

*Southern California Edison*  
*2025-WMPs – 2025-WMPs*

**DATA REQUEST SET Cal Advocates - SCE - 2025 WMP - 08**

**To: Cal Advocates**  
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**Job Title: Senior Advisor**  
**Received Date: 4/16/2024**

**Response Date: 4/19/2024**

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**Question 03:**

In your WMP Quarterly Data Report for Q4 2023, you estimate that 144 circuits have zero PSPS risk.

- a) Please provide a narrative explanation of what it means when a circuit has zero estimated PSPS risk.
- b) Please clarify: if a circuit has zero PSPS risk, does that mean the entire circuit has zero PSPS risk?
- c) Some of the 144 circuits noted above (e.g., Poppet Flats, Shovel, Alola #2, Birchim, Canebrake, Cuddeback, Fingal, Guitar, Gunsite, Jumbo, Lazaro, Manifold, Tejon) previously experienced a PSPS de-energization. Please explain why their PSPS risk is estimated at zero.

**Response to Question 03:**

*a) Please provide a narrative explanation of what it means when a circuit has zero estimated PSPS risk.*

When a circuit has zero estimated PSPS risk, it means that the wind speed and/or wind gust were not above the PSPS threshold for longer than two continuous hours, within the ten years of historical weather data through 2021 that was used to estimate the de-energization. The weather data is organized in 2 km by 2 km grids.

*b) Please clarify: if a circuit has zero PSPS risk, does that mean the entire circuit has zero PSPS risk?*

Yes.

*c) Some of the 144 circuits noted above (e.g., Poppet Flats, Shovel, Alola #2, Birchim, Canebrake, Cuddeback, Fingal, Guitar, Gunsite, Jumbo, Lazaro, Manifold, Tejon) previously experienced PSPS de-energization. Please explain why their PSPS risk is estimated at zero.*

There are a few possible reasons why the PSPS Risk is zero for a circuit that had a PSPS de-energization.

1. The circuit now has covered conductor or undergrounding mitigations in places that caused the circuit to have such an event. When covered conductor is placed in locations with high PSPS, the windspeed and wind gust thresholds are raised, meaning that those thresholds

may no longer have been breached by historical wind conditions.

2. SCE's grid is not static. Occasionally, a circuit may be reconfigured for various reasons. If high PSPS locations have been moved in or out of a circuit, its PSPS risk may increase or decrease accordingly.
3. As noted above, this approach to calculating PSPS risk is based on the past 10 years of weather data. It is possible that despite 10 prior years without wind speeds exceeding the PSPS event thresholds, a circuit could experience such conditions, and a PSPS de-energization could occur. SCE also notes that PSPS de-energizations are made based on factors including fuel and moisture conditions.