

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 - V e r b a l - 0 0 2

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Received Date: 3/18/2020

Response Date: 3/23/2020

Question 005:

Does SCE observe any “at-risk” species, or does by-species analysis only apply to:

- a. Hazard and reliability tree identification
- b. Growth-rate for determining interference during tree maturity

Response to Question 005:

Species is taken into consideration in determining trim distance and expected failure behavior. SCE has several years of TCCI data that identifies the species which caused the TCCI. Historically, (excluding palms) SCE has identified Pines, Eucalyptus, and Oaks as leading causes of TCCIs, although SCE does not specifically target these species for removal. SCE also relies on species growth rates as a factor in trim quantity.

- Pines, because of their shallow root system, after several days of heavy rain/storm conditions and resulting soil erosion, have a tendency to fail
- Eucalyptus have limbs that naturally shed which is problematic, in addition to the trunk not always establishing a large taper at the base, which also causes the tree to fail in weather events
- Oaks, because extreme hot weather have tendencies to fail as well