Introduction

Southern California Edison (SCE) submits this post-event report to demonstrate its compliance with California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC or Commission) PSPS guidelines including Resolution ESRB-8, PSPS Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) Phase 1 (Decision (D.) 19-05-042), Phase 2 (D.20-05-051), Phase 3 (D.21-06-034) and PSPS Order Instituting Investigation (OII) (D.21-06-014).

This report addresses the event that started on June 8, 2025 at 3:00 p.m. and ended on June 22, 2025 at 2:00 p.m. with Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and Tulare counties in-scope. 7,513 customers were de-energized during this event. Three PG&E customer were also de-energized in Santa Barbara County. This report explains SCE's decision to call, sustain, and conclude the de-energization event, and provide detailed information to facilitate the Commission's evaluation of SCE's compliance with applicable PSPS guidelines.

SCE recognizes de-energizations pose significant challenges and hardships for our customers and the public safety partners that provide services to the affected communities. SCE's decision to activate its PSPS protocol is based on consideration and weighing of multiple factors, including forecasted weather, fuel conditions, infrastructure vulnerabilities, and potential impacts of PSPS on public safety partners and the communities we serve.

SCE is committed to continuously improving its PSPS processes and welcomes input from customers, public safety partners, community representatives, and local governments on ways to minimize the impact of PSPS events.

Table A

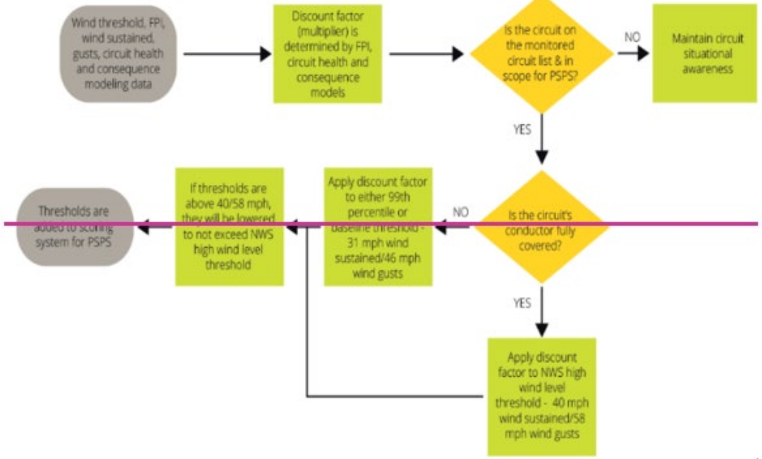
Summary of Changes to SCE's June 10, 2025, Post-Event Report

PSPS Event ID	Elements and Sections Revised
06.10.25	Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram in Section 2.2 Narrative in Section 2.3 (top 3 bullets)

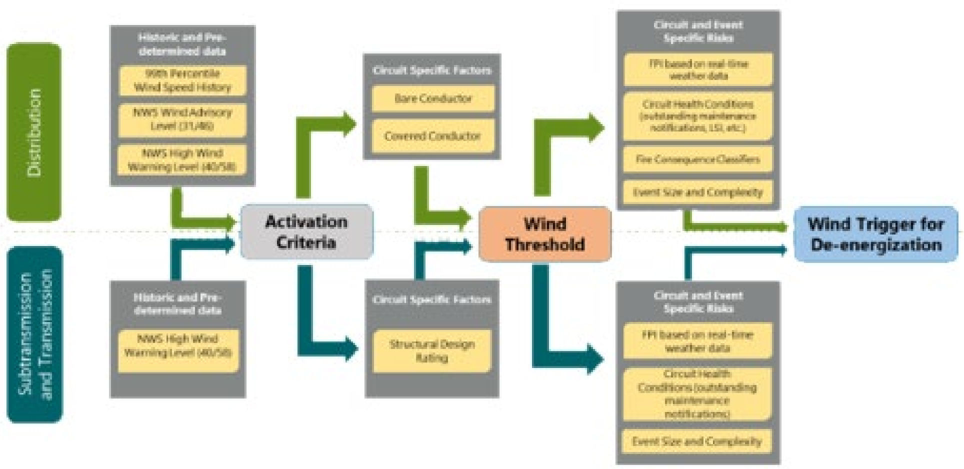
Section 2. Decision-Making Process

2. **Decision criteria and detailed thresholds leading to de-energization including the latest forecasted weather parameters versus actual weather. Also include a PSPS decision-making diagram(s)/flowchart(s) or equivalent along with narrative description.**

~~Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram~~



New Visual 2: PSPS Wind speed Decision making Framework for 6.10.2025 PER



3. A thorough and detailed description of the quantitative and qualitative factors SCE considered in calling, sustaining, or curtailing each de-energization event including any fire risk or PSPS risk modeling results, and a specification of the factors that led to the conclusion of the de-energization event.

- ~~Individual components of the FPI score are forecast hourly for each 2 km by 2 km grid cell. The model is run twice a day and provides an hourly forecast for five days forward. The forecasts associated with each of the FPI components for each grid cell are then summarized by circuit for three-hour intervals. The 2-kilometer square resolution allows the models to assess weather in the many micro-climates that occur in California's mountainous topography.~~

- ~~For bare wire distribution circuits, SCE considers the lower of the National Weather Service's (NWS) wind advisory levels (defined as 31 mph sustained wind speed and 46 mph gust wind speed) or the 99th percentile of historical wind speeds to set baseline activation thresholds for each circuit. The wind advisory level is chosen because debris or vegetation may become airborne as described by the Beaufort Wind Scale,[8] while a circuit's 99th percentile wind speeds~~

~~represent extreme and unusual wind activity for the area.[1] For distribution circuits in which 100% of the wires have covered conductor, this baseline threshold is set at 40 mph for sustained winds and 58 mph for gusts. This aligns with the NWS high wind warning level for windspeeds at which infrastructure damage might occur.~~

- ~~**De-energization wind triggers** are subsequently determined through circuit and event-specific criteria that can further adjust the windspeed thresholds for de-energization. These include:~~
  - ~~FPI calculations based on real-time information from the assigned weather station for each circuit~~
  - ~~Fire consequence as determined by fire spread modeling~~
  - ~~Circuit health conditions based on outstanding maintenance notifications and circuit patrols within the 7 days leading up to the period of concern and~~
  - ~~Event size and complexity~~
- ~~De-energization decisions are made as circuits approach or meet de-energization criteria and trend upwards, often at a percentage of windspeed triggers depending on the risks noted above.~~

Wind speed thresholds for PSPS are determined through a structured process that begins with activation criteria based on **historic and pre-determined data**. For distribution circuits, these criteria consider conductor type, bare wire, or covered conductor, and apply either the National Weather Service (NWS) Wind Advisory level or the circuit's 99th percentile wind speed history. Bare conductor circuit thresholds start at 31 mph sustained and 46 mph gusts, while thresholds for circuits with 100% covered conductor start at the NWS High Wind Warning level of 40 mph sustained and 58 mph gusts. Sub-transmission and transmission circuits also use the NWS High Wind Warning level as their baseline.

These **activation criteria** are then adjusted by **circuit-specific factors** to establish **wind thresholds**. For distribution circuits, the conductor type determines the baseline; for sub-transmission circuits, structural design ratings typically require 56 mph sustained winds and 68 mph gusts and for transmission circuits, design ratings are generally 68 mph sustained and 82 mph gusts.

Once wind thresholds are set, they are further refined using **circuit and event-specific risks** to determine **wind trigger for de-energization**. These include forecasted Fire Potential Index (FPI), circuit health conditions based on recent patrol findings and outstanding maintenance notifications, and fire consequence classifiers for distribution circuits, which quantify the potential severity of a wildfire if an ignition occurs. Event size and complexity also influence de-energization decisions including scenarios when multiple circuits are in scope and conditions indicate a fast-moving wildfire threat. When considering these factors and conditions, thresholds may be lowered to de-energize sooner, minimize wildfire risk, and protect public safety.