

ORIGINAL

Decision 93046 MAY 19 1981

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Investigation on the Commission's)
 own motion into the establishing)
 of priorities among the types or)
 categories of customers of every)
 electrical corporation and every)
 gas corporation in the State of)
 California and among the uses of)
 electricity or gas by such)
 customers.)

Case 9884
 (Filed March 11, 1975)

Frank J. Cooley, Attorney at Law, for Southern California Edison Company; Robert Ohlbach, Daniel E. Gibson, and Bernard J. Della Santa, Attorneys at Law, for Pacific Gas and Electric Company; and Barton M. Myerson, Attorney at Law, for San Diego Gas & Electric Company; respondents.

Gary Fay, Attorney at Law, for California Energy Commission; R. D. Twomey, for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California; Downey, Brand, Seymour & Rohwer, by Phillip A. Stohr, Attorney at Law, for General Motors Corporation; Graham & James, by Boris H. Lakusta, David J. Marchant, and Thomas J. MacBride, Attorneys at Law, for California Hotel and Motel Association; Peter G. DeGroof, for Lockheed Missiles & Space Company; James O. Abrams, Attorney at Law, and Eldon R. Clawson, for Swimming Pool Technical Committee of the Gas Appliance Manufacturing Association, Water Heater Division; and William B. Hancock, for Cut Utility Rates Today (CURT); interested parties.

William J. Jennings, Attorney at Law, for the Commission staff.

O P I N I O N

Pursuant to Decision (D.) 90427 issued June 19, 1979 and D.91751 issued May 6, 1980 in OII 43, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (Edison), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) placed into effect a 1979 and 1980 summer reserve load-sharing plan and statewide load-reduction plan, which plan also applied in connection with the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP).^{1/}

It appearing that electrical utility reserve margins again may become critical during the summer months of 1981, public hearing was held before Administrative Law Judge Mallory in San Francisco on April 15, 16, and 17, 1981 for the purpose of receiving evidence as to whether this Commission should approve emergency reserve load-sharing and load-reduction plans to apply during the summer period.

Background

D.90427 and 91751, which established procedures to be followed during the summers of 1979 and 1980, included a three-stage conservation and joint load-reduction plan. The plan provided that Stage I (serious) would be initiated whenever the capacity margin of any utility fell below 5%, Stage II (urgent) would commence when the statewide margin dropped below 3%, and Stage III (rotating outage) would commence when the statewide margin dropped below 1-1/2%. In addition to the joint load-reduction plan, we directed that the regulated utilities initiate augmented conservation plans. Electric tariff Rule 14.1 (Prohibitions and Curtailment Provisions) was revised to provide for reduced consumption during peak periods, including a minimum temperature setting for air-conditioning (cooling) temperatures during a Stage I appeal.

^{1/} OII 43 was closed in D.91751.

In 1979 Stage I alerts were called at times when PG&E's and Edison's capacity reserve margins fell below 5%. There were no Stage I appeals in 1980. No Stage II or Stage III situations occurred during 1979 or 1980. Evaluation of the effect of pre-Stage I appeals to reduce electric usage during the daily peak period of noon to 6 p.m. and the effect of conservation programs indicates that the public cooperated by voluntarily reducing electric usage by substantial amounts during the critical daily periods.

Interim D.91548 dated April 15, 1980 in this proceeding adopted a revised priority system for mandatory curtailments of electric services and a revised system of rotating outages. Under that decision respondent electric utilities filed action plans which included, as part of action plan Stage III (rotating outages), a plan to interrupt customers sequentially to achieve load reductions in 5% increments up to 50% of system loads for one hour duration while protecting essential uses to the maximum extent practical. The action plans also set forth the procedure to be used by water and sewage treatment facilities to have service promptly restored in the event of an emergency such as a fire or sewage overflow or treatment crisis during an interruption.

The action plans filed by respondent electric utilities are to be evaluated in further hearings in this proceeding scheduled to begin June 22, 1981.

Evidence Adduced in the
Current Phase of Case (C.) 9884

By Commission directive respondent electric utilities and our staff presented evidence on the following:

- a. Estimates of the expected electric capacity and energy supply for the months of May through October 1981.
- b. Evaluation of 1981 summer peak loads and expected capacity margins, by months.

- c. Expected new generation facilities in operation in 1981 that were not in operation in 1980, and expected sources of purchased power.
- d. Forced outages occurring during 1980 and months of January through April 1981 and steps to mitigate forced outages during the 1981 summer months.
- e. A proposed 1981 summer reserve load-sharing and statewide load-reduction plan that includes SMUD and LADWP.
- f. Effectiveness of load reduction and conservation methods adopted for the summer of 1980.

Evidence was presented by a staff member of the California Energy Commission (CEC) concerning his analysis of capacity margins during the summer of 1980, the effectiveness of past conservation measures, and estimates of statewide reserves and capacity margins for the summer of 1981.

The five utilities which comprise the California Power Pool (Power Pool) are PG&E, Edison, SDG&E, LADWP, and SMUD. The Power Pool, our staff, and CEC staff differ as to the expected capacities for the summer of 1981 and the levels of reserve margins which are needed to avoid emergency curtailments during periods of peak summertime electrical usage. Those differences need not be resolved in this decision as the respondent utilities, our staff, and the CEC staff agree that summertime emergency curtailment and conservation programs similar to those applicable in 1979 and 1980 should be made permanent.

The evaluation by respondent utilities and our staff of the augmented conservation measures imposed during the summer of 1980 shows that such measures achieved substantial reductions in peak electrical usage and that there was strong public awareness of the

need to conserve and willingness to cooperate when conservation appeals were made. The CEC staff report states that conservation measures currently set in place for this summer have made a significant contribution to the improved outlook for 1981.

We have carefully reviewed the voluminous and detailed testimony presented by our staff, the respondent utilities, and the CEC staff. The differences between the forecasts are not great. We have relied heavily on the forecasts of the utilities and the CEC staff in our analysis of availability of electric capacity. The principal forecasting expertise and personnel available in state service is at the CEC, which has devoted extensive personnel and efforts in the long- and short-term forecasting of electric capacity needs. The utilities and CEC staff forecasts generally agree there will be sufficient supplies of electricity available during the summer of 1981 so that no single utility will experience a reserve margin below 5%, which will trigger a Stage I appeal for voluntary conservation. We conclude that, barring extremely abnormal weather conditions or an unanticipated major power plant failure, there is very little likelihood that the major utilities will experience an electric capacity shortage during the coming summer. Nevertheless, it is important that customers use electricity carefully, particularly during the daily peak periods of noon to 6 p.m. during summer months. It is the Commission's responsibility under the Public Utilities Code to establish electric priorities and curtailment procedures. Therefore, to ensure that we have in place a program to deal with an unexpected summer capacity shortage, we are ordering that the joint emergency load reduction plans in effect during the past two summers be made permanent.

While we do not believe it is our major responsibility to engage in short- or long-range forecasting of electric supplies, we have the continuing responsibility of ensuring the reliability of existing electric generating plant. To that end, the record shows that the respondent utilities have made substantial efforts in achieving reliability of their production facilities through preventive maintenance in an endeavor to reduce forced outages, particularly during the period of peak summer demand. In this vein, on April 21, 1981 we have instituted an investigation coordinated with CEC in Order Instituting Investigation (OII) 89 looking at electric utilities system reliability for the major electric utilities for the 1982-1985 period. Parties to this proceeding will be advised of the hearings scheduled in that OII.

Recommended Actions

The five major utilities, our staff, and CEC staff recommend that this Commission approve a permanent summer electric reserve-sharing and load-reduction plan substantially the same as that approved for the summer of 1980 by D.91751. It was the opinion of the utilities and the staff that such plan is required to meet possible capacity shortages during future summer peak periods. The utilities and the staff also recommend that augmented conservation programs be continued and that electric tariff Rule 14.1 incorporate requirements for load reduction during the summer peak daily usage period of noon to 6 p.m.

Statewide Peak-Reduction Plans

Appendix A to this order contains the statewide peak-reduction plan adopted for the future. That plan represents our

best approach to meeting possible capacity problems. The plan includes conservation and load management efforts aimed at reducing summer peak demands and a three-stage peak reduction program in the event that reserve margins drop below certain levels.

Attachment A to Appendix A shows the load-reduction measures that will be accomplished during critical periods. The first steps, which are undertaken before Stage I alert days, include a lower cooling limit temperature setting of 78° F. for air-conditioning and the issuance of bulletins to alert customers to the need to conserve to prevent Stage I occurrences. Stage I and Stage II measures involve curtailment of nonessential uses by major customers and curtailment of the use of residential appliances and lighting. Those portions of the plan to be implemented by electric tariff Rule 14.1 are followed by (14.1) on Attachment A.

Appendix B sets forth the specific actions to be taken by the utilities in implementing Stage I and Stage II of the statewide Peak Reduction Plan described in Appendix A.

Rule 14.1

As previously indicated, certain of the proposed curtailments of electric usage during summer peak periods are to be accomplished under the requirements of electric tariff Rule 14.1. The utilities proposed that Rule 14.1 provisions adopted for application during the summer of 1980 be made permanent.

Paragraph 6.b. of the Rule 14.1 set forth as Appendix D to D.91751 provided that circulating pumps not exceeding certain specified horsepower may be used to circulate solar-heated water from solar collector panels to any pool or to return pool water to solar collector panels and exempted pools equipped with solar systems installed prior to June 1, 1980 from such horsepower limitations during the period ending May 31, 1981. Technical evidence was provided by the swimming pool industry through two witnesses, and by late-filed Exhibit 50 in support of sizing swimming pool circulating pumps for solar-equipped swimming pools. Our Energy Conservation Branch has recommended adoption of the sizing recommendations presented in Exhibit 50. Rule 14.1 set forth in Appendix C of this order has been revised to include the sizing recommendations. That exemption should be continued until further order of the Commission.

Appendix C sets forth electric tariff Rule 14.1 adopted in this proceeding.

Further hearings are scheduled to evaluate the action plans filed by the respondents under interim D.91548. We must decide whether the plans are in compliance with that decision. Thereafter, this proceeding can be terminated.

Findings of Fact

1. D.90427 and 91751 in this proceeding, inter alia, authorized PG&E, Edison, and SDG&E to place into effect a summer reserve load-sharing plan and a statewide load-reduction plan to be applied in connection with SMUD and LADWP to meet possible electric capacity shortages during the summers of 1979 and 1980.

2. D.91124 in this proceeding found that based on reports and attendant data furnished by the five utilities, the 1979 statewide load-reduction plan and reserve load-sharing plan adopted under D.90427 operated effectively. The evidence in this phase of C.9884 indicates that the statewide load-reduction and reserve load-sharing plans adopted in D.91751 were effective during the summer of 1980.

3. Evaluation of the augmented conservation plans instituted for the summers of 1979 and 1980 indicates that substantial voluntary conservation was achieved during peak demand periods and that public awareness of the need to conserve was good.

4. The combined reserve margins for the five major utilities are lowest during the times of peak electrical usage, which is during the hours of noon to 6 p.m. during the months of June through October of each year.

5. The principal parties to this phase of C.9884 recommend that temporary statewide reserve load-sharing plan and reserve sharing-plan adopted for the summers of 1979 and 1980 be made permanent.

6. The reserve load-sharing plan jointly proposed by the five major utilities is needed to provide capacity to systems which may experience a capacity shortage during peak periods; that plan is reasonable and it should be approved.

7. The statewide load-reduction plan proposed by the utilities (Stage I and II appeals) is needed to mitigate the effects of unexpected shortages during the summer months of this year and succeeding years. The mandatory portions of that program, including those incorporated in revised tariff Rule 14.1, should commence June 1 of each year and expire October 31 of each year.

8. Electric tariff Rule 14.1, amended as indicated in the text of the preceding opinion, will be reasonable and the provisions designed to mitigate possible summer capacity shortages should remain in effect for subsequent summer periods until revised or deleted.

9. Substantial additional conservation and load reduction can be achieved on a permanent basis by voluntary actions of the customers of the five major utilities. Those utilities under our jurisdiction should be ordered to intensify their ongoing conservation plans now in effect.

10. A person designated by the utilities should act as the California Utility Power Systems Coordinator, whose duties would include coordination of the electric utilities' actions under the statewide peak-reduction plan approved herein.

11. The California Utility Power Systems Coordinator should be directed to confirm to the Commission as soon as possible that a three-stage conservation and peak-reduction plan is established and ready to implement. Stages I, II, and III should be coordinated

with the Chief of this Commission's Energy Conservation Branch and a person designated by the CEC.

Conclusions of Law

1. A summertime statewide reserve sharing plan should be approved and a three-stage load-reduction plan should be ordered, in accordance with the above findings.

2. Utilities under our jurisdiction should be ordered to intensify their ongoing conservation plans now in effect.

3. The summertime emergency statewide reserve-sharing plan and three-stage load-reduction plan adopted herein should remain in effect for application during succeeding summer periods until a determination is made by this Commission that such plans are no longer necessary.

4. Because the period in which the emergency plan is to apply is rapidly approaching, the order herein should be effective on the date of signature.

O R D E R

IT IS ORDERED that:

1. Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (Edison), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) are authorized to place into effect the reserve load-sharing plan and statewide load-reduction plan substantially as described in Appendix A hereof, which plan also will apply in connection with the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP).

2. PG&E, Edison, and SDG&E are directed to expand their energy conservation programs for 1981. Respondents are directed to file with this Commission, within 30 days after the effective date of this order, an analysis showing the conservation programs that are best suited to their individual systems and a timetable for instituting the augmented programs.

3. Within 5 days after the effective date of this order, each respondent electric utility shall file a modification to Tariff Rule 14.1 consistent with the modified Rule 14.1 set forth in Appendix C hereto. Such filing shall be effective as of the date of filing.

4. A responsible person designated by the utilities shall serve as the California Utility Power Systems Coordinator under the plan approved in Ordering Paragraph i above.

5. The three-stage conservation and load-reduction plan (revised Electrical Emergency Plan) shall be filed with this Commission and the California Energy Commission (CEC) within 10 days after the effective date of this order. An original and eight copies shall be filed. Stages I, II, and III of the revised Electrical Emergency Plan should be coordinated with the Chief of this Commission's Energy Conservation Branch and to a person designated by the CEC.

6. For the period of June 1 through October 31 of each year, during and after each Stage I and/or Stage II appeal, the California Utility Power Systems Coordinator shall review and evaluate the effects of weather and of the conservation appeals on electrical capacity requirements and compare the results with the previously projected daily requirement for that same day without the staged appeals. The California Utility Power Systems Coordinator will provide copies of these analyses to the Chief of this Commission's Energy Conservation Branch by 9:30 a.m. on the day subsequent to any day on which a Stage I and/or Stage II appeal is made. The report shall include data for PG&E and SMUD on a combined basis and for Edison, SDG&E, and LADWP on a separately stated basis.

7. The California Utility Power Systems Coordinator is directed to furnish to the Chief of this Commission's Energy Conservation Branch

and to a person designated by the CEC a daily status report containing the data to be assembled in conformance with Appendix A attached. Such report shall be received by the designated staff person no later than 9:30 a.m.

This order is effective today.

Dated MAY 19 1988, at San Francisco, California.

John E. Ryan
President
Richard C. Wood
Tommy L. King
Victor Cabre
Presulla C. Grew
Commissioners

APPENDIX A
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STATEWIDE PEAK REDUCTION PLAN

I. (Omitted)

II. Objectives

Overall:

1. Maintain reliable service to all utility customers in the State to the maximum extent possible.
2. Minimize the risk of service interruptions and the need for mandatory controls.

Specific:

1. Increase customer awareness of peak load periods.
2. Increase customer awareness of how their actions impact peak load periods and provide information on what steps the customer needs to take to avoid service interruptions.
3. Have an orderly statewide plan that will obtain a sustained reduction in electric load during afternoon peak hours by concerted voluntary actions of all electric customers.
4. Have an orderly intensified load reduction plan that will attempt to obtain an additional, large scale, short-term reduction in electric load during afternoon peak hours on critical days.
5. Request voluntary conservation measures from our customers that will be perceived by them as reasonable in order to maximize their response.

III. Criteria

The statewide plan should:

1. Meet the objectives stated in Section II during summer periods.
2. Be simple, understandable, credible, and, to the extent possible, noncontroversial.
3. Encourage continuing efforts all summer long and prompt special efforts during critical times consistent with need.

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4. Minimize consumer apathy from too early and/or too frequent alerts.
5. Coordinate with and complement existing utility conservation and load management programs.
6. Identify major peak load equipment and operations to customers.
7. Address all classes of customers and major peak end uses.
8. Be publicly supported by all utilities and government officials.
9. Be measurable, to the extent possible, in its overall effects.
10. Be as economical and cost-effective as practicable.

IV. Implementation

The parties to this plan will implement a two-part program to reduce system loads during peak afternoon hours. The first part is a public information program identifying peak hours and measures customers can take to reduce peak loads throughout the duration of this plan. The second part is a three-stage program of extra efforts to be undertaken by Edison, SDG&E, SMUD, LADWP, and PG&E during critical periods to reduce load (see Attachment A).

V. Specific Elements

1. Implement summer conservation and load management programs which will conserve energy and reduce peak loads throughout the duration of the plan. If it appears probable that such efforts will not be sufficient to reduce demand and a peak day is imminent, the public will be alerted and the three-stage program described below will be followed.
2. The three-stage program to be implemented in a coordinated manner by Edison, SDG&E, LADWP, SMUD, and PG&E when the pre-Stage I program peak load reductions are insufficient is as follows:
 - a. PEAK ALERT DAY (Stage I) - will be implemented statewide when any of the participating utilities anticipates a reserve capacity margin of five percent or less.

- b. INTENSIFIED LOAD REDUCTION EFFORTS (Stage II) - will be implemented statewide when any of the participating utilities anticipates a reserve capacity margin of three percent or less.
 - c. SERVICE INTERRUPTIONS (Stage III) - will be implemented as a last resort and only by the participating deficient utilities whose reserves drop to a one and one-half percent capacity margin.
3. Sequence of Plan Implementation:
- a. As soon after regulatory and other approvals are obtained, review complete program details applicable to the Sections II.1 and II.2 set forth above.
 - b. June-September - Continue public education programs identifying peak hours and load reduction measures (e.g., emphasize measures which reduce peak such as higher air conditioner settings, delamping, relaxed dress codes, reduced appliance use).
 - c. Prior to Peak Alert Day - Under circumstances where it appears a peak alert day may be imminent, all utilities commence Stage I public information bulletins.
 - d. PEAK ALERT DAY (Stage I) - Bulletins to news media requesting extra effort by all customers to avoid peak use for the next few days until a heat storm breaks or a forced outage is corrected.
 - e. If relief from Stage I is not sufficient, Stage II will be invoked statewide.
 - f. If relief from Stage II is not sufficient, and as a last resort, the participating deficient utility will implement Stage III.

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4. Public Information Programs. The utilities will:
 - a. Conduct advance, coordinated media briefings to explain the plan and seek cooperation from the media.
 - b. Notify all customers and request a commitment to the statewide program using ads, appropriate governmental proclamations, news releases, press conferences, displays, etc.
 - c. Continue load reduction reminders using print, radio and television ads, bill inserts and office/truck posters, billboards and placards, and displays at fairs and other summertime activities.
 - d. When required, release Peak Alert Day bulletins such as public service announcements, preaddressed mailgrams, business wires, news releases, prerecorded messages, and previously prepared releases; also directly contact large users.
 - e. Use public information and advertising specifically designed by each utility for its own service area.
5. Effects of the program will be measured by:
 - a. Daily electric system load data reports.
 - b. Market research, including:
 - i. Pretesting program materials,
 - ii. Determining customer responsiveness to certain measures, and,
 - iii. Post-testing program materials.

APPENDIX A
Attachment A

SUMMARY TABLE
LOAD REDUCTION MEASURES DURING CRITICAL PERIODS

	Prior to Peak Alert Day	Stage I Peak Alert Day	Stage II Intensified Load Reduction	Stage III Service Interruptions
Margins:		5%	3%	0-1 1/2%
Air-conditioning (All classes)	78/85 ^o **	85 ^o /OFF (If health requirements permit) or 78/85 ^o ** (14.1)*	OFF (If health requirements permit) or 78/85 ^o ** (14.1)*	
Lighting (All Classes)				
Outside		OFF	OFF (14.1)*	
Inside (Display/new day lighting)		OFF	OFF (14.1)*	
Residential Appliances				
Dryer		OFF	OFF	
Range		OFF	OFF	
Dishwasher		OFF	OFF	
Washer		OFF	OFF	
Pool Pumping		OFF (14.1)*	OFF (14.1)*	
Major Customers (including Agricultural pumping) (Voluntary Load Reduction)		Initial Curtailement of Non- essential Uses	Maximum Curtailement of Non- essential Uses	

BULLETINS TO ALERT
CUSTOMERS TO INVOKE STAGE I MEASURES

NONINTERRUPTED CUSTOMERS
CONTINUE STAGE II MEASURES

OFF = Off during peak hours

*PG&E, Edison, SDG&E only.

Emergency rules or ordinances as appropriate for SMUD and IADWP.

**First figure is air-conditioning temperature setting in occupied spaces, second for unoccupied spaces.

APPENDIX A
Attachment B

AUGMENTED SUMMER CONSERVATION
AND LOAD MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

1. Reinforce and augment conservation and peak load reduction measures in utility company facilities.
2. Seek voluntary conservation cooperation of, and provide recognition for, high visibility customers to set a continuing example for others.
3. Augment current, ongoing customer-oriented utility conservation and load management programs that reduce peak load.
4. Implement employee programs to encourage employees to reduce load and to encourage friends and neighbors to do likewise.
5. Instruct all utility customer-contact employees to remind customers to minimize peak use.
6. Enlist support from statewide chain organizations for point of purchase/service conservation and load reduction displays.
7. Identify and encourage reduction of on-peak use of the following equipment by limiting their operation during summer month peak hours and minimizing their operation on Peak Alert Days:
 - a. Air-conditioners (thermostat set at 78 degrees in occupied spaces and 85 degrees in unoccupied spaces).
 - b. Second refrigerators (DISCONNECT OR SCRAP).
 - c. Dryers, ranges, clothes washers, dishwashers (DO NOT USE).
 - d. Pool filter pumps (RESET TIME CLOCKS TO OPERATE OFF PEAK).
 - e. Water use, especially sprinkler (DO NOT USE).
 - f. Lighting in stores, offices, and displays (REDUCE GENERAL LIGHTING, TURN OFF DISPLAY)
 - g. Janitorial service (RESCHEDULE).
 - h. Agricultural pumping (MINIMIZE).
8. Accelerate programs to encourage summer delamping in daylighted areas and conversion to higher efficiency and/or lower wattage light sources.
9. Implement a voluntary load reduction program for major customers.
10. Continue rapid implementation of Phase II of the Conservation Voltage Reduction Program.
11. Accelerate pool pump load shift load management activities.
12. Enlist the support of customers in discouraging afternoon appliance use.
13. Encourage precooling of residences and commercial buildings.

(END OF APPENDIX A)

APPENDIX B

ELECTRIC UTILITY CONSERVATION APPEALS
FOR
RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS

(Actions to be taken between 12 Noon and 6 p.m.)

STAGE I (Serious)

1. Raise air-conditioning temperature : settings to 85° F. in occupied rooms and turn off air-conditioners in vacant rooms.
2. Defer or reduce the use of the following appliances to a minimum.
 - Clothes dryers
 - Dishwashers
 - Washing machines
 - Television sets
3. Reduce use of water to just that necessary for irrigation, cooking and personal hygiene. Saving water saves energy.

STAGE II (Urgent)

1. Turn off the following electrical loads:
 - Air-conditioning equipment
 - Hot water heating (electric)
 - Clothes dryers
 - Dishwashers
 - Washing machines
 - Television sets
 - Cooking appliances
 - All indoor and outdoor lighting
2. Reduce water use to the absolute minimum, enough only for critical requirements.

APPENDIX B

ELECTRIC UTILITY CONSERVATION APPEALS
FOR
COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMERS

(Actions to be taken between 12 Noon and 6 p.m.)

STAGE I (Serious)

1. Raise air-conditioning temperature settings to 85° F. in occupied rooms and turn off air-conditioners in unoccupied rooms.
2. Defer or reduce the use of the following equipment:
 - Lighting in
Garages
Hallways and lobbies
Warehouses
Office and similar areas
Production and work areas
 - Dispensing machines
 - Strip heaters
 - Battery chargers
 - Cafeteria equipment
 - Cleaning equipment
 - Circulating pumps
 - Boilers and auxiliaries
 - Water heaters
 - Supply and exhaust fans
3. Turn off advertising and display signs, and fountains.

STAGE II (Urgent)

1. Utility will direct interruption of all interruptible customers.
2. Commercial, industrial and agricultural customers should:
 - Put voluntary electric load curtailment plans into effect.
 - Reduce air-conditioning to maximum extent practicable.
 - Reduce water use to the very minimum that will meet critical requirements and health and safety needs.
 - Reduce all lighting to the absolute minimum.
3. Reduce water pumping to minimum requirements.
4. Turn off all unnecessary equipment, motors and appliances.
5. Turn off all unnecessary lighting.
6. Be sure outdoor signs, displays and decorative lighting are off.

(END OF APPENDIX B)

C.9884 /ALJ/ek/bw

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Rule No. 14.1

PROHIBITIONS AND CURTAILMENT PROVISIONS

A. General.

1. Application of Rule.

This rule will be in full force and effect until declared ineffective by order of the California Public Utilities Commission. This rule supersedes and cancels all tariff and contract provisions inconsistent with its terms.

2. Summer Applications.

This rule applies to all customers of respondent electric utilities. Since the intention of these revisions is to shift electric loads away from peaks during the summer peak periods, the provisions of Paragraphs B.3.e. through g., and B.6.a. through c. will be suspended for the winter on October 31. The summertime provisions of this rule as set forth in Paragraphs B.3.e. through g., and B.6.a. through c. automatically apply each summer commencing June 1 and ending October 31, 1981 and for similar periods in subsequent years unless revised, amended, or terminated by further order of the Commission.

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B. Prohibited Uses.

1. Outdoor Advertising and Decorative Lighting.

- a. No customer shall during daylight hours make, cause, or permit any use of electrical energy for lighting of billboards, signs, advertising goods or services, or to identify the providers of goods or services, displays of goods, objects, or designs symbolic of commercial enterprises, trademarks or logo, or motors or devices to rotate or move advertising signs or operate pumps or other devices in fountains which are primarily decorative, building flood-lighting, architectural or decorative lighting, or lights used for landscaping, or any similar form of lighting based upon the use of electrical energy supplied by the Utility.

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- b. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection B.1.a., each business establishment may operate a time and temperature sign and illuminate two outdoor signs during normal business hours and until one-half (1/2) hour after closing or 10:30 p.m., whichever is later, and each billboard may be illuminated between the hours of dusk and 12:00 midnight, during any time of the year, and for two hours before daylight during the period of October 1 through May 31, local time.
- c. Nonilluminated fountains may be operated during normal business hours, but will be turned off upon notification of the existence of an electrical supply shortage condition by the utility as determined by the California Utility Power Systems Coordinator.

2. Functional Outdoor Lighting.

- a. No customer shall make, cause, or permit any use of electrical energy for the flood-lighting of outdoor commercial areas, including, but not limited to, service stations, used car lots, new car lots, automobile parking lots, or similar businesses, between the hours of sunrise and sunset.
- b. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection B.2.a., after sunset, when such activities are open the use of electrical energy for such purposes shall be reduced to fifty percent (50%) of normal or usual levels. Furthermore, prohibited uses of electrical energy from the Utility are not applicable to that minimum lighting necessary for public safety, or for security, or that required by law, or required for the lighting of essential buildings utilized for police, fire protection, health, and communication purposes.

3. Comfort Heating and Cooling.

- a. During business hours, no customer shall at any time make, cause, or permit any use of electrical energy in any commercial or industrial establishment to provide cooling to reduce the temperature therein below 78° F. except where other temperatures are specifically required by law, by physicians for medical reasons, and for businesses whose principal activity involves the preservation of perishable foods. Where it is not established that a net energy savings can be achieved by operating space conditioning equipment during nonbusiness hours, such equipment shall be turned off.

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- b. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection B.3.a. , any commercial or industrial buildings where- in the space heating and cooling control systems provide for a single temperature set point, or where such buildings are equipped with systems which heat and cool simultaneously or depend upon electric lighting as a part of the heating energy, the space conditioning systems shall be operated in a manner which minimizes electric energy use. Any commercial or industrial building may depart from the provisions of subsection B.3.a. when necessary to minimize electric energy use.
- c. Electrical energy shall not be used by hotels, motels, similar guest accommodation establishments, or restaurants to heat or cool vacant guest rooms. Occupied rooms shall not be cooled below 78° F.
- d. No customer shall make, cause, or permit any use of electrical energy in residences, apartments, or condominiums for cooling below 78° F. except for medical reasons or where other temperatures are required by law.
- e. During periods of electrical supply shortages as determined by the California Utility Power Systems Coordinator and upon notification by the utility of the existence of a supply shortage all customers will upon direction of the utility either advance the temperature setting of air-conditioning equip- ment to 85° F. or turn off the air-conditioning equipment as requested by the Utility (except for buildings where this action would close off all ventilation).
- f. No customer shall operate air-conditioning equipment in unoccupied buildings or rooms of buildings below 85° F. during normal periods and will turn off such air-conditioning equipment when notified by the Utility of the existence of an electrical supply shortage as determined by the California Utility Power Systems Coordinator.
- g. Notwithstanding the provisions of B.3.a. through f. above, customers may precool buildings equipped with economizers or outside air-handling equipment to as low a temperature as desired provided that only outside air is used for such cooling purposes and circulating equipment is operated for such purposes after the hour of 6:30 p.m. each night and before the hour of 10:00 a.m. each morning. Portable ventilating fans may be used at anytime regardless of space temperature.

4. Outdoor Public Gatherings.

No customer shall make, cause or permit the use of electrical energy for recreational or cultural activities in excess of eighty-five percent (85%) of the normal or usual amount used by that customer for the same, or similar, activities.

5. Indoor Business Lighting.

- a. No customer shall make, cause, or permit the use of electrical energy for lighting the interior of any business establishment during that period of time that said establishment is not carrying on the usual and customary activities of that business.
- b. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection B.5.a., a business establishment may provide sufficient illumination at all times to provide a minimal level of protection and security to persons and property.
- c. Nothing in these subsections shall be construed to prohibit ordinary and customary maintenance and janitorial services at times other than those during which the business establishment is carrying on the usual and customary activities of that business.
- d. No customer shall make, cause, or permit the use of electrical energy for window display lighting between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

6. Swimming Pool Pumps and Filtration Equipment.

- a. Timers associated with swimming pool pumps and filtration equipment shall not be used to operate such equipment during the peak usage periods of the day from 12:00 noon to 6:00 p.m.
- b. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection B.6.a., circulating pumps equal to or less than the horsepower ratings set forth below may be used to circulate solar heated water from solar collector panels to any pool or spa and to return pool or spa water to solar collector panels:

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- (1) For pools or spas installed (new) after June 1, 1980.

<u>Surface Area</u> <u>Square Feet</u>	<u>Volume</u> <u>Gallons</u>	<u>Horsepower</u>
500 or less	21,260 or less	3/4
501 to 630	26,261 to 26,790	1
631 to 875	26,791 to 37,210	1.5
Over 875	As determined for each particular pool using sound engineering principles for energy efficiency.	

(C)

- (2) Pools or spas constructed prior to June 1, 1980 and retrofitted with solar systems after June 1, 1980 are exempted from the horsepower limitations set forth above.

(C)

(C)

- (3) Pools equipped with solar systems installed prior to June 1, 1980 are exempted from the horsepower limitations set forth above.

(C)

- (4) Whenever a motor or pump assembly larger than 3/4 horsepower is installed new or as a replacement item to circulate solar-heated water to and from a pool or spa, it should be of high efficiency design and rated with a 40° C. maximum or less temperature rise above ambient temperature.

- (5) Subsection B.6.b.(4) is included above as an advisory provision.

(C)

(C)

- c. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection B.6.a., pumps that activate hydro-massage and therapeutic or any other equipment designed for the comfort of bathers may be set to operate by means of manual switches during any period when the pool is occupied.

(C)

In the case of a municipal or other public pool, filtering and other equipment may be operated at any time that the pool is occupied or for filtration as may be required immediately prior to scheduled use.

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C. Notification.

The Utility shall notify the customer when it has learned of a prohibited use as defined in Section B, and, unless the customer will discontinue such use, Section D shall apply.

D. Noncompliance.

The Utility shall discontinue service to a customer for noncompliance with this rule, if, after notice of at least five days, the customer has not initiated compliance with such notice. Service will be restored after the customer establishes compliance with the rule.

E. Appeals Procedure.

Requests, by customers of the Utility, for special relief from the mandatory orders of prohibition or curtailment of certain end uses of electricity by reason of special hardship or impossibility of compliance shall be made to the Commission in the manner provided for formal complaints under the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure. During the period the request is pending before the Commission, the Utility shall not terminate service for noncompliance.

F. Liability of Utility.

The Utility shall not, by taking action under this rule, be liable for any loss, damage, or injury, established or alleged, which may result or be claimed to result from it.

(END OF APPENDIX C)