



Senate Bill 900 Requirements



Background

- SB 900 requires the Commission to use safety information to inform consideration of the GRC application.
- The statute describes safety information as:
 - Monitoring
 - Data tracking and analysis
 - Accident investigations
 - Audits



Scope of Review

- Initial review, not comprehensive.
- Our review included Electric and Gas Incident Reports from 2011-2015 involving fatalities or injuries and all citations.
- We were unable to aggregate audit data for review.



Incident Reports

- Incident reports are required for:
 - Fatalities, injuries, in-patient hospitalization
 - Media coverage
 - Property damage of \$50,000 or more
 - Large gas losses
 - Other significant events
- Gas incident reporting for the above conditions is only required if there is a gas release.



Incident Reports

Incident reports include:

- General nature of the incident
- Causes
- Estimated damage
- Time and date
- Location
- Casualties
- Property damage



Gas Incidents

- Seven incidents with fatalities
- 22 incidents with injuries.
- Fatalities and injuries are most frequently associated with vehicle accidents (eight incidents over five years) and fires (five incidents over five years).
- No violations found for these specific incidents.



Number of Gas Incidents with Injuries and/or Fatalities by Cause 2011-2015

Cause	Number of Incidents
Other	9
Vehicle	8
Fire	5
Digin	2
Unknown	3
Total	27



Electric Incidents

- Fewer than twenty violations, several related to late reporting.
- Five incidents with fatalities involved violations.
- Eight incidents with injuries involved violations.



Number of Electric Incidents with Injuries and/or Fatalities by Cause 2011-2015

Cause	Number of Incidents
Vehicle/Aircraft/Other Object Contact	30
Other	20
Utility Work	20
Vegetation	7
Equipment Failure	3
Fire	2
Natural Cause	1
Digin	0
Total	83



Electric Incidents

- Fatalities and injuries are most frequently associated with a vehicle, airplane, or other object (such as a ladder, irrigation pipe, or crane) coming into contact with electrical facilities.
- PG&E identifies third-party damage including car-pole incidents and vandalism as key risk drivers for pole failure in its testimony.



Citation Programs

- Gas citation program established in 2011.
- Electric citation program established in December 2014.
- Citations identify violations and detail immediate corrective actions that need to be taken.



Gas Citations

- Seven gas safety citations issued to PG&E.
- Most citations were either identified as low risk or posing unnecessary risk.



Gas Citations

- One high risk citation which was a result of a natural gas explosion that destroyed a house located in Carmel-by-the-Sea.
- SED's citation found that PG&E failed to follow procedures to update records and failed to provide PG&E's welding crew with accurate information.
- Records Management is identified as a top GRC related Enterprise Risk in PG&E's testimony.



Electric Citations

- ESRB issued two citations to PG&E. One citation resulted in a third-party injury and explosion.
- PG&E did not mark its underground facilities completely and the electric facilities were located within a sewer pipe (instead of with the minimum clearance of six inches)
- PG&E assigned a risk score of 245 to the risk of a third party being injured by contacting an underground facility.
- This appears consistent with how the RET scoring was conducted by PG&E. In contrast, wildfire risk received a score of 626. Wildfire happens less frequently, but the impact is catastrophic.



Conclusions

- No obvious repeated offenses that would warrant a departure from the risk assessment described in the GRC testimony
- The lack of a citation or reported incident may not indicate the likelihood of a risk occurring or not occurring.



Conclusions

- Information from the incident reports and citation programs may be used to inform the review of PG&E's risk assessment methodologies.
- This information should not entirely drive the risk prioritization.



Recommendations

- Continue to monitor the data.
- Consider how audit data can be aggregated.
- Map risks or risk drivers in incident, audit, and citation reports going forward.