

Table 1. Five-Year Outage History of Templeton 21 kV Feeders (February 2012 to February 2017)

| Feeder Name | Area Served Where Outages Occurred | No. of Sustained Outages | No. of Momentary Outages | Average No. of Customer Connections Affected Per Event | Highest No. of Customer Connections Affected by an Event |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Templeton 2108 | Northern Atascadero | 7 | 10 | 2,955 | 3,189 |
| Templeton 2109 | Northeast Paso Robles | 5 | 9 | 2,957 | 4,325 |
| Templeton 2110 | Rural West Paso Robles | 4 | 20 | 1,802 | 2,926 |
| Templeton 2111 | Western Atascadero | 6 | 10 | 1,847 | 2,433 |
| Templeton 2112 | Southern Paso Robles | 3 | 10 | 475 | 1,068 |
| Templeton 2113 | Santa Margarita | 7 | 25 | 1,911 | 5,446 |

B. Capacity

Ideally, the distribution feeder ties between distribution substations within a DPA can be used to transfer load between substations as well as restore service from one feeder to another in the event of outages on the distribution system. Because of this arrangement, forecasted overloads at one substation can be eliminated by transferring load to an adjacent substation. This process can continue until all possible load transfers are performed to allocate load to each transformer bank according to its capacity, and all substations within the DPA reach their maximum build-out (i.e., contain the maximum number and size of transformer banks and/or feeders). There is a practical limit in the ability to divide DPA load among all of the banks in exact proportion to their capabilities. Operating experience indicates that overloads become unavoidable when DPA load reaches approximately 95% of the total aggregate capacity of all of the substation banks. For this reason, PG&E normally defines available DPA capacity at 95% utilization, or 95% of its aggregate bank capacity. The available capacity within the Paso Robles DPA is 212.55 megawatts (MW) based upon 95% utilization.

In 2010, Paso Robles Substation reached its ultimate build-out of three 70/12 kV, 30 megavolt-ampere (MVA) transformers. Templeton Substation currently consists of two 230/21 kV, 45 MVA transformers with lengthy distribution feeders that serve north and east beyond Paso Robles Substation. (See Figure 2. Current Distribution System.) Atascadero and San Miguel substations are single-transformer facilities (30 and 16 MVA, respectively) with limited space for expansion or 70 kV transmission constraints. San Miguel Substation, which has a limited transmission source for new distribution, would need to be completely rebuilt to support another distribution bank. It would still have a limited transmission source from Coalinga Substation and would be limited to only 18 MW in the event the feed from Estrella Substation or Paso Robles Substation is lost. Atascadero Substation (at the south end of the DPA and not shown in Figure 2) has no space at the substation to support another distribution transformer and, in addition, is far from the load growth that needs to be served.

Table 2 below indicates substation historical capacities and historical peak loads for the Paso Robles DPA from 2007 to 2017.