

*Southern California Edison*  
***WSD-001 – Resolution WSD-001 to Establish Procedures for the Wildfire Safety Division's  
Review of 2020 Wildfire Mitigation Plans Pursuant to PUC Sections 8386 and 8386.3***

**DATA REQUEST SET W S D - S C E - 0 0 2**

**To: WSD**  
**Prepared by: Thomas Brady**  
**Job Title: Senior Manager**  
**Received Date: 3/5/2020**

**Response Date: 3/10/2020**

---

**Question 037 (SCE-43895-E-393):**

A. Item Index [For CPUC tracking purposes. Please reference this item index with the response provided.]

SCE-43895-E-393

B. Request Type

Request for additional specificity or clarification regarding information submitted in WMP or maturity survey

C. Relevant section of WMP (if applicable)

5.3.9 Emergency Planning and Preparedness

D. Relevant question in Maturity Survey (if applicable)

NA

E. Relevant meeting or call (if applicable)

NA

F. Specific Data request

Describe how SCE is consistent with disaster and emergency preparedness plan prepared pursuant to Public Utilities Code Section 768.6, (a) plans to prepare for and restore service, including workforce mobilization (including mutual aid and contractors) and prepositioning equipment and employees.

**Response to Question 037 (SCE-43895-E-393):**

Timely and safe restoration of electrical infrastructure is necessary to maintain reliability of the electrical system. Emergencies can quickly exhaust available staff resources delaying the ability to restore power. SCE has multiple plans and protocols in place to prepare for and restore service during all types of hazards and storms. SCE employs full-time meteorologists who help monitor weather forecasts in the service territory. When SCE meteorologists forecast significant weather that could potentially impact operations, coordination calls are set up with relevant stakeholders, including Transmission & Distribution and the Business Resiliency Duty Manager. These conference calls help determine the need to preposition manpower and equipment before anticipated weather. These conference calls also help determine any additional actions SCE might take to control or mitigate the impacts and effects of the anticipated emergency or disaster.

SCE may have more than one storm incident concurrently and may employ different restoration strategies based on the size, scope, and intensity of each incident. A storm incident is defined as a disruption to electrical services and is typically caused by weather events such as wind, rain, snow, heat, and fires. In smaller, more isolated incidents, SCE typically employs the standard order-based strategy that it uses under routine outage circumstances. This strategy is not effective in larger

incidents where there is an overwhelming volume of orders. When incidents are larger, SCE moves to an area-based strategy where repair priorities are assigned by area and circuits. This is a tactical decision made during the planning process for a given operational period and documented in the Incident Action Plan (IAP). The two strategy types, order- and area-based can be used together within an event as needed.

Furthermore, SCE has taken steps to augment its existing workforce during storm events by participating in Mutual Assistance Agreements with other utility providers. SCE uses these agreements during large storm incidents to restore electricity as quickly and safely as possible. These agreements are routinely reviewed with other utility providers.

During a significant incident, an Incident Management Team (IMT) or multiple IMTs may be activated at SCE's Emergency Operations Center. These teams would be tasked with restoration planning and the coordination of resources to restore service to customers. In order to maintain operational readiness, SCE places significant emphasis on training and exercising its Incident Management Teams to be able to execute these plans effectively. SCE's enterprise level exercise series focuses on a different types of hazards including earthquake, cyber-attacks, wildfires, and other high priority risks. These exercises include critical external partners such as Homeland Security, Department of Energy, CalOES, regulators and other public safety partners which allows SCE to validate communication and coordination protocols with these organizations.