

Board Policy:	Transmission & Distribution System Reliability
Policy Type:	Mission
Monitored by:	Oversight Committee
Board Resolution:	Resolution #1371, approved July 26, 2017

Board Policy on Transmission & Distribution System Reliability

It is the policy of the Long Island Power Authority to maintain a reliable and resilient Transmission and Distribution (“T&D”) system at an affordable cost. The Authority shall:

- comply with the applicable standards of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, the Northeast Power Coordinating Council, the New York State Reliability Council, the New York Independent System Operator, and environmental regulations;
- fund cost-effective programs to provide a level of reliability, as measured by *system average* outage duration (known as System Average Interruption Duration Index or SAIDI), within the first quartile as compared to peer utilities, excluding major events consistent with Department of Public Service guidelines;
- fund cost-effective programs to provide a level of reliability *for each customer* that is within a reasonable variance from *system average* conditions (excluding major events consistent with the Department of Public Service guidelines) including:
 - programs to track and improve circuit conditions that cause a customer to experience four or more sustained outages (i.e., greater than 5 minutes in duration) in any 12-month period; and
 - establishing comparable processes for momentary outages (i.e., outages less than 5 minutes in duration);
- fund cost-effective approaches for resiliency, thereby enhancing the safe and timely restoration of electrical service after severe weather or adverse events; and protecting critical assets, systems and processes against physical and cyber-attacks; and
- use smart grid technologies to minimize outages, monitor system conditions, and facilitate the interconnection of renewable and distributed resources.

The Chief Executive Officer will report annually to the Board on:

- Compliance with applicable industry standards and environmental regulations;
- Analysis of system average reliability and interconnection service metrics;
- Comparison to the system average performance of peer electric utilities;
- Analysis of worst performing circuits and associated improvement plans;
- Analysis of restoration performance following severe weather or major outages; and
- Use of resiliency approaches and smart grid technologies.