SUMMARY: This rule specifies that Electric Utility must maintain and communicate points of contact for Public Safety Power Shutoffs to Public Safety Partners, operators of Critical Facilities and the PUC.

RULE TEXT:

- (1) The Electric Utility must work with Public Safety Partners and operators of Critical Facilities that are not included in Public Safety Partners to identify appropriate First Responder points of contact. This may include local government points of contact for jurisdictions that share First Responder resources. The Electric Utility must identify 24-hour contact points and must identify secondary contacts at a minimum and tertiary contacts if possible. The Electric Utility must also identify primary and secondary means of communication for each contact.
- (2) The Electric Utility must provide to Public Safety Partners, and operators of Critical Facilities that are not included in Public Safety Partners, utility personnel 24-hour points of contact, including secondary and tertiary contacts and primary and secondary means of communication.
- (3) Consistent with ORS 758.013, utilities shall file the utility personnel 24-hour points of contact information with the Commission.
- (4) The Electric Utility must, in addition to developing its own list of Critical Facilities, work in coordination with Oregon Emergency Management, including the use of the Raptor Software, and in coordination with local county managers and planners to identify other potential Critical Facilities within the Electric Utility's service territory. The Electric Utility must work together with operators of Critical Facilities to identify 24-hour points of contact and at a minimum, secondary points of contact, including preferred methods of communication.
- (5) Identification of Vulnerable Populations, including individuals identify as such with the Electric Utility, is a goal that may not be fully achievable even with assistance of Public Safety Partners. An Electric Utility must, however, take all reasonable steps within the boundaries of the law to attempt outreach to members of Vulnerable Populations, including those self-identifying a such with the Electric Utility, in the event of a Public Safety Power Shutoff.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 183, ORS 756, ORS 757

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 756.040, ORS 757.035

ADOPT: 860-024-0110

RULE TITLE: Methods for Communicating De-Energization Event with the Public for Public Safety Power Shutoff

RULE SUMMARY: This rule explains requirements for methods of communicating a de-energization event.

RULE TEXT:

(1) The Electric Utility must develop notification strategies for all customer groups affected by Public Safety Power Shutoff, and the Electric Utility must partner with Public Safety Partners, whenever possible, to develop notification strategies. In order to be effective, notifications should be delivered in multiple formats across several media channels, both to increase the potential a message successfully reaches an impacted population and to provide a sense of corroboration that will encourage individuals to take protective actions. Customer notifications should include, but are not limited to, telephonic notification, text message notification, social media advisories, emails, and messages to agencies that service Vulnerable Populations within an impacted area to allow them to amplify any pertinent warnings. Communication methods must consider the geographic and cultural demographics of affected areas (e.g., broadband access, languages prevalent within the utility's service territories, considerations for those who are vision or hearing impaired).

(2) The Electric Utility must develop a strategy for how communication will occur with affected customers once de-energization has begun and during re-energization, recognizing that communication channels may be restricted due to the loss of power. The Electric Utility should develop this strategy in coordination with Public Safety Partners.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 183, ORS 756, ORS 757

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 756.040, ORS 757.035

ADOPT: 860-024-0120

RULE TITLE: Coordination with Public Safety Partners Before and During a De-Energization Event for Public Safety Power Shutoff

RULE SUMMARY: This rule describes Public Safety Power Shutoff de-energization event coordination required.

RULE TEXT:

The Electric Utility must communicate an impending Public Safety Power Shutoff event to local officials and the Commission's ESF-12 Liaison. The Electric Utility must work with local officials and county emergency managers to disseminate all information in formats and through processes as identified in OAR 860-024-0090(1)(c). The Electric Utility retains responsibility to ensure notification of affected customers.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 183, ORS 756, ORS 757

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 756.040, ORS 757.035

ADOPT: 860-024-0130

RULE TITLE: Coordination with Emergency Response Centers and Incident Command Systems for Public Safety Power Shutoff

RULE SUMMARY: This rule addresses coordination with Emergency Response Centers and Incident Command Systems for Public Safety Power Shutoff.

RULE TEXT:

If requested by the local jurisdiction, the Electric Utility should endeavor to embed a liaison officer at the local emergency operation center. When requested, the utility must embed a liaison officer at the State Emergency Coordination Center for the purpose of assessing and integrating wildfire threat data for decision-making. Once it has delivered a notification of a potential Public Safety Power Shutoff, and continuously until an event has ended or until conditions have subsided so that the notice is de-activated, an Electric Utility should have a designated lead with decision-making authority located at the Electric Utility's emergency operations center with whom embedded liaisons can communicate in real-time to obtain the most up-to-date information. This requirement does not preclude the Electric Utility from developing a centralized communication structure that is amenable to both the Electric Utility, the state ESF-12 liaison and local jurisdictions to provide real-time coordination and situation awareness.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 183, ORS 756, ORS 757

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 756.040, ORS 757.035

ADOPT: 860-024-0140

RULE TITLE: Request to Delay De-Energization for Public Safety Power Shutoff

RULE SUMMARY: This rule sets out how requests to delay de-energization must be handled by the Electric Utility.

RULE TEXT:

(1) The Electric Utility should address requests for a de-energization delay on a case-by-case basis when requests are made from Public Safety Partner. The Electric Utility retains ultimate authority to grant a delay and responsibility to determine how a delay in de-energization impacts public safety.

(2) If the Electric Utility receives a request to delay de-energization, it must notify the Commission ESF-12 liaison of the request, the reason for the request, the utility's decision, and justification for the decision within two hours of the request.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 183, ORS 756, ORS 757

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 756.040, ORS 757.035

ADOPT: 860-024-0150

RULE TITLE: De-Energization of Transmission Lines for Public Safety Power Shutoff

RULE SUMMARY: This rule sets out that the Electric Utility must articulate interim protocols for the de-energization of transmission lines based on impacts to populations and the PUC's ESF-12 Liaison.

RULE TEXT:

(1) The Electric Utility must communicate any interim protocols for the de-energization of transmission lines based upon the impacts to populations across affected jurisdictions including, but not limited to publicly owned utilities/electric cooperatives, adjacent jurisdictions and small/multi-jurisdictional utilities and critical facilities interconnected at the transmission level. The Electric Utility must comply with applicable Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and North American Electric Reliability Corporation reliability standards.

(2) In the event of transmission line de-energization, the Electric Utility must notify the Commission's ESF-12 liaison.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 183, ORS 756, ORS 757

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 756.040, ORS 757.035

ADOPT: 860-024-0160

RULE TITLE: Reporting Requirements for Public Safety Power Shutoff

RULE SUMMARY: This rule sets forth the reporting requirements for Electric Utilities following a Public Safety Power Shutoff event.

RULE TEXT:

(1) No more than 10 business days following a Public Safety Power Shutoff event, the Electric Utility must file a report with Commission with the following information:

- (a) Decision criteria leading to de-energization, including an evaluation of alternatives to de-energization that were considered, and mitigation measures used to decrease the risk of utility-caused wildfire in the de-energized area;
 - (b) A copy of all notifications, the timing of notifications, the methods of notifications, and who made the notifications (the Electric Utility or Public Safety Partners);
 - (c) An accounting of any requests to delay de-energization, reason for the request, ultimate decision, and justification for that decision.
 - (d) If the utility fails to provide advanced notification, or notification according to the minimum timelines set forth in these rules, an explanation of the circumstances that resulted in such failure,
 - (e) A description and evaluation of engagement with Public Safety Partners in providing advanced education and outreach and notification during the Public Safety Power Shutoff event;
 - (f) For members of Vulnerable Populations, a narrative of how those individuals or communities were notified, how notification was verified, who provided the notifications (Electric Utility or Public Safety Partner), and any special accommodations provided, including whether positive or affirmative notification was attempted.
 - (g) A description of how sectionalization, i.e., separating loads within a circuit, was considered and implemented and the extent to which it impacted the size and scope of the Public Safety Power Shutoff event;
 - (h) An explanation of how the Energy Utility determined that the benefit of de-energization outweighed potential public safety risks;
 - (i) The timeline for re-energization, in addition to the steps taken to restore power;
 - (j) Lessons learned from the Public Safety Power Shutoff event;
 - (k) The number of customers affected;
 - (l) The duration of the event.
- (2) In addition to Public Safety Power Shutoff reports, the Electric Utility is required to file reports on de-energization lessons learned no later than October 31, 2021. The reports must include a copy of all educational campaigns and outreach made in advance of the 2021 wildfire season and an evaluation of their effectiveness.
- (3) Non-confidential versions of the reports required under this section must also be made available on the Electric Utility's website.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 183, ORS 756, ORS 757

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 756.040, ORS 757.035