



To: Honorable President and  
Members of the Public Utilities Board

From: Nicolas Procos, General Manager

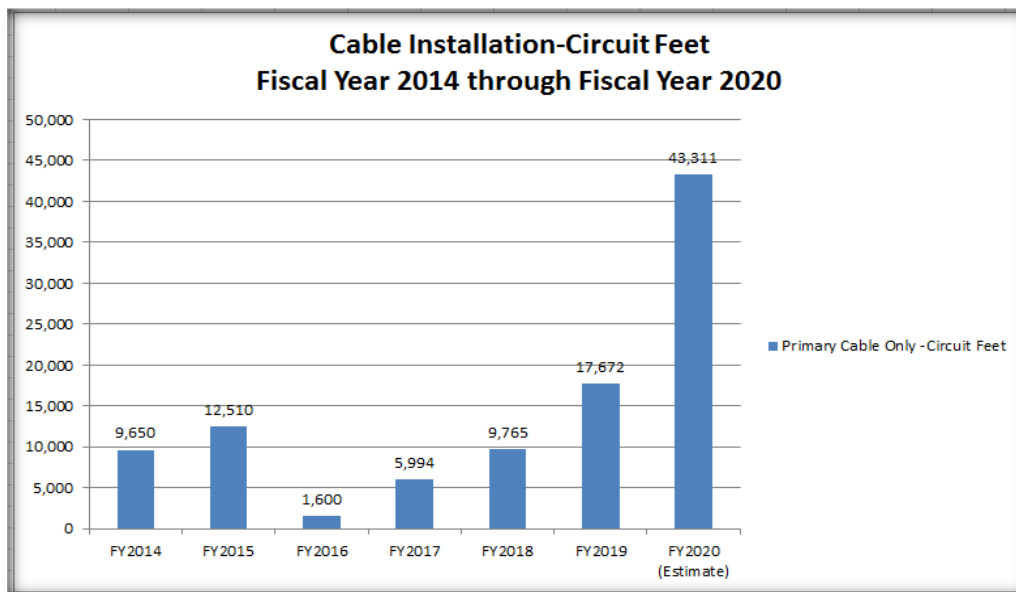
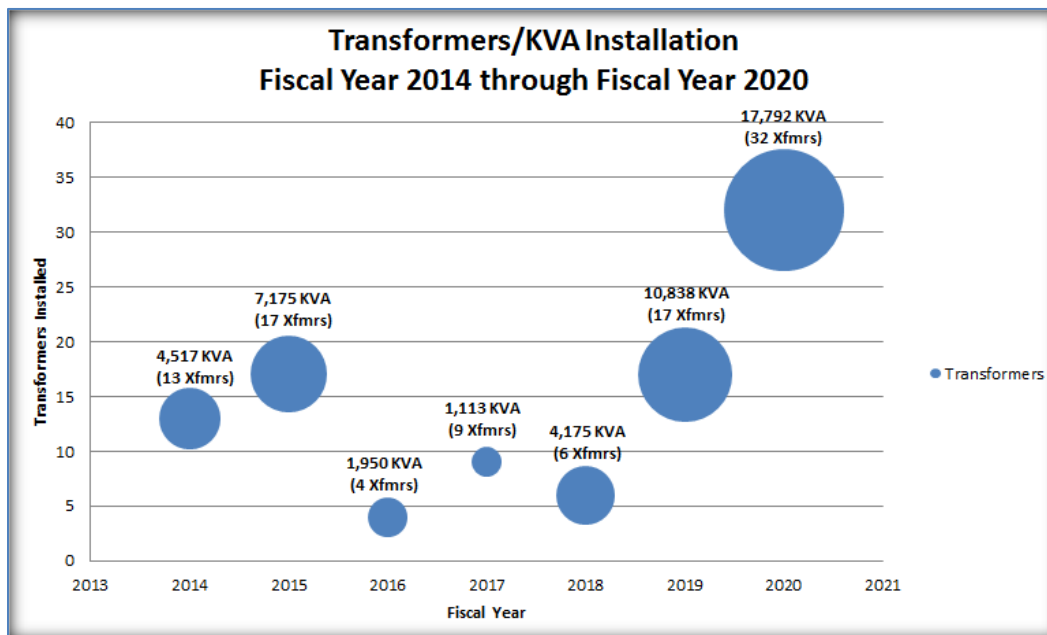
Re: General Manager's Report – July-August, 2019

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## **PUB Highlights**

- **Public Safety Power Shutoff**
  - Pacific Gas & Electric has unveiled a new section of its website that shows the seven-day potential for a public-safety power shut-off across nine geographic zones in its service territory, classifying PSPS likelihood under four categories: not expected, elevated, PPS Watch and PPS Warning. Factors PG&E considers in assigning a category include red-flag fire warnings from the National Weather Service, humidity, and forecasts of strong winds.
  - AMP is a municipal utility and is a wholesale transmission customer of PG&E. PG&E has been more focused on retail customer impacts of wildfire related shut-offs, and only recently held several webinars with wholesale customers on potential impacts
  - The process for Wholesale Customers is generally the same as Retail customers, but PG&E will also assess individual transmission lines for potential failure during high risk times and then determine if a transmission line needs to be shut down
  - AMP is coordinating with other City departments and evaluating local generation options to address any shortages due to a PPS shutdown.
- **Public Workshop** - Customer Resources Division will host a free public workshop to help Alamedans determine if solar is right for them. The workshop will be held at AMP's Service Center on September 18 and registration is required.
- **Safety Summary**
  - Lost Time Cases
    - August: 0
    - YTD: 0
  - Vehicle Accidents/ Incidents
    - August: 0
    - YTD: 2

- **Construction data** – AMP is experiencing a significant increase in work related to the new development at Alameda Point and elsewhere. The two tables below illustrate this by showing the total capacity of transformers installed and circuit feet of cable.

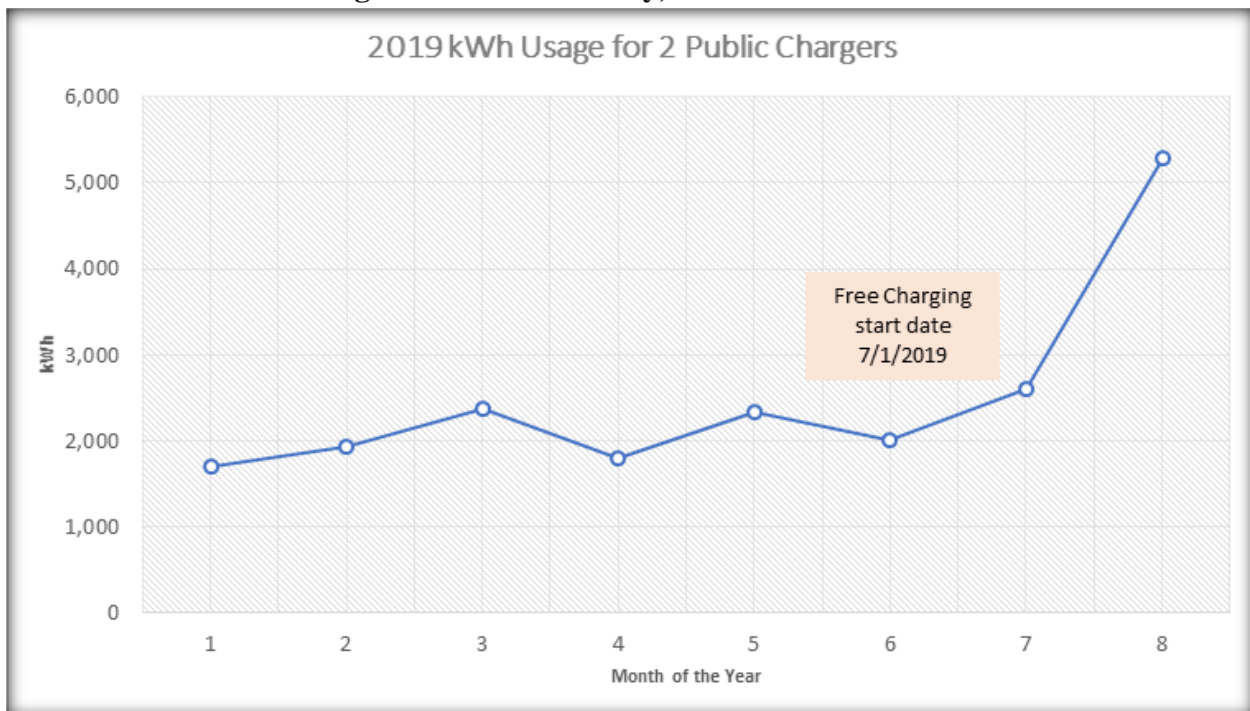


- **Demand & Energy** – Demand for August was 58.287 MW and 25% higher than August 2018 demand (46.7 MW). Energy use for August was 30.6 GWh, 4.1% above forecasted load(29.4 GWh) and 10% higher than July 2018 (27.8 GWh).

- **Staffing** – Alex Smith started at AMP as an Energy Resources Analyst on July 22, 2019. Alex recently graduated from University of San Francisco, where he received his Master's in Science in Energy Systems Management. While pursuing his Master's degree, he also worked as a project manager at Gridworks where he managed several stakeholder groups for California Public Utilities Commission.
- **New Customer Portal Launch**
  - On October 15, AMP will launch new online tools that will allow customers to pay their electric bill from any device, anywhere and anytime. Customers will also be able to track their energy usage for every hour of the day.
  - When the new tools launch, AMP's current online bill system will be discontinued. Customers who pay their electric bill on AMP's website, or receive a paperless bill, will need to create a new online account.
  - Communications have already begun to ~17,000 customers who have registered accounts on the current online system. These customers will receive multiple emails and direct mail alerting them to the coming change and providing instructions for creating a new account.
- **Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) Activities**
  - Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 LCFS Credit Sale
    - AMP staff completed a sale of 5,000 LCFS credits to Eco Energy, a biofuels company at \$198 per credit, generating \$988,750 in net revenues, which includes a brokerage fee of \$1,250. LCFS credit prices are trading close to \$200 per credit and AMP staff was able to take advantage of the recent uptick in prices and execute this deal.
  - Incremental LCFS Credit Generation
    - The California Air Resources Board (CARB) now allows for generation of incremental LCFS credits as a result of using Low Carbon Intensity (CI) resources to serve residential Electric Vehicle (EV) charging load. Typically, these credits calculations are based on the state average CI of electricity. Participant utilities can use specific Low or Zero CI resources to generate incremental credits by retiring Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) generated by these resources into a new account for incremental LCFS credit generation. AMP staff was able to take advantage of this program and was able to generate 198 additional credits in quarter 1 of FY 2020 by retiring a total of 674 RECs, which includes a combination of portfolio content category (PCC) 3 RECs from its Western resource and PCC1 RECs from its High Winds Project. These RECs are available to AMP in excess of its renewable portfolio standard (RPS) compliance obligations.

- Clean Fuel Rewards (CFR) Program
  - CFR is a statewide point-of-purchase rebate program for EVs that will be funded by utility residential LCFS credits. Southern California Edison will be administering the program for the first three years. The governance agreement for the administration of the program is being developed by participating utilities and will need to be signed by all utilities that participate in CARB's LCFS program if they want to continue earning residential LCFS credits. AMP is not expected to contribute any LCFS revenues until 2023, but it is expected to contribute towards a startup fund in order to launch the program. AMP's contribution is expected to be approximately \$184,000, which is based on AMP's share of California's Clean Vehicle Rebate Project (CVRP) as a percent of all Electric Distribution Utilities CVRP rebates. AMP staff will bring additional details about the program and a copy of the governance agreement for approval to the Board in future.

➤ **AMP Public EV Charger Use Since January, 2019**



## CUSTOMER PROGRAMS & EXPERIENCE

**Table 1: Summary of Energy Efficiency Programs as of August 31, 2019**

<b>SUMMARY OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS AS OF AUGUST 31, 2019*</b>					
Program	Annual Savings Target kWh/yr	Jul-19	Aug-19	Cumulative Energy Savings kWh/yr	Percent of Annual Target
Residential Refrigeration	34,000	0	3,688	3,688	11%
Residential Lighting	136,000	463	1,818	2,281	2%
Residential Other		948	616	1,564	
Energy Plus	461,746	381,619	0	381,619	83%
Non-Residential Lighting, Custom	89,840	0	0	0	0%
Non-Residential Customized, Other	88,334	0	0	0	0%
Non-Residential New Construction	21,080	0	0	0	0%
Non-Residential, Other		0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>831,000</b>	<b>383,030</b>	<b>6,122</b>	<b>389,152</b>	<b>47%</b>

\*Numbers represent gross savings

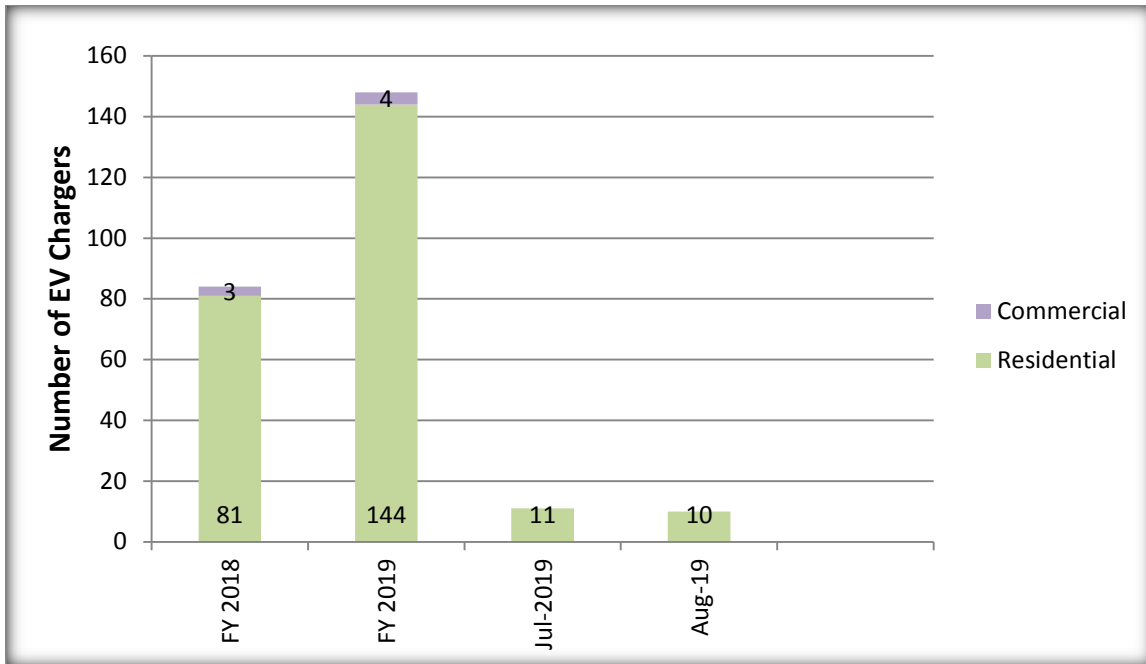


Figure 1: Electric Vehicle Charger Rebates

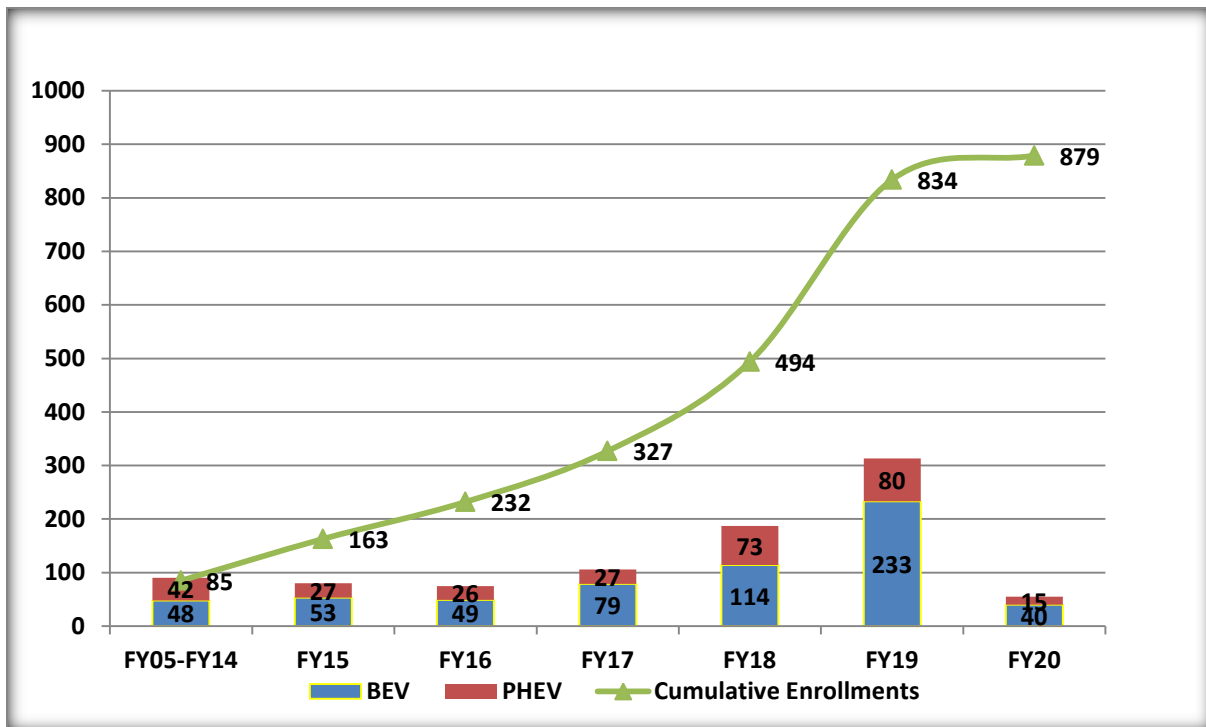


Figure 2: Electric Vehicle Discount Program Participation

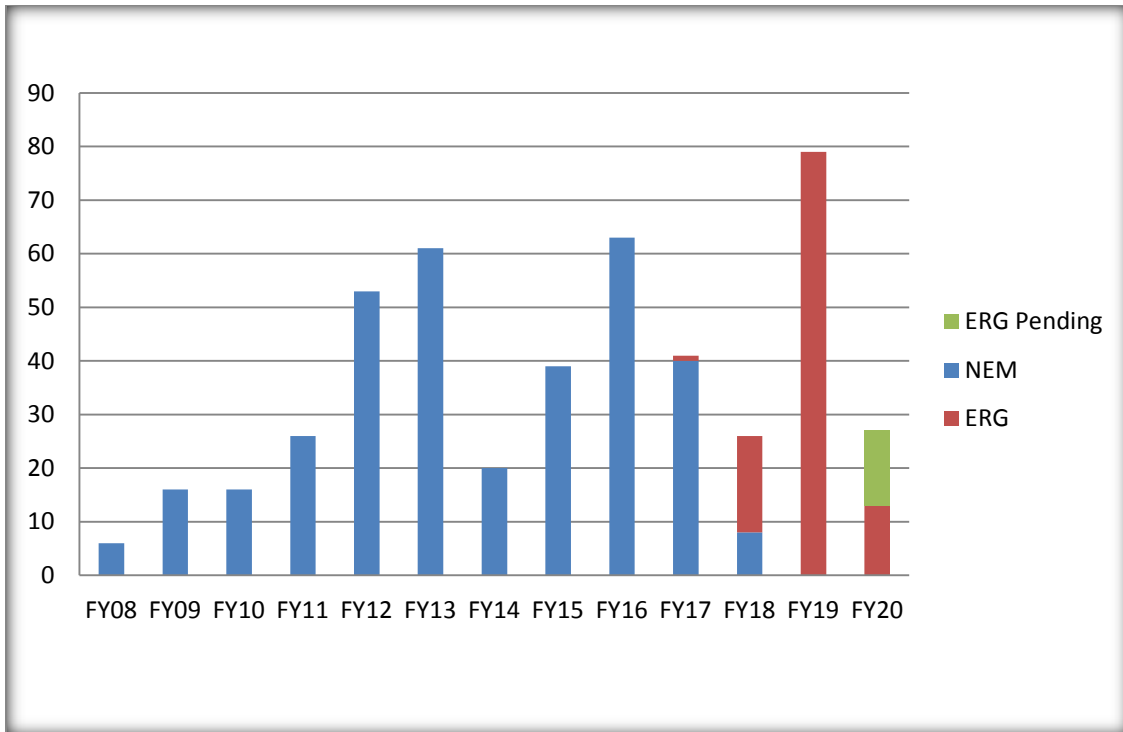


Figure 3: Residential Solar Interconnections

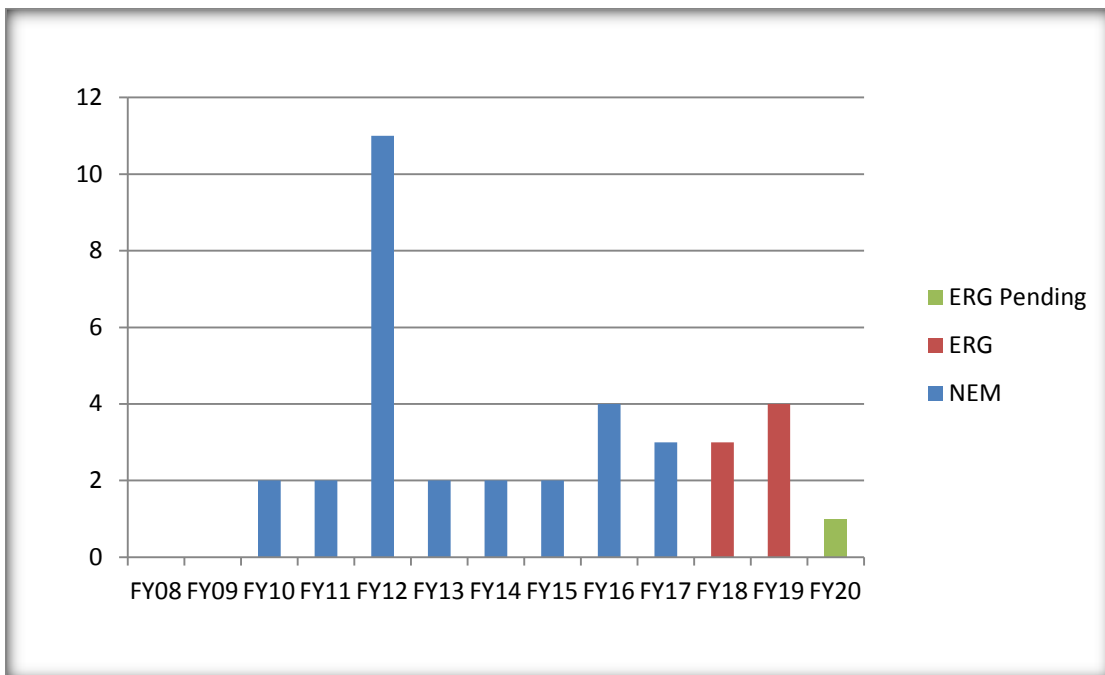


Figure 4: Commercial Solar Interconnections

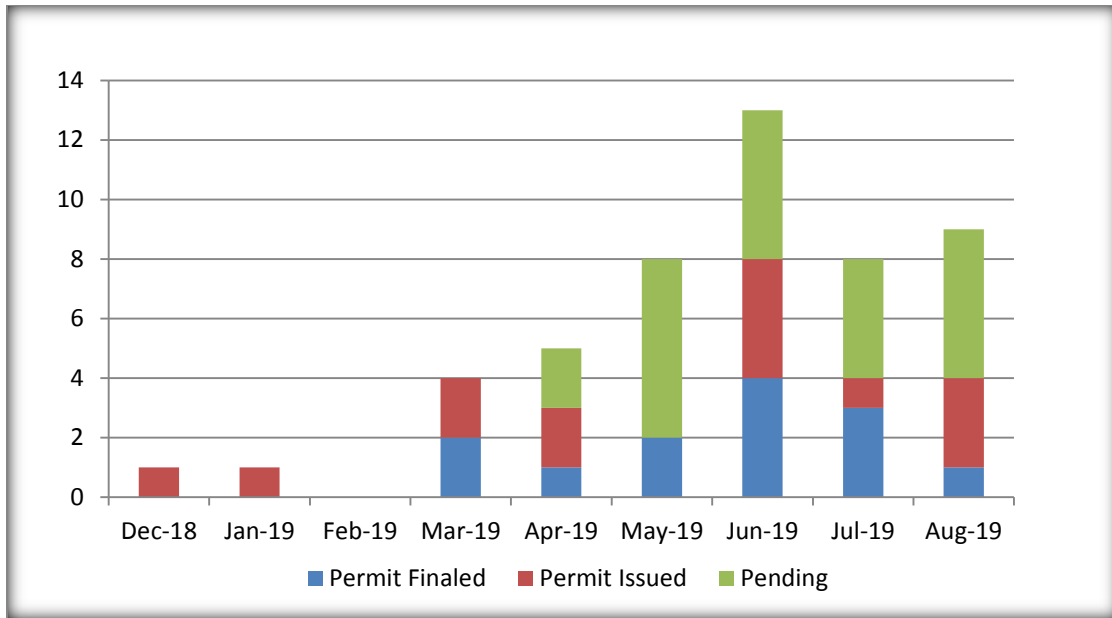


Figure 5: Battery Storage



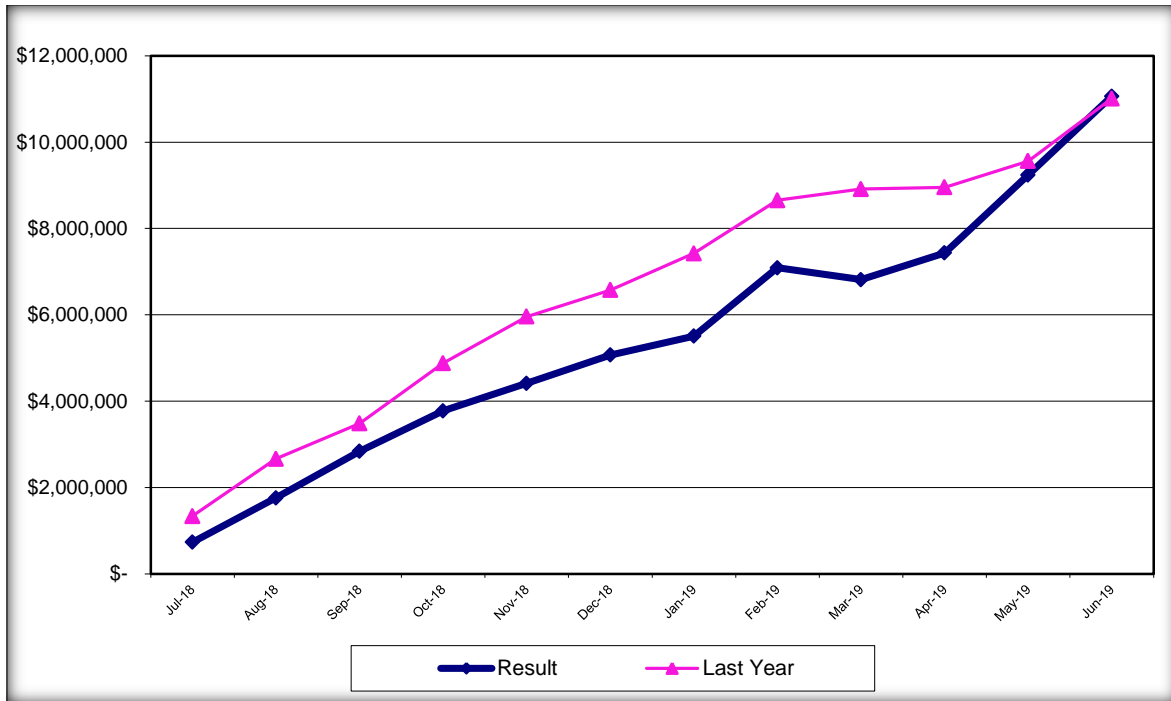
## FINANCIALS

**Table 2: Monthly and Year to Date Total Operating Revenue  
 and Expense Report as of July 31, 2019 (Fiscal Year 2019)**

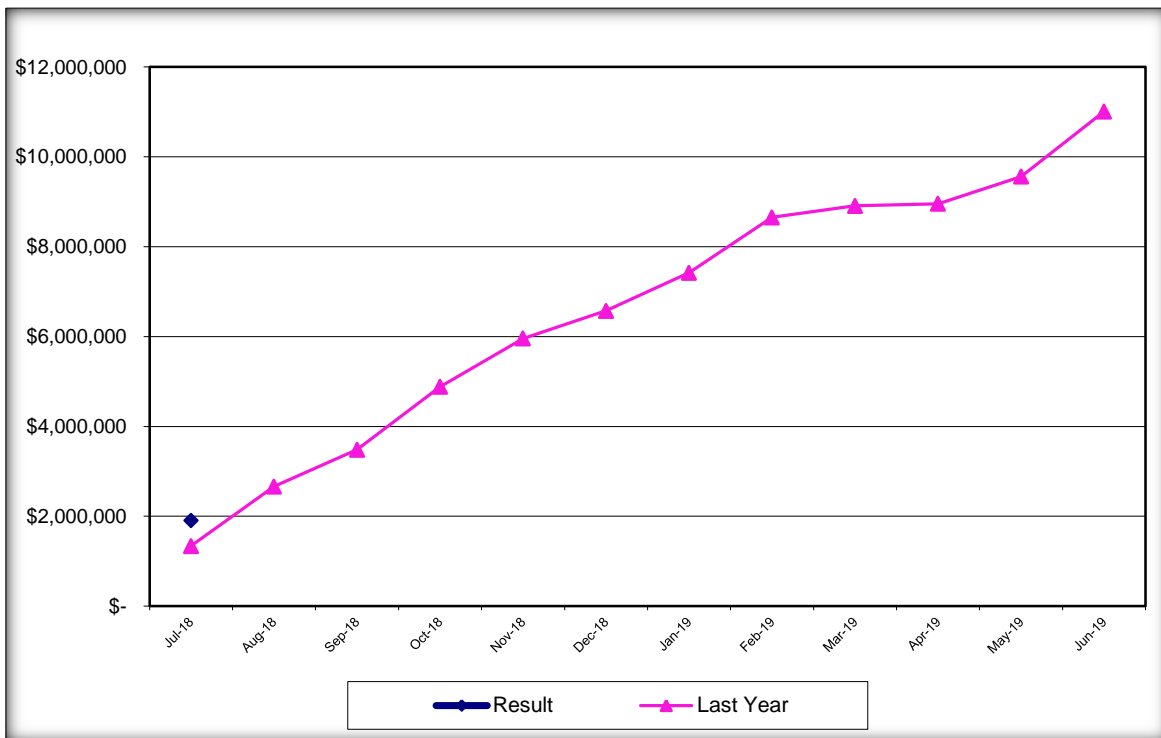
<b>Report Status as of:</b>				
<b>July 31, 2019</b>	Monthly		Annual (FY) To Date	
	Goal	Result	Goal	Result
Total Operating Revenue - Electric (June 2019)	5,137,038	5,900,455	63,966,060	65,768,937
Total Operating Expense - Electric (June 2019)	3,733,972	4,460,018	53,888,377	51,214,448
Note: Shaded areas indicate the data is displayed on the accompanying graphs				

**Table 3: Monthly and Year to Date Total Operating Revenue  
 and Expense Report as of August 31, 2019 (Fiscal Year 2020)**

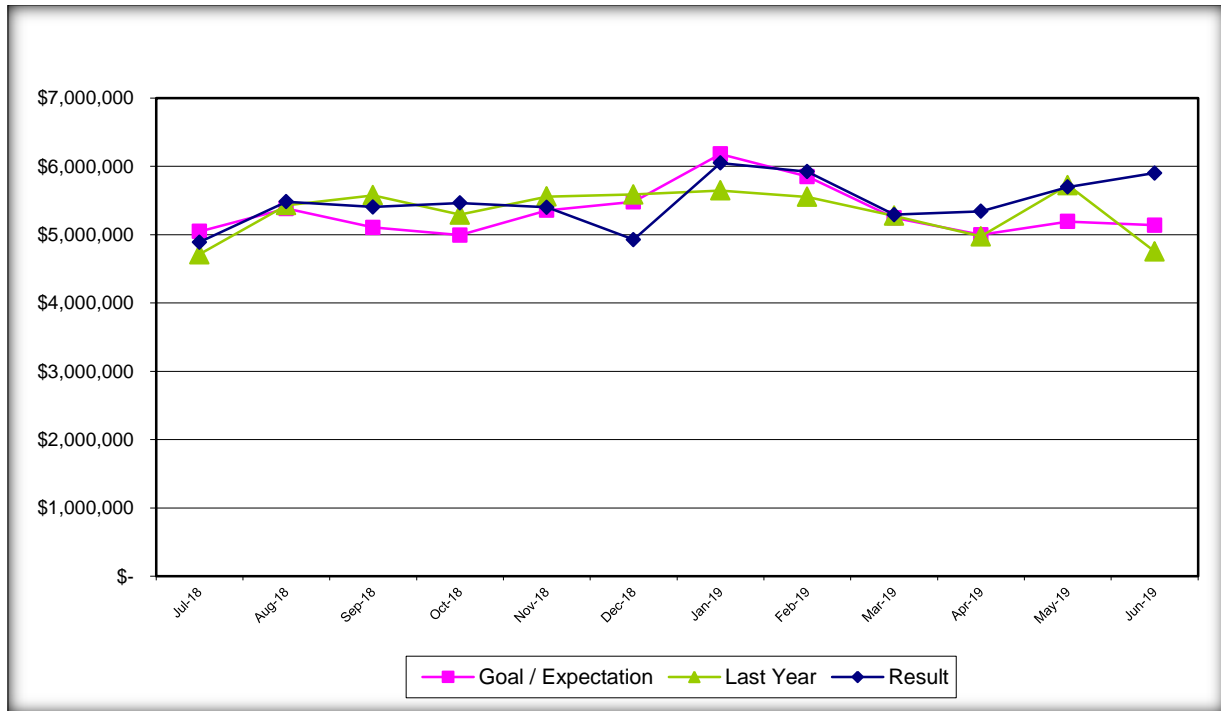
<b>Report Status as of:</b>				
<b>August 31, 2019</b>	Monthly		Annual (FY) To Date	
	Goal	Result	Goal	Result
Total Operating Revenue - Electric (July 2019)	5,348,112	5,419,383	5,348,112	0
Total Operating Expense - Electric (July 2019)	3,362,250	3,424,348	3,362,250	0
Note: Shaded areas indicate the data is displayed on the accompanying graphs				



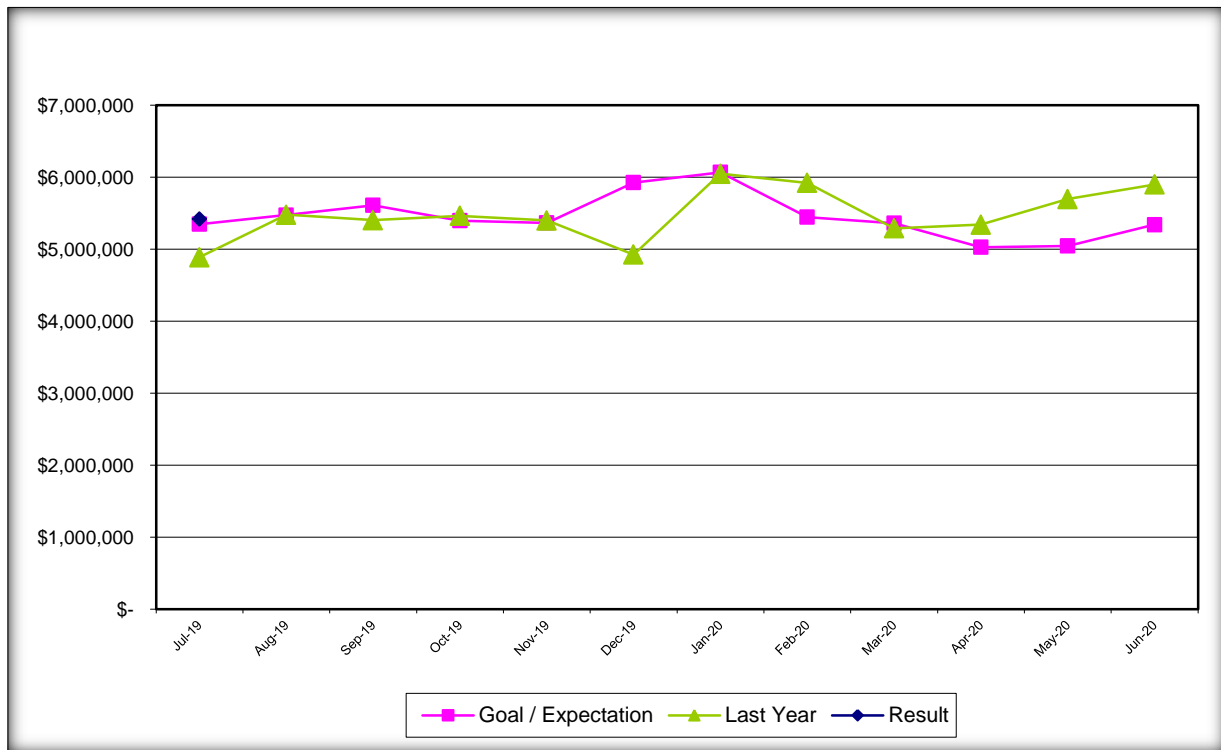
**Figure 6: Fiscal Year 2019 Cumulative Net Income – Electric**



**Figure 7: Fiscal Year 2020 Cumulative Net Income - Electric**



**Figure 8: Fiscal Year 2019 Monthly Operating Revenue – Electric**



**Figure 9: Fiscal Year 2020 Monthly Operating Revenue – Electric**

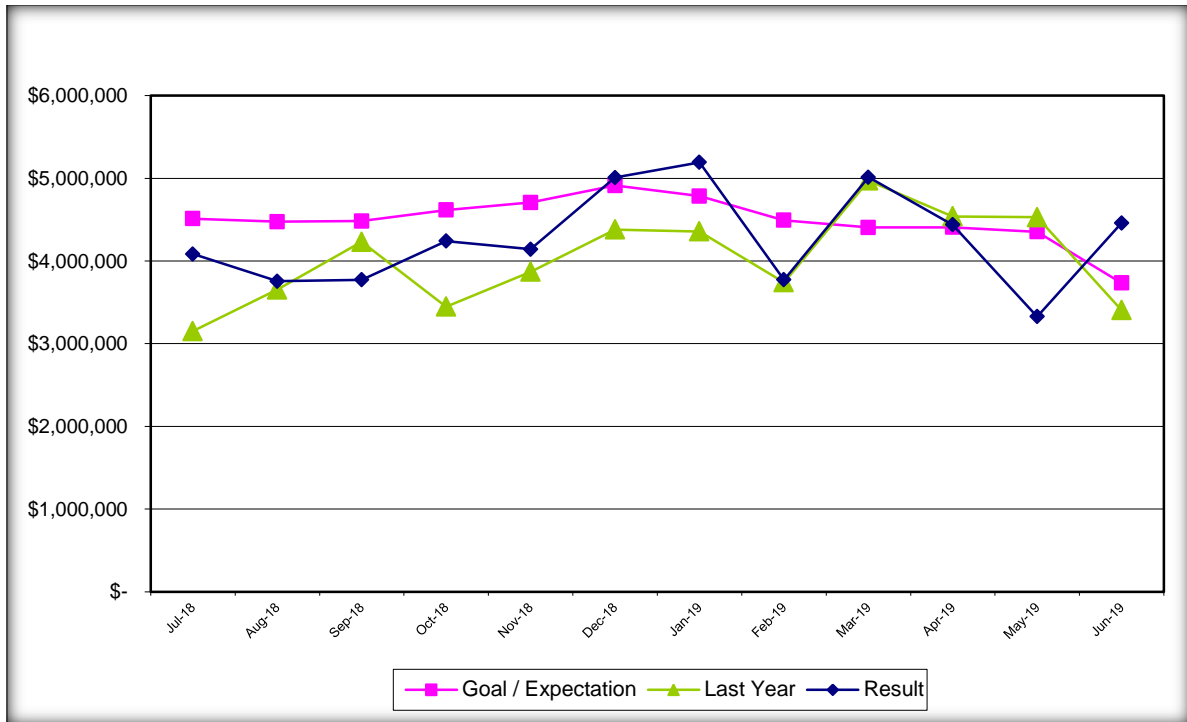


Figure 10: Fiscal Year 2019 Monthly Operating Expense – Electric

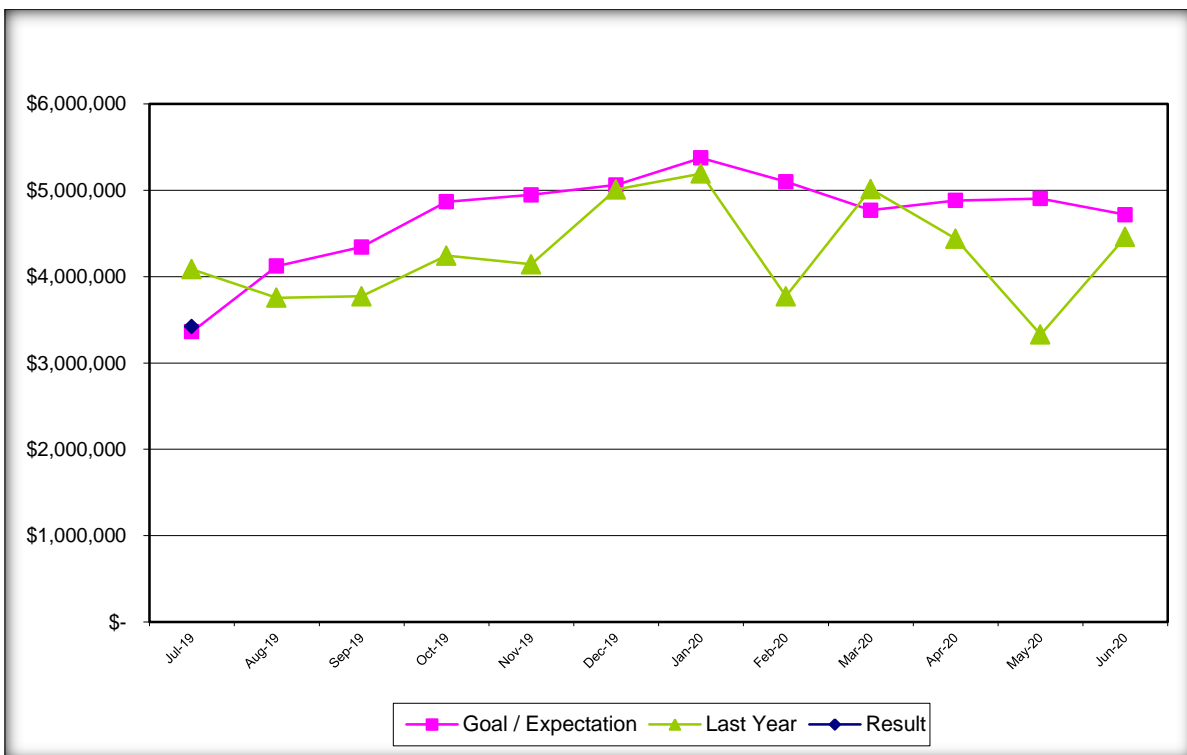
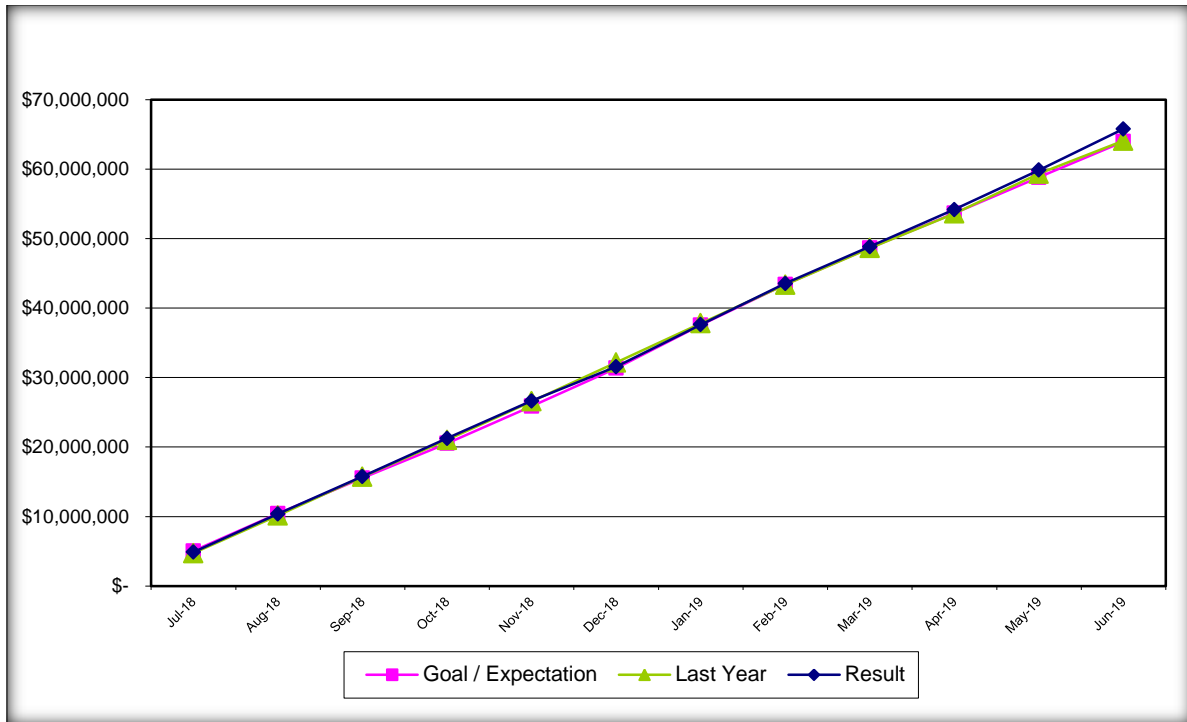
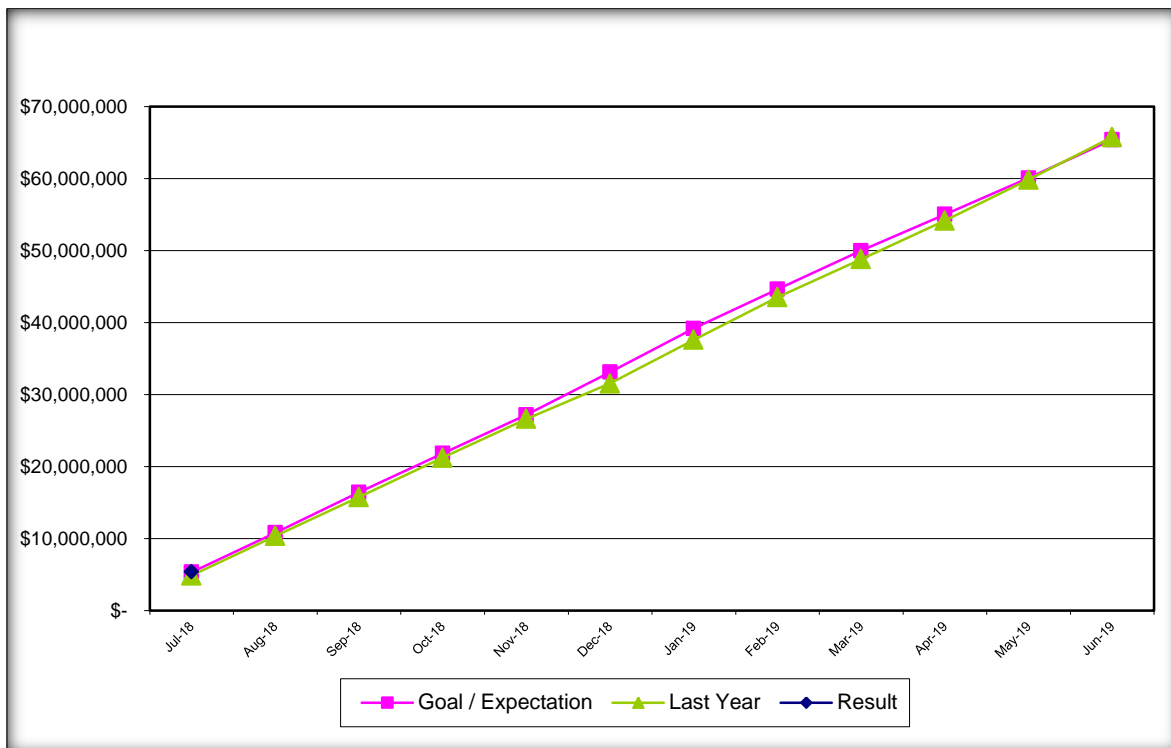


Figure 11: Fiscal Year 2020 Monthly Operating Expense – Electric



**Figure 12: Fiscal Year 2019 Cumulative Operating Revenue – Electric**



**Figure 13: Fiscal Year 2020 Cumulative Operating Revenue – Electric**

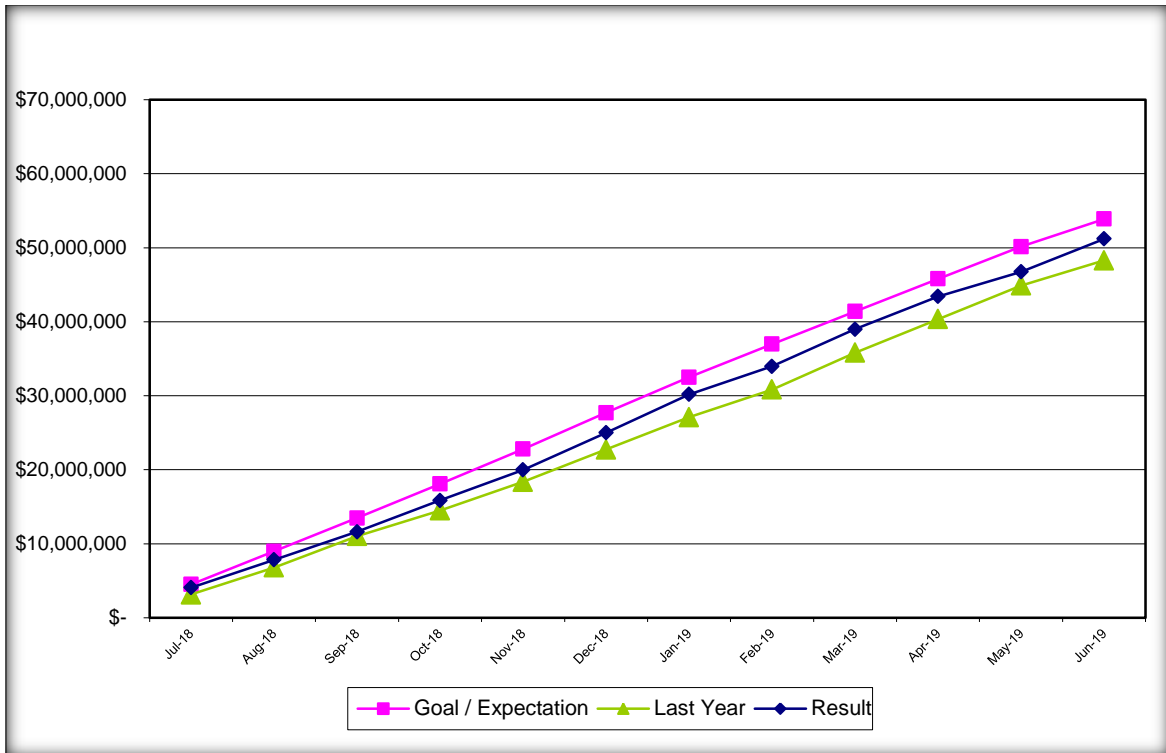


Figure 74: Fiscal Year 2019 Cumulative Operating Expense – Electric

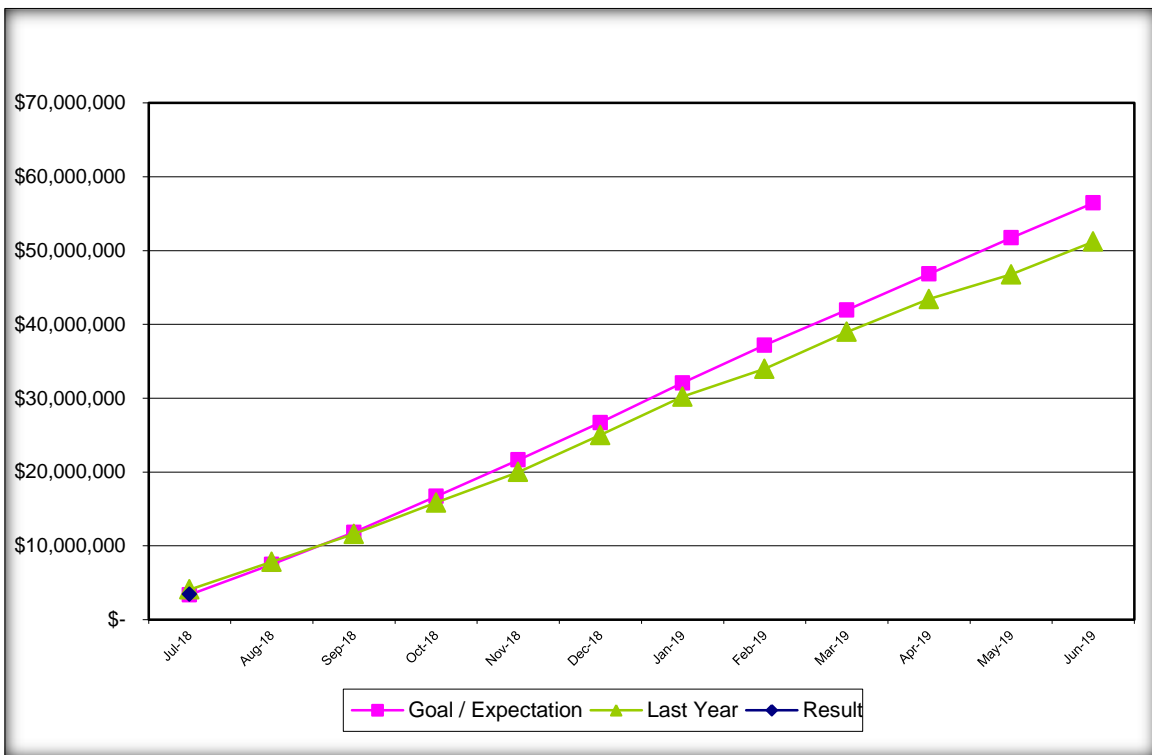
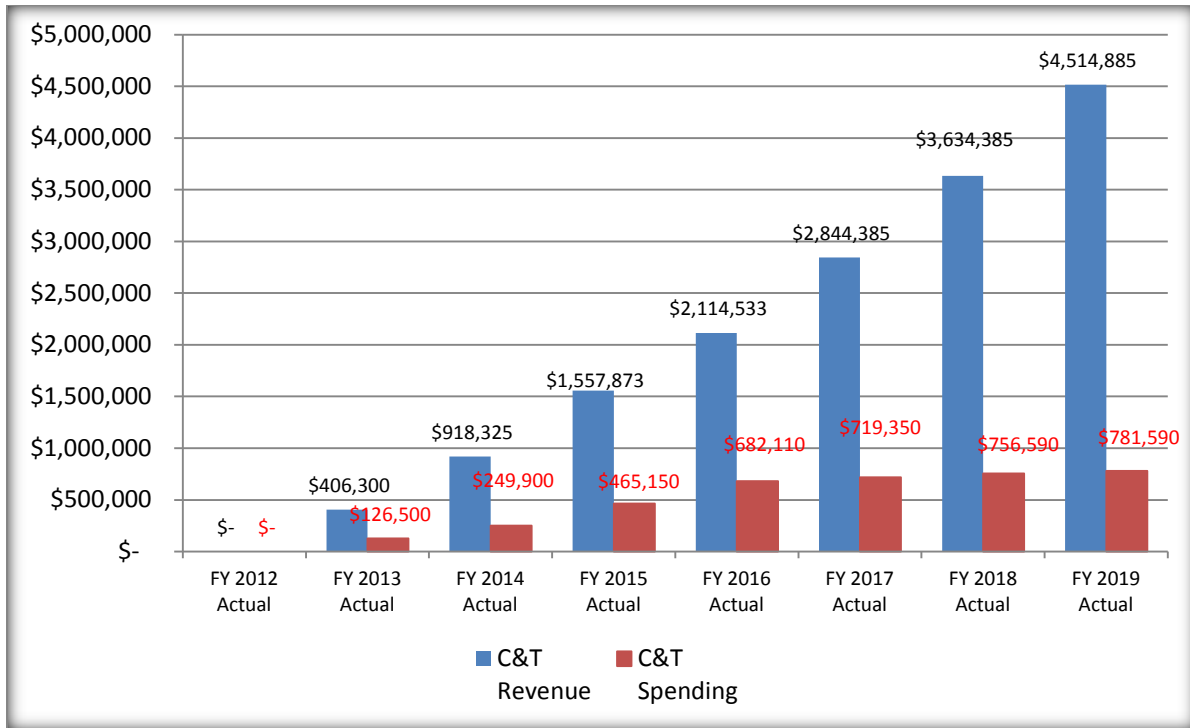
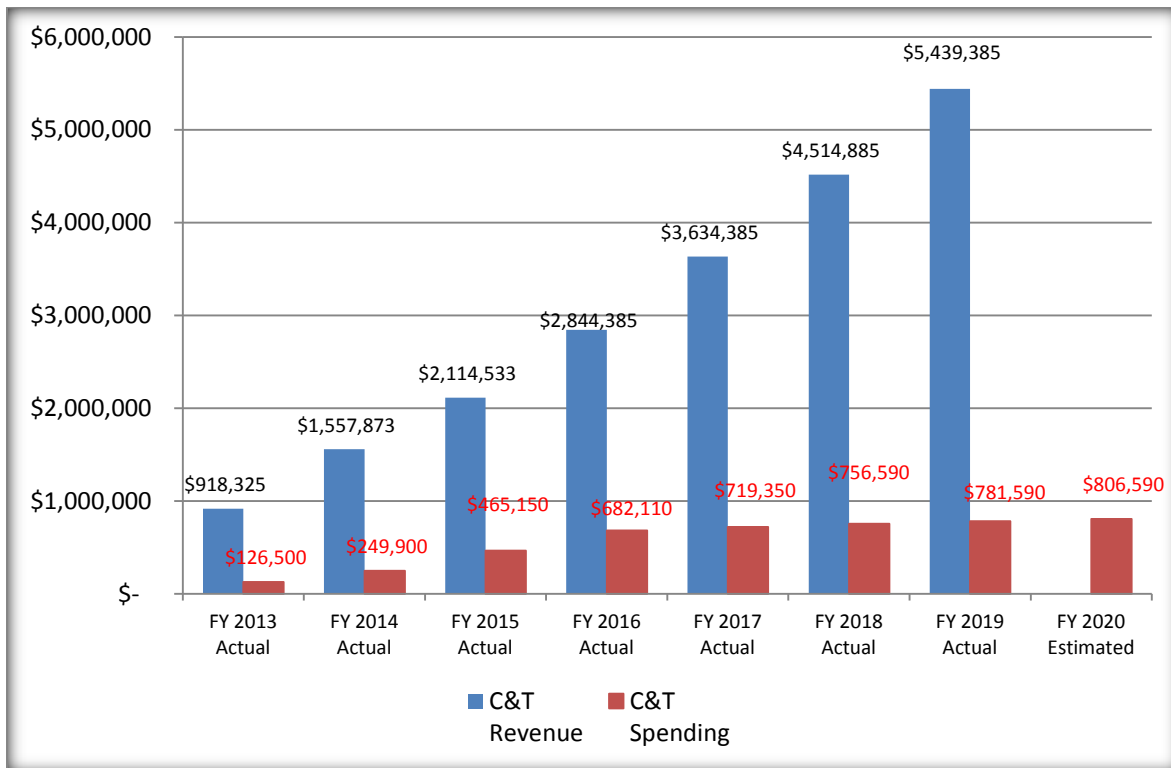


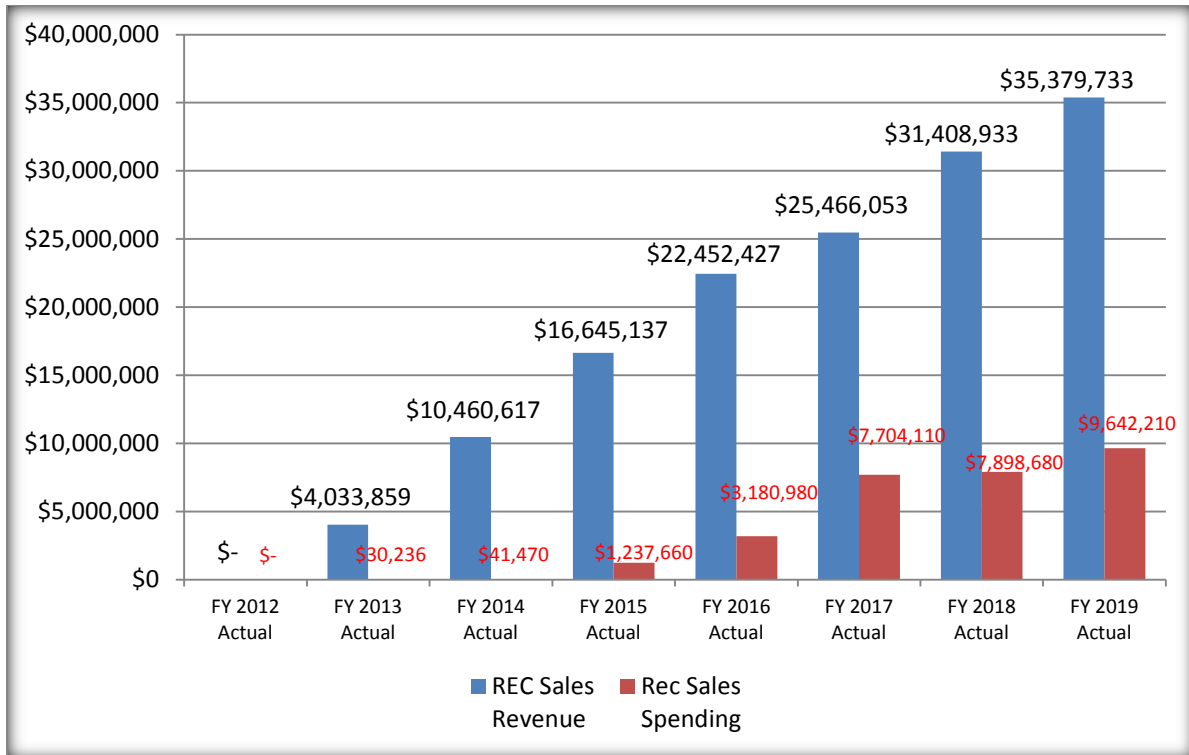
Figure 85: Fiscal Year 2020 Cumulative Operating Expense – Electric



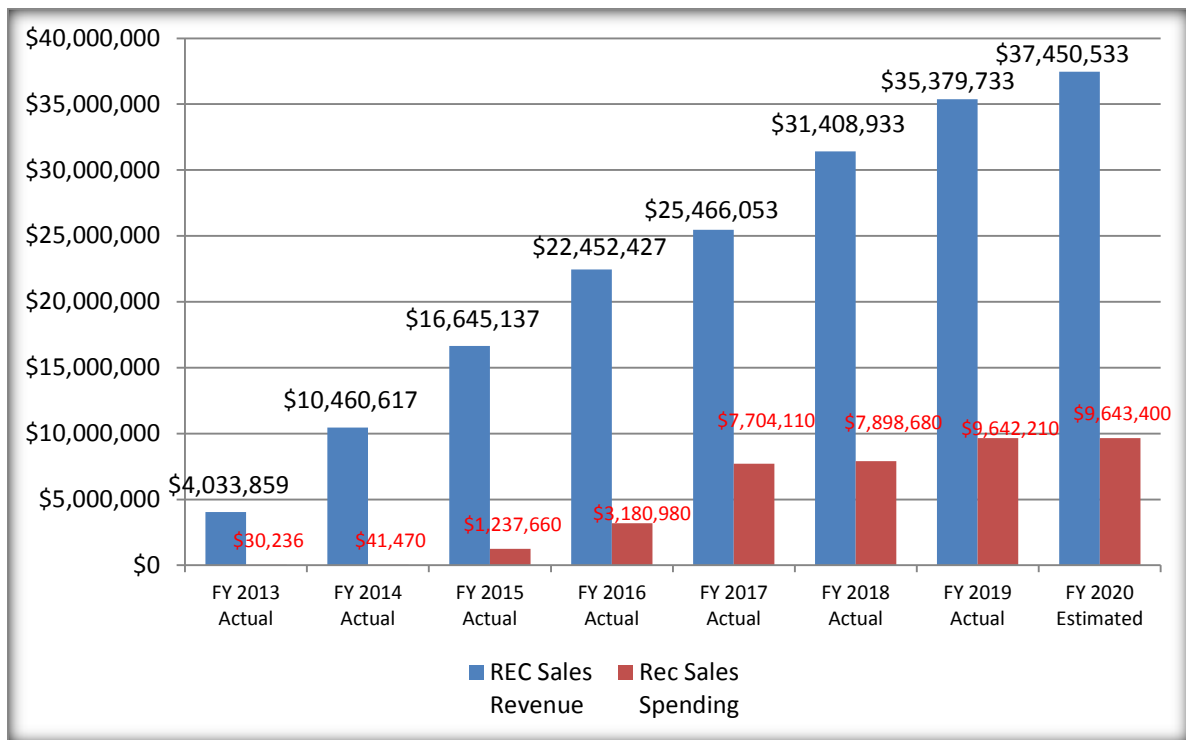
**Figure 96: Cap & Trade (CT) Cumulative Through June 2019**



**Figure 107: Cap & Trade (CT) Cumulative Through July 2019**



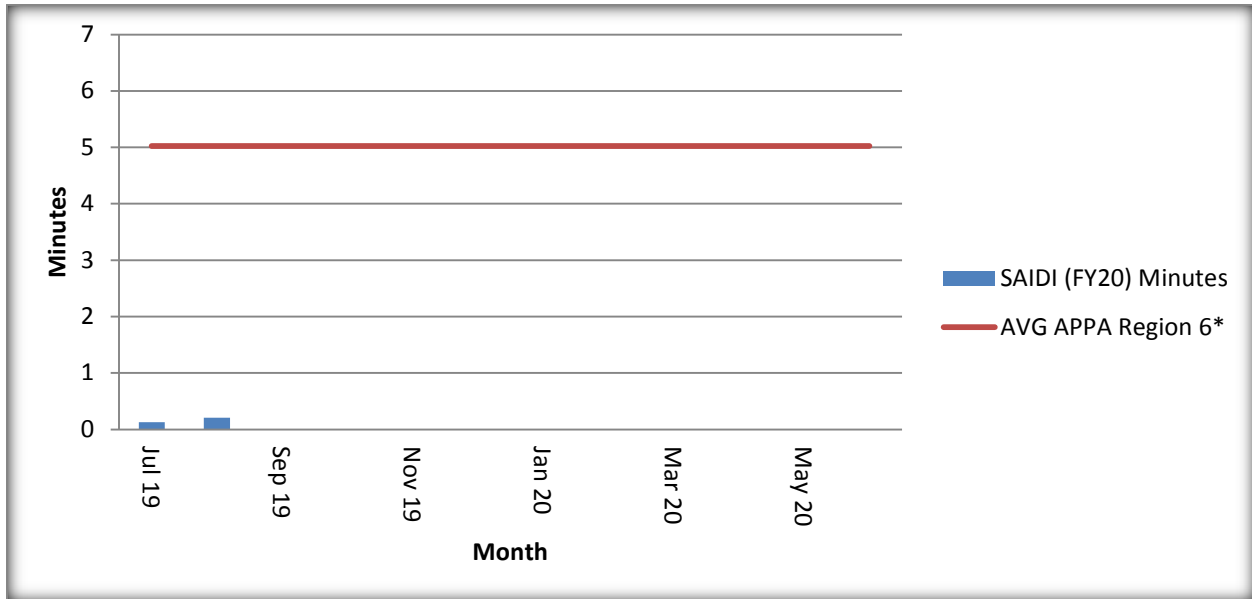
**Figure 118: Renewable Energy Credits (REC) Sales Cumulative Through June 2019**



**Figure 129: Renewable Energy Credits (REC) Sales Cumulative Through July 2019**



## OPERATIONAL STATISTICS



**Figure 130: System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) Fiscal Year 2020**

\*Based on Benchmark study of APPA Region 6

$$\text{SAIDI} = \frac{\text{Sum of customer-minutes off for all interruptions}}{\text{Total number of customers served}}$$

System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI):

SAIDI is defined as the average duration of interruptions for customers served during a specified time period. Similar to CAIDI, but the number of customers served instead of affected is used. The unit is minutes. A common usage of SAIDI is "If all customers were without power the same amount of time, they would have been out for \_\_\_\_\_ minutes."

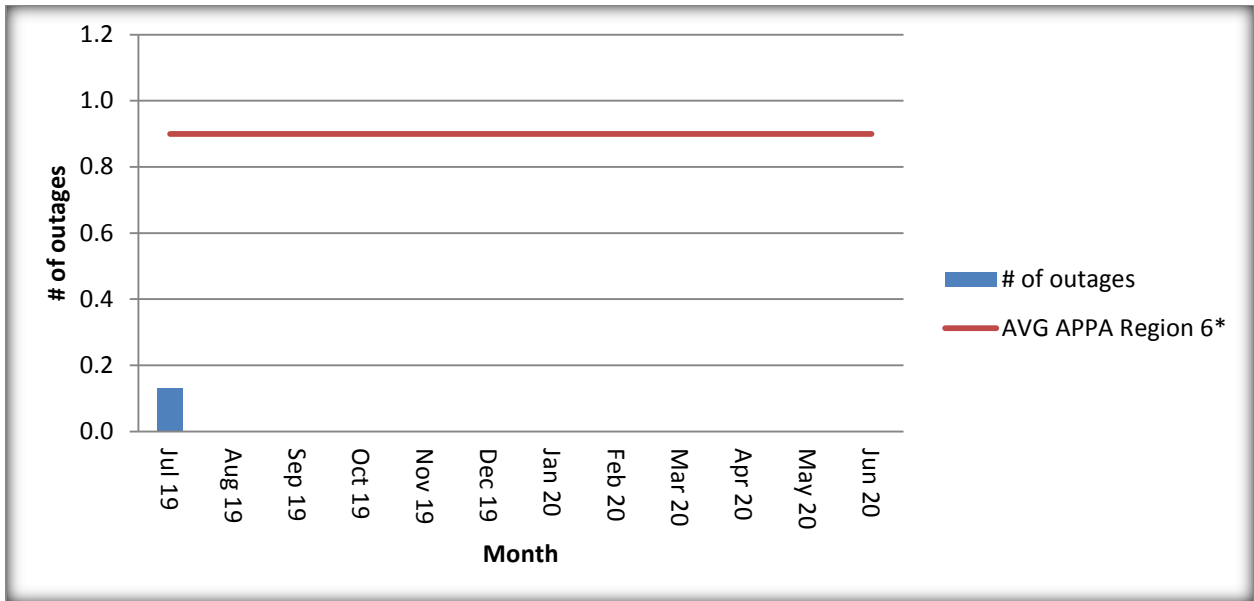
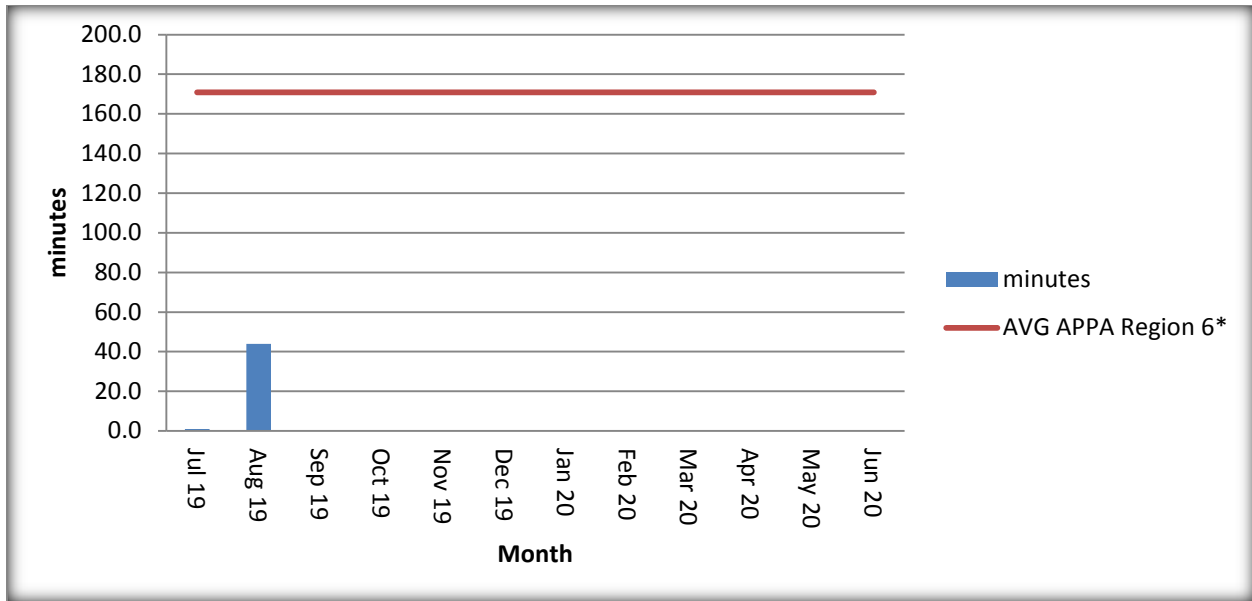


Figure 214: System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) Fiscal Year 2020

\*Based on Benchmark study of Western Regional Utilities

$$\text{SAIFI} = \frac{\text{Total \# of customers affected by interruptions}}{\text{Total number of customers served}}$$

System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI):  
 SAIFI describes the average number of times a customer experiences a sustained interruption during a specified time period. The unit for SAIFI is 'interruptions per customer'. A common usage of SAIFI is "On average, customers experienced \_\_\_\_\_ interruptions".



**Figure 22: Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI) Fiscal Year 2020**

\*Based on Benchmark study of Western Regional Utilities

$$\text{CAIDI} = \frac{\text{Sum of customer-minutes off for all sustained interruptions}}{\text{Total \# of customers affected by the sustained interruptions}}$$

**Customer Average Interruption Duration Index - CAIDI**

CAIDI is the weighted average length of an interruption for customers affected during a specified time period. The unit of CAIDI is minutes. A common usage of CAIDI is "The average customer that experienced an outage is out for \_\_\_\_\_ minutes."

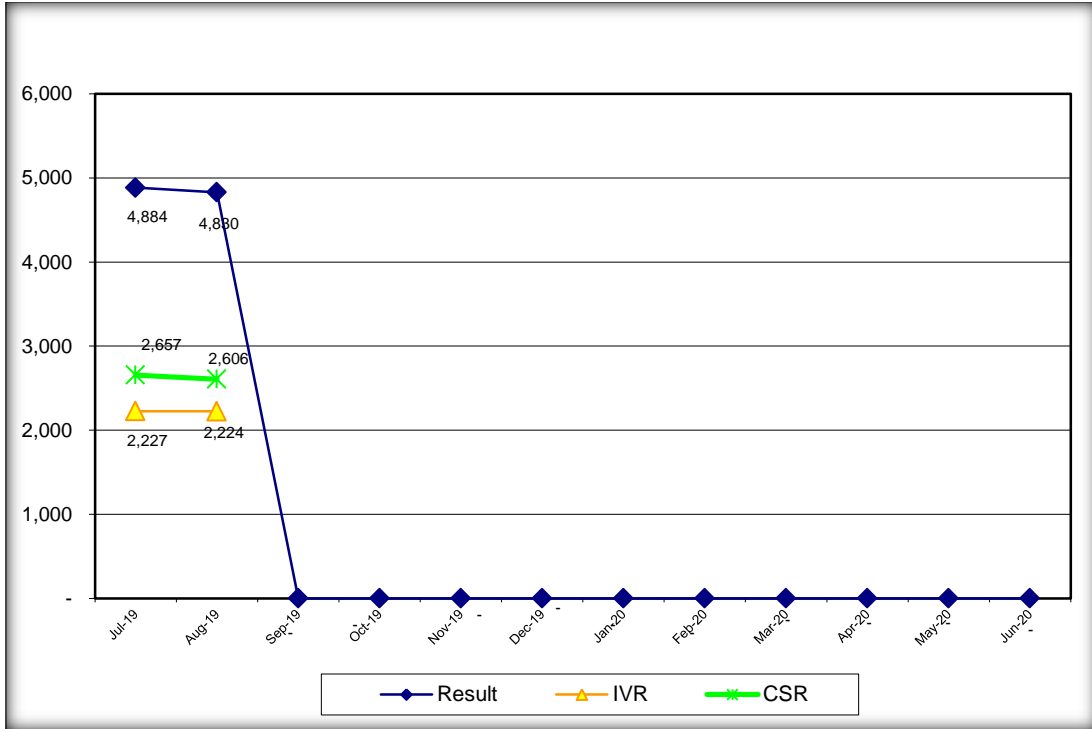


Figure 15: Call Volume Through August 31, 2019