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January 15, 2019

Elizaveta Malashenko, Director
Safety Enforcement Division
California Public Utilities Commission
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

**SUBJECT: ESRB-8 Report Regarding Pro-Active De-Energization Event
December 29 to January 1, 2019**

Dear Ms. Malashenko,

Southern California Edison (SCE) respectfully submits the attached report in compliance with ESRB-8 requirements regarding its pro-active de-energization event that began December 29, 2018. This report has been verified by an Officer of SCE in accordance with Rule 1.11 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Laura Genao".

Laura Genao,
Managing Director, Regulatory Affairs

cc: ESRB_CompplianceFilings@cpuc.ca.gov

**Southern California Edison
ESRB-8 Report Regarding Pro-Active De-Energization Event
December 29 to January 1, 2019**

**Submitted to:
California Public Utilities Commission
Director of the Safety and Enforcement Division
January 15, 2019**

**ESRB-8 Report Regarding Pro-Active De-Energization Event
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Southern California Edison (SCE) submits the following report to the California Public Utilities Commission's Director of the Safety and Enforcement Division pursuant to Resolution ESRB-8 reporting requirements applicable to a proactive de-energization event. In separate sections of this report, SCE sets forth the reasons for its decision to notify and de-energize customers utilizing the Public Safety Power Shut-Off protocol, day-by-day background for the events leading up to de-energization, and responds to the specific questions set forth by ESRB-8.

SCE's Decision to Notify and De-energize Customers

SCE's decision to notify and de-energize customers utilizing the Public Safety Power Shut-Off (PSPS) protocol during this event was based on many factors including forecasted wind speeds, the Fire Potential Index (which includes but is not limited to the status of native grasses, fuels, fuel moisture, wind speeds, humidity, and dew point depression), National Weather Service Watches and Warnings issued for the service territory, and the interest of public safety over the New Year's Eve holiday.

Background—Event Timeline December 29, 2018 to January 1, 2019

Friday, December 28, Southern California Edison (SCE) meteorologists notified the SCE Business Resiliency Duty Manager (BRDM) and other SCE personnel of forecasts predicting high winds and increased fire potential across the SCE service territory beginning late Monday, December 31, 2018 into late Tuesday, January 1, 2019. Per the SCE Wildfire Response Plan, an internal situational awareness call was scheduled for the next day.

Saturday, December 29, SCE Business Resiliency conducted a situational awareness call regarding the predicted weather event and to discuss the need for an Incident Management Team and Incident Support Team to be activated. The decision was made to activate an Incident Support Team and Incident Management Team on Sunday, December 30, 2018 at 7:00 a.m. at the SCE Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Notifications were made to local government and public safety agencies in potentially affected counties, to the California Public Utilities Commission, and to the California State Warning Center that SCE would be monitoring the weather event to determine the need for proactive de-energization.

Sunday, December 30, SCE meteorologists used the variables of forecasted wind gusts, SCE's internal Fire Potential Index criteria (which utilizes the state of native grasses, live fuel moistures, wind speeds, dew point depression, humidity, and other factors) and the National Weather Service Fire Weather Watch for the Los Angeles and Santa Monica mountains for Tuesday, January 1 to Wednesday, January 2, 2019, to identify circuits for monitoring during the weather event. This methodology initially identified a total of 55 circuits across parts of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. Given this information, SCE notified local government and public safety agencies in affected counties, the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) Warning Center, and other government stakeholders of the potential areas of impact. SCE also began initial notifications to the 74,564 customers served by

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those circuits at approximately 3:00 p.m., December 30. During this initial notification push, some customers in the West Hollywood, Beverly Hills, and Riverside areas were notified in error that they were on circuits that would be monitored for PSPS. This occurred due to some personnel inadvertently accessing an out-of-date Monitored Circuit List. Government partners were notified that some customers in their areas received these erroneous notifications. Impacted customers received correction notifications when the error was discovered.

Monday, December 31, SCE meteorologists refined the Monitored Circuit List adding and removing circuits based on decreasing wind thresholds, updated FPI ratings, and evaluation of circuit specifics in several districts. This methodology identified a final total of 38 circuits across parts of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties to be monitored from 8:00 p.m., December 31 to approximately 12:00 p.m., January 1. SCE updated county emergency managers, first responders, and other government stakeholders of changes to the Monitored Circuit List. SCE also began status notifications to the 50,759 customers associated with the reduced circuit total at approximately 2:00 p.m. on December 31.

Additionally, as an added precaution for public safety, the decision was made to enable Fast Curve Settings on circuit breakers and remote automatic reclosers (RAR) in the identified areas. These settings were applied before the onset of predicted high winds.

Tuesday, January 1, High winds continued overnight on December 31 through the morning of January 1. Given these conditions, as well as real time observations in the field of conditions that posed a public safety risk, the Incident Support Team Incident Commander made the determination to de-energize a portion of one circuit in Orange County as detailed below. All of the customers on this circuit had received prior notification of a possible de-energization event. Notifications of de-energization were also made to Orange County local government and public safety agencies, the Safety and Enforcement Division of the CPUC as required, and the CalOES Warning Center as requested.

- *Taiwan 12kV Circuit-Orange County*, out of the Moderna Substation in the city of Orange, was proactively de-energized at 2:27 a.m. on January 1 after observations in the field identified wind gusts of 62 mph in the affected area posing a significant fire risk. A total of 34 customers, mostly commercial, were affected, with no critical care or essential customers impacted. After winds abated, appropriate re-energization protocols were applied, repairs were made, and power was restored at 5:08 p.m. on January 1.

On January 1 at approximately 7:00 a.m., the Incident Support Team Incident Commander began removing circuits from the Monitored Circuit List based on improving weather conditions. As of 12:00 p.m. on the afternoon of January 1, there were no circuits remaining on the Monitored Circuit List and the Incident Management Team was demobilized.

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Response to ESRB-8 Questions

The following material addresses Resolution ESRB-8 requirements in each of the five categories associated with notifications.

1. The local communities’ representatives contacted prior to de-energization, the date on which they were contacted, and whether the areas affected by the de-energization are classified as Zone 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 as per the definition in General Order 95, Rule 21.2-D

SCE maintained ongoing communications with counties and cities affected throughout the duration of the weather event ending January 1. Additionally, PDF maps and electronic mapping files for affected areas were sent to all potentially impacted County Offices of Emergency Management. The following table illustrates when initial contact was made to the appropriate community.

Table 1 - Initial Communications to Local Communities

Community/Representative	Date	Zone 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
State/Regulatory Agencies				
California Public Utilities Commission	12/29/18			
California Office of Emergency Services	12/29/18			
California State Warning Center	12/29/18			
Los Angeles County				
LA County Office of Emergency Management	12/29/18	X	X	X
City of San Fernando	12/30/2018			
City of Beverly Hills	12/30/2018*			
City of Covina	12/30/2018			
Culver City	12/30/2018			
City of Glendora	12/30/2018			
City of Industry	12/30/2018			
City of San Dimas	12/30/2018			
City of Santa Clarita	12/30/2018			
City of Walnut	12/30/2018			
City of West Covina	12/30/2018			
City of West Hollywood	12/30/2018*			
Orange County				
Orange County Office of Emergency Management	12/29/18		X	X
City of Irvine	12/30/2018			
City of Lake Forest	1/1/2018			
City of Orange	12/30/2018			
City of Rancho Santa Margarita	1/1/2019			
City of Villa Park	12/30/2018			
Riverside County				
Riverside County Office of Emergency Management	12/29/18		X	X

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Community/Representative	Date	Zone 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
City of Corona	12/30/2018			
City of Jurupa Valley	12/30/2018*			
City of Norco	12/30/2018			
City of Riverside	12/30/2018*			
San Bernardino County			X	X
San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Management	12/29/18			
City of Fontana	12/30/2018			
City of Rancho Cucamonga	12/30/2018			
City of Rialto	12/30/2018			
City of Upland	12/30/2018			

*These municipalities received notification that some residents in their cities may have received a notification in error.

SCE provided informational updates to the public during the weather event through SCE’s Energized by Edison website (see Table 2 below), SCE.com, media interviews and social media. A total of seven media inquiries were received. Interviews were conducted with two radio stations - KPCC and KNX – and SCE provided information on the weather event to the *Ventura County Star*, KCBS, KNBC, City News Service and Spectrum.

SCE leveraged social media to share information regarding the weather event, including launching Public Safety Power Shutoff and wind safety ads on Twitter and Facebook/Instagram. The ads for PSPS were geo-targeted and focused on notifying customers that their area was under consideration for a PSPS. Geo-targeted ads were also launched when cities were removed from PSPS consideration.

The PSPS ads generated more than 1.1 million impressions on Facebook/Instagram and more than 354,000 impressions on Twitter. Our safety ads generated over 590,000 impressions on Facebook/Instagram and 147,000 impressions on Twitter.

The following table illustrates initial publishing of a news article that was updated on our Energized by Edison website as new information became available:

Table 2 - Communications to Media/Public Outreach

Outlet	Date	Article Name
Energized by Edison	Dec. 31, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>SCE Crews Prepared for Southern California Winds</u>

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Energized by Edison	Jan. 1, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>SCE Crews Prepared for Southern California Winds (Updated)</u> • <u>SCE Crews Prepared for Southern California Winds (Updated)</u>
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2. If unable to provide customers with notice at least 2 hours prior to the de-energization event, provide an explanation in its report.

Not applicable. All customers who were proactively de-energized during the reporting period received timely notifications.

3. Summarize the number and nature of complaints received as the result of the de-energization event and include claims that are filed due to de-energization.
 - *Customer 1*- The City of Corona reached out to their key account representative and expressed concern, as this was the first time they had received notification of a potential PSPS in their jurisdiction. The key account representative and Local Public Affairs explained the potential impact of de-energizations in more detail to the caller.
4. Provide a detailed description of the steps taken to restore power.

The circuit proactively de-energized during this event was evaluated under the following criteria before it was re-energized:

- Wind (sustained and gusts) must be at 20% below threshold for the circuit for at least two hours and not predicted to escalate for the next 48 hours;
 - Field conditions must validate that no winds near or above threshold exist;
 - Circuit must be physically patrolled end-to-end for damage;
 - Any damage found on the circuit must be isolated and/or repaired;
 - Incident Commander (IC) in consultation with Grid Operations makes the determination to re-energize or leave de-energized based on applicable criteria; and
 - Grid Operations physically re-energizes the circuit once approved by the IC.
5. Identify the address of each community assistance location during a de-energization event, describe the location (in a building, a trailer, etc.), and describe the assistance available at each location, and give the days and hours that it was open.

Not applicable. SCE did not establish any stand-alone community assistance locations directly related to this de-energization event.

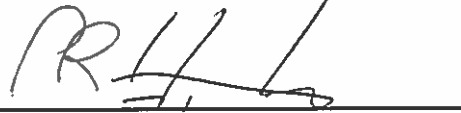
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Officer Verification

I am an officer of the applicant corporation herein, and am authorized to make this verification on its behalf. I am informed and believe that the matters stated in the foregoing document are true.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 15 day of January, 2019, at Rosemead, California.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "PHL", is written over a solid horizontal line. A diagonal line extends from the top right of the signature down towards the text below.

Phil Herrington
Senior Vice President, Transmission & Distribution