

Southern California Edison

WSD-011 – Resolution implementing the requirements of Public Utilities Code Sections 8389(d)(1), (2) and (4) related to catastrophic wildfire caused by electrical corporations subject to the Commission’s regulatory authority

DATA REQUEST SET Cal Advocates - SCE - 2021 WMP - 09

To: Cal Advocates

Prepared by: Kyle Ferree

Job Title: Senior Advisor

Received Date: 3/4/2021

Response Date: 3/9/2021

Question 013:

The following questions relate to the use of live field observers (LFO) immediately prior to and during a PSPS event.

Has SCE ever used the information gathered by field observers prior to a PSPS event to modify wind speed triggers for a circuit that is potentially within the scope of a PSPS? If so, describe examples of this decision-making process and examples of when this decision-making process was used, including the date, location, and the information gathered or communicated by the field observer.

Response to Question 013:

SCE does not use information from live field observations to modify wind speed triggers. Live field observations do not result in modification of wind speed triggers because SCE does not modify triggers in a particular event. Rather, SCE establishes the triggers prior to events based on circuit characteristics.

However, information from other patrols is sometimes used to modify wind speed triggers. For example, SCE regularly utilizes PSPS pre-patrols or other adhoc patrols to verify completed grid hardening work that would warrant possible adjustments to wind speed triggers.

If SCE completes a work order that results in a PSPS circuit or isolatable circuit segment being fully installed with covered conductor, a patrol of that circuit can confirm circuit conditions and allow SCE’s subject matter experts to create new wind speed triggers based off of the National Weather Service’s High Wind Warning (40 mph sustained winds and/or 58 mph wind gusts).