



**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION  
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

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Order Instituting Rulemaking to Consider  
Strategies and Guidance for Climate Change  
Adaptation.

Rulemaking 18-04-019

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY'S (U 338-E) SUBMISSION OF  
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PLAN PURSUANT TO DECISION 20-08-046**

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Dated: **May 15, 2025**

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Pursuant to Ordering Paragraph (OP) 5 of California Public Utilities Commission (Commission) Decision (D.) 20-08-046, Southern California Edison Company (SCE) submits as Attachment 1 hereto its quadrennial Community Engagement Plan.

The Commission initiated Rulemaking (R.)18-04-019 to “address[] how energy utilities should plan and prepare for increased operational risks due to changing climate conditions and heightened risks from wildfires, extreme heat, extreme storms, drought, subsidence and sea level rise, among other climate change phenomena.”<sup>1</sup> As part of that rulemaking, the Commission issued D.20-08-046 to identify actions to address the climate change-related needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged communities and provide a framework for climate-related decision-making and accountability.<sup>2</sup>

D.20-08-046 set a number of requirements for the large investor-owned utilities (IOUs) (including SCE), including that: (i) every four years, each shall file and serve a Community Engagement Plan addressing community engagement relating to climate change risk and adaptation;<sup>3</sup> (ii) every four years (one year after submission of the Community Engagement

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<sup>1</sup> D.20-08-046, p. 2.

<sup>2</sup> In D.24-08-005, the Commission modified some of the guidance provided in D.20-08-046 (as well as D.19-10-054, an earlier decision issued in R.18-04-019) to reflect climate science developments in recent years.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*, Ordering Paragraph (OP) 5.

Plan), each shall file and serve a Climate Adaptation Vulnerability Assessment (CAVA) addressing climate risks to infrastructure, services, and operations, and potential adaptation options;<sup>4</sup> (iii) every four years (one year after submission of the CAVA), each shall file and serve a survey report assessing the effectiveness of the IOU's community outreach and engagement;<sup>5</sup> and (iv) each year, the IOU shall file and serve an Advice Letter addressing the activities of the IOU's climate change team and anticipated milestones leading up to the IOU's next CAVA filing.<sup>6</sup>

This compliance filing fulfills the first requirement noted above, namely, the quadrennial filing of a Community Engagement Plan. This is SCE's second submission of a Community Engagement Plan, having filed and served its first Community Engagement Plan in May 2021. As directed by D.20-08-046, SCE filed and served its first CAVA in May 2022, and its first Community Engagement Survey Report in May 2023.

SCE appreciates the opportunity to submit this Community Engagement Plan and looks forward to collaborating with the Commission, other utilities and stakeholders, and affected communities on climate adaptation work going forward.

Respectfully submitted,

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**May 15, 2025**

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<sup>4</sup> *Id.*, OP 9.

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*, OP 7.

<sup>6</sup> *Id.*, OP 13.

**Attachment 1**

**Southern California Edison Company's Community Engagement Plan**

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY (U 338-E)**

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PLAN DATED MAY 15, 2025**

**SUBMITTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH DECISION 20-08-046 OF THE PUBLIC  
UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

# SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY’S (U 338-E) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PLAN (CEP)

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## I.

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

SCE is conducting its second Climate Adaptation Vulnerability Assessment (CAVA) focused on improving the resiliency of its electrical system to longer-term climate change risks. Accordingly, this second Community Engagement Plan (CEP) aims to inform the CAVA process on potential impacts of proposed adaptation options to increase SCE's electric system resilience in the most vulnerable and disadvantaged communities within its service area and incorporates updates to SCE's 2021 CEP developed from community feedback and collaboration. SCE conducted an extensive community engagement effort pursuant to the 2022 CAVA cycle, which successfully helped increase local awareness of climate risks and impacts to the electric grid, especially among Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Communities (DVCs), and also enabled SCE to receive valuable community insight and feedback to the risks of greatest concern which helped to underpin and reinforce the severity of risks assessed for the CAVA report. The feedback and insights have been incorporated throughout SCE's second CEP process to enhance the scope and effectiveness of community outreach and ensure at-risk and frontline populations have equitable opportunity to continue to provide valuable input to influence the adaptation solutions produced from the CAVA cycle.

In this second CEP report, SCE explains the efficacy of and feedback on its past community engagement effort for the 2022 CAVA, provides insights to the lessons learned from internal processes and community and stakeholder feedback, identifies changes and updates SCE will incorporate into the community engagement effort for the 2026 CAVA, and outlines the intended improvements to community engagement it hopes to effect from these changes. For example, from SCE's 2022 CAVA, community feedback received regarding the severity of a set of climate risks was used to ground-truth the results of SCE's Community Resilience Metric (CRM) analysis, showing the communities' assessments to be considerably aligned with the scores generated by the CRM tool. As part of the 2026 CAVA effort, SCE's CRM, originally



developed in the 2022 CAVA at the census tract level, has been refined with updated data sources and recalculated at the more granular census block group level. This updated CRM will help SCE better reflect communities' conditions at the local level.

As with SCE's 2021 CEP, SCE intends to build upon its local outreach efforts and incorporate new opportunities and engagement approaches to address feedback received in this CEP's development process, particularly on engagement practices to further reach and hear from the disadvantaged and vulnerable communities it serves. SCE plans to continue partnering with CBOs and trusted agency partners to assist with gathering information for its electrical asset vulnerability assessment, and to engage with communities on its planned adaptation measures and implementation. SCE will conduct another survey within one year of its second vulnerability assessment filing to assess the effectiveness of its community engagement efforts and will share the survey information with the Commission in a report submitted one year after. SCE will also continue to use this information to inform our future community engagement.

SCE submits this second CEP pursuant to the California Public Utilities Commission's (Commission or CPUC) Decision on Energy Utility Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments and Climate Adaptation in Disadvantaged Communities (Phase 1, Topics 4 and 5), Decision (D.) 20-08-046.

## **II.**

### **INTRODUCTION**

As required by the Commission's decision<sup>1</sup> in this Rulemaking, this report serves as SCE's second Community Engagement Plan (CEP) filing pursuant to conducting their CAVA which will be submitted next year, May 2026. This 2<sup>nd</sup> CEP is an update to SCE's first CEP filed May 2021. For this second CEP, SCE incorporates community and stakeholder feedback as well as lessons learned from its first CEP effort to enhance and improve its community outreach and engagement strategy, with the goal of ensuring effective and comprehensive inclusion of

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<sup>1</sup> See D.20-08-046, Ordering Paragraph (OP) 5.

DVCs in SCE’s climate adaptation process. Key insights SCE gained from the various stages of its first CEP effort are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1**

<b>Stage</b>	<b>SCE Insight</b>	<b>SCE Response</b>
During CEP Development	Work directly with community leaders (community-based and faith-based organizations) in DVCs—not intermediary consultants—to help develop cross-learnings and expertise	<i>Built a DVC community leader panel for CAVA engagement work performed</i>
	Offer DVC leaders paid engagement with learning opportunities embedded into collaboration design	<i>Established payment structure and taught both climate topics plus community engagement plan templates to DVC community leader panel</i>
	Co-develop (and translate) all engagement materials and plans jointly with DVC leaders	<i>Jointly developed engagement materials with DVC community leaders and provided them with paid translation services</i>
During CAVA Engagement	Design a collaboration attuned to DVC leader skills and lived experience	<i>Added learning segments on science behind climate adaptation, and researched impacts to local frontline communities</i>
	Remain open to community-generated narratives on what constitutes a frontline community to climate change challenges alongside DVC guidance provided by Commission	<i>Incorporated engagement work from full-time residents of Mono and Inyo counties not identified as DVCs possibly due to how local socio-economic data is skewed by part-time, second-home residents</i>
	Customize approach to tribal engagement as needed	<i>Isolated feedback received from tribes (who provided one response on behalf of entire tribe) from those of non-tribes (who provided one response per person)</i>
Post-CAVA Assessment	Tying community engagement to validating metrics was a novel approach at the outset that has since been well-received	<i>Planning to build on success of prior CAVA engagement in many areas for second CAVA engagement</i>
	Population gaps likely remain in engagement performed (esp. small business, senior, and access and functional needs populations)	<i>Aiming to expand DVC community leader panel with new partnerships with non-profits who work with missing populations identified</i>

	Mandated Independent Survey Report <sup>2</sup> was of limited value as conducted	<i>Pulling forward the timing of Independent Survey Report so that it is conducted closer to the time CAVA engagement work is completed</i>
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This CEP articulates SCE’s strategy to engage further with DVCs, strengthening partnerships and gaining additional information and insights that will help make SCE’s CAVA more robust. SCE’s approach to its second CAVA engagement cycle aims to address the insights identified with corresponding actions described. The sections below describe how SCE aims to do so, along with SCE’s CEP overall, in further detail. Through this approach, SCE aims to continue to foster meaningful participation from leaders and members of DVCs, gathering and sharing useful information about our vulnerability assessment process.

### III.

#### **THE CEP IS DESIGNED TO SUPPORT COMMUNITIES’ UNDERSTANDING OF SCE’S VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT & CLIMATE ADAPTATION PROCESS**

With CEP work, SCE aims to actively involve DVCs in SCE’s electrical infrastructure vulnerability assessment and climate adaptation process by making opportunities available for DVCs to provide information and insight into the climate-driven risks that impact those communities most. SCE has identified a list of cities, census-designated communities, and unincorporated communities within its service area and matched these cities with census tracts containing information on CalEnviroScreen scores and state median income per the Commission’s definition of DVCs.<sup>3</sup> A complete list of DVCs in SCE’s service area can be found in Appendix A. To involve DVCs in the CAVA process, SCE aims to ensure that the

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<sup>2</sup> See *id.*, OP 7.

<sup>3</sup> CPUC defined DVCs in the climate adaptation context as: 25% highest scoring census tracts according to the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen); all California tribal lands; census tracts with median household incomes less than 60% of state median income; and census tracts that score in the highest 5% of Pollution Burden within CalEnviroScreen but do not receive an overall CalEnviroScreen score due to unreliable public health and socioeconomic data.

assessment accurately reflects the unique challenges and adaptive capacities of these communities.

In its first CEP, SCE developed a qualitative Community Impact Metric (CIM) as part of its CAVA community engagement work. Using DVC input, SCE learned about top community concerns when proposing potential upgrades to adapt to future climate conditions. These concerns—temporary outages, air quality impacts, and traffic issues—aligned with SCE expectations when performing infrastructure upgrades generally. However, these concerns were identified nearly four years<sup>4</sup> before SCE would be in a position to execute any of its adaptation options identified through the CAVA process. For its second CAVA community engagement cycle, SCE plans to shift its community impact focus from better understanding the impact of its adaptation actions in communities to learning more about the impacts of outage duration on DVCs through qualitative feedback. SCE plans to co-design with a panel of DVC leaders a set of questions for DVC community members to share more about how outage impacts due to climate change driven events change with the duration of an outage event. Further detail on this panel and other aspects of SCE’s community engagement process can be found in Section V.

For its second CAVA cycle, SCE will focus its analysis on the following climate impacts: temperature, precipitation (including extreme precipitation events, long-term precipitation trends, drought, etc.), wildfire, sea level rise, and cascading impacts (i.e., debris flow). Using climate change projections, tools, and models, based on the guidance provided by the Commission<sup>5, 6</sup>, SCE will assess the vulnerability of its electrical assets, operations, and services given these projected climate change impacts. More information about the updates made to SCE’s second CAVA cycle is provided in Appendix B. The feedback gained from engaging DVC members, through use of the DVC leaders panel, will help prioritize SCE’s grid investments to mitigate

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<sup>4</sup> In-community CAVA engagement work takes place as more than a year and a half before SCE proposes grid investments as part of the General Rates Case that are informed by CAVA findings. General Rate Case proposal review and approval is currently on track to exceed two years.

<sup>5</sup> See D.24-08-005, OP 2.

<sup>6</sup> See Appendix C for updated climate change adaptation modeling requirements.

system impacts identified from CAVA analysis. SCE's approach to integrating DVC engagement into the CAVA process is described in Section IV below.

#### IV.

#### **INTEGRATING COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT INTO THE CAVA FRAMEWORK**

The Climate Resilience Leadership Group (CRLG) is a key component of SCE's community engagement efforts that was started after SCE's first CEP was filed. The CRLG is a representative body of community leaders from DVCs that SCE collaborates with to ensure that community voices are heard and integrated into the climate adaptation planning process. This group plays a crucial role in facilitating network outreach, engaging community leaders to gather input, sharing information, and building partnerships to help conduct SCE's community engagement. Specifically, the group played a crucial role in validating SCE's metrics discussed below.

##### **A. Integrating Community Engagement into the 2022 CAVA Framework**

In 2022, SCE demonstrated its deliberate focus on integrating community engagement and equity considerations into its climate adaptation strategies for DVCs. Understanding the existing adaptive capacity of the DVCs is a key component of SCE's CEP as the climate adaptation options developed by SCE's CAVA will be informed in part by the affected community's adaptive capacity. The Commission defines adaptive capacity as: "[t]he broad range of responses and adjustments to daily and extreme climate change-related events available to communities. This includes the ability and resources communities have available to moderate potential damage, take advantage of opportunities, and cope with consequences."<sup>7</sup> Finding a way to connect community engagement work to adaptive capacity determination became central to SCE's first CAVA effort, because SCE was interested in creating a quantitative metric reflective of communities' adaptive capacity in its service area that went beyond the binary designations

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<sup>7</sup> See D. 20-08-046, p. 16.

(e.g., DVC, Disadvantaged Communities, Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool) commonplace for identifying areas of need at state or federal policy levels in order to consider equity in future climate informed investments.

To address this challenge of using community engagement to help inform a quantitative adaptive capacity metric, SCE developed the Community Resilience Metric (CRM) to assess community sensitivity and adaptive capacity associated with climate-driven utility service disruptions. The initial CRM was carried out at the census tract level, employing 37 diverse indicators to collectively represent a broad spectrum of socio-economic conditions and capturing various dimensions of inequities relevant to resilience to electricity outages.<sup>8</sup> These indicators were researched in part by RAND Corporation<sup>9</sup> and reviewed by local social science experts and community leaders, and then final CRM scores and results were validated through additional community feedback gathered by the CRLG and adjusted accordingly. This approach developed by SCE was well-received, and subject to further research by Sandia National Labs.<sup>10</sup> The CRM was used to help prioritize climate-driven resilience investments proposed in the 2025 General Rate Case (GRC) filing. As project details and costs are finalized, the CRM will help prioritize resilience projects for implementation within approved budgets. Specifically, projects in census tracts with low adaptive capacity (low CRM scores) can be prioritized. Similarly, proposed proactive asset replacements can consider low CRM scores as a factor in the selection criteria.

## **B. Integrating Community Engagement into the 2026 VA Framework**

SCE's approach to incorporating community engagement into the analytical framework used in conducting its second CAVA is illustrated below. This integration focuses on areas

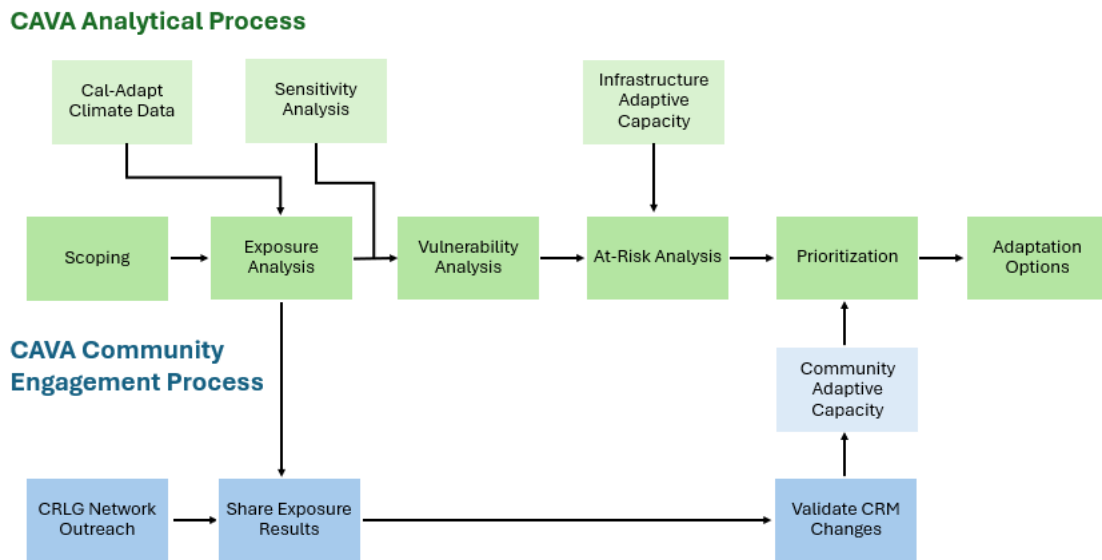
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<sup>8</sup> See Appendix A of SCE CAVA 2022 filing.

<sup>9</sup> Kalra, Nidhi, Swaptik Chowdhury, Kelly Klima, and Liam Regan. 2022. *Equity Metrics for Climate Adaptation in the Electricity Sector*. RAND Corporation. [https://www.rand.org/pubs/research\\_reports/RR-A1721-1.html](https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR-A1721-1.html).

<sup>10</sup> Integration of equitable resilience metrics into climate-informed electric utility planning processes: phase one (Technical Report) | OSTI.GOV.

where the CAVA community engagement process intersects with the CAVA analytical process, particularly in sharing exposure results and validating CRM changes.



For the second CAVA cycle SCE will use enhanced CRM metrics, enabling the CRM model to assess a community’s relative sensitivity and adaptive capacity now at the census block level in relation to potential climate-induced electrical service interruptions. CRM scores remain informed by 37 data indicators.<sup>11</sup> The initial marriage of desktop indicators with community engagement work conducted by the CRLG helps “ground-truth” CRM scores by offering validation is a novel approach that has since resulted in a means by which engagement work can connect to current utility processes for identifying climate-informed investments. Through using the CRM, a DVC’s adaptive capacity will help SCE determine the need for additional utility resources. To promote equity, SCE aims to prioritize its future climate adaptation investments in DVCs based in part on the communities’ adaptive capacity. Community engagement for SCE’s second CAVA will help further validate the CRM along with other objectives discussed below in Section V.

<sup>11</sup> See Appendix C for a list of CRM indicators and their sources.

## V.

### **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROCESS**

For its 2026 CAVA community engagement, SCE intends to focus on the following objectives:

- a. Meet Decision 20-08-046 compliance requirements;
- b. Educate DVCs and other vulnerable populations on projected climate exposure to our region and what SCE is doing to address related outage risks;
- c. Validate changes in SCE's CRM resilience scores from 2021-22 through survey-based community engagement inputs;
- d. Enhance SCE's CRM with new input; and
- e. Learn more from frontline communities about how the length, geographic scope, frequency, or other factors of climate induced outages impact communities in different ways.

SCE achieved its objectives in the past by conducting DVC leader outreach to inform its community engagement plan. Central to the execution of this first plan was establishing our CRLG, as discussed in Section IV, which consists of community leaders who engaged on the topic of climate adaptation and its importance to frontline communities (especially DVCs). These leaders conducted in-community engagement to gather survey results that helped verify metrics intended to help ensure SCE considers equity as an input embedded into its decision making for infrastructure hardening to climate change impacts in the region. The process depicted below illustrates how community insights collected by CRLG are incorporated into SCE's CAVA.





As shown above, community perspective is used to develop SCE’s CEP through 1) collaboration with a representative DVC panel known as the CRLG, 2) in-community engagement performed by the CRLG across SCE DVCs, 3) community-focused information collected by the CRLG used to design and refine SCE CRM, and 4) CRM data used to inform and prioritize grid-hardening investments. SCE’s intent with its second community engagement effort is to refine its prior community engagement work while maintaining the sequence illustrated above so that our community engagement work can effectively impact SCE operational practices.

#### A. **Community Leadership Panel**

SCE partnered with community leaders (CRLG) that serve DVCs within its service area as part of the first CAVA. This group of leaders has substantial demographic reach and operated in seven languages to serve in leadership roles for SCE’s community engagement effort. SCE’s CRLG consisted of a competitively solicited, paid, six-month opportunity for community leaders operating in DVCs to work with SCE on climate adaptation in the electricity sector. The CRLG was formed to co-develop engagement materials and surveys around climate adaptation to collect feedback from DVCs.

<b>CRLG Member</b>	<b>Assigned DVCs</b>
American Indian Chamber of Commerce of California	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians; Bishop Paiute Tribe; Bridgeport Indian Colony; Chemehuevi Indian Tribe; Colorado River Indian Tribes; Morongo Band of Mission Indians; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians; San Manuel Band of Mission Indians; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians; Timbisha Shoshone Tribe; Tule River Tribe; Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians; Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe
Breathe SoCal	Buena Park, Carson, East Los Angeles, Fullerton, Gardena, Lakewood, Montebello, San Fernando, Santa Ana
Building Resilient Communities	Blythe, Hemet, Palm Springs, San Jacinto, Moreno Valley, Redlands
Day One	Baldwin Park, Covina, Duarte, El Monte, La Puente, Monrovia, Pomona, South El Monte, West Covina, Whittier
East San Gabriel Valley Japanese Community Center	Alhambra, Monterey Park, Ontario, Rosemead, San Gabriel, Temple City, Upland
East Yard	Bell Gardens, Commerce, Cudahy, Downey, Norwalk, South Gate

Fierce Courage	Compton, Costa Mesa, Garden Grove, Industry, Joshua Tree, Long Beach, Mojave, Palm Desert, Santa Monica, Seal Beach, Signal Hill
Happy 50-Plus	Chino, Hacienda Heights, Rancho Cucamonga, Rowland Heights, Upland, Ventura
High Sierra Energy Foundation	Bishop; other DVCs in Inyo and Mono County
Inland Empire Concerned African-American Churches	Fontana, Highland, Rialto, San Bernardino, Victorville
Village Solutions	Hawthorne, Huntington Beach, Inglewood, Irvine, Laguna Woods, Lynwood, Orange, Oxnard, Placentia, Stanton, Westminster, Willowbrook

For its second community engagement effort in support of the 2026 CAVA, SCE plans to continue to pursue DVC perspectives while aiming to add hard-to-reach vulnerable populations such as small businesses, seniors, and access and functional needs (AFN) customers. Through its first CAVA community engagement process, SCE learned from CRLG members about the value of engaging with frontline communities or populations who did not appear as DVCs per the CPUC definition. Narratives provided by these community leaders led to SCE expanding its CRLG representation across non-DVC dimensions that still represent frontline communities. SCE aims to continue to apply this lesson learned in its 2026 CAVA community engagement work by targeting nonprofit organizations who can help SCE gain perspective from vulnerable populations.

SCE's planned components for community engagement with its CRLG are described below.

## **1. Re-assemble and Expand Community Leadership Panel**

SCE intends to again provide a paid, six-month opportunity for community leaders operating in DVCs to work with SCE on climate adaptation in the electricity sector. The second edition of the CRLG is anticipated to consist of prior members plus new ones that represent new DVCs or hard-to-reach communities not already engaged by prior participating members. The group will co-develop engagement materials and surveys around climate adaptation to collect feedback from DVC members that would inform SCE's CRM. In addition, SCE intends for the group to collect qualitative information that helps SCE better understand how the frequency, duration, and geographic scope of climate-induced outage events impact DVCs.

As previously mentioned, SCE is particularly interested in expanding its second CRLG to include organizations that engage even more robustly with small businesses, AFN customers, and senior populations. The latter are amongst the most vulnerable to climate change impacts and represent an important prism through which to view climate adaptation planning.<sup>12</sup> SCE believes better well-rounded representation in its CRLG, especially from highly vulnerable populations, will help ensure that the role of SCE frontline community engagement in informing our own climate adaptation planning grows more robust.

## **2. Leverage Existing Communication Methods and Platforms**

For its first CAVA, SCE worked with trusted leaders and partners in its CRLG to find effective platforms to reach community members. CRLG members both developed their own localized engagement plans and also co-designed SCE engagement materials and surveys with SCE that covered climate adaptation, projected climate risk types to communities, and potential solutions for grid hardening in order to mitigate possible climate change related outage

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<sup>12</sup> Danielle Arigoni, *Climate Resilience for an Aging Nation*, Island Press (2023), p. 2.

concerns. SCE also translated materials into all languages requested<sup>13</sup> by CRLG members to conduct their engagement work. CRLG members then conducted engagement work in partnership with other organizations both virtually (e.g., Zoom, Survey Monkey, LinkTree survey, QuestionPro, Slack, social media, email blasts, phone banking) and in-person (e.g., tribal leadership meeting, City Council/Board of Supervisor’s Meetings, Black History Expo, farmers’ markets, karaoke social meeting, and senior centers). At least 66 external partners (e.g., faith-based organizations, churches, chambers of commerce, and more) participated in this outreach in collaboration with CRLG members.

For its second round of CAVA community engagement, SCE aims to leverage these methods, with a greater emphasis placed on in-person engagement. The timing of SCE’s first CAVA resulted in asking CRLG members to conduct DVC engagement work predominantly during “stay-at-home” pandemic period due to the Omicron coronavirus variant. This resulted in a total of 792 survey responses in the past, with about 70% of this engagement (550 people) occurring via online platforms and 30% of the engagement (242 people) occurring in-person. SCE intends for its second round of CAVA community engagement to include greater emphasis on in-person engagement than online platforms, working with its second CRLG cohort at the outset to help ensure such an outcome.

### **3. Assess Optimal Communication Approach by Population Segments**

The engagement work for SCE’s first CAVA cycle aimed to customize communication materials and engagement efforts based on input from its CRLG. This helped create effective messaging and localized engagement plans, which were provided to DVCs across SCE’s service area. Populations also targeted for engagement included disconnected populations, urban and rural communities, faith-based organizations, diverse ethnic communities, and AFN and Critical Care customers.

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<sup>13</sup> English, Japanese, Khmer, Mandarin, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese materials were used for SCE’s first CAVA community engagement.

As part of its second effort, SCE intends to again leverage its CRLG to design localized engagement plans along with co-created materials. Because specific areas where SCE intends to expand its CRLG include partners working with hard-to-reach senior, AFN customers, and other customers, SCE expects these new partnerships to reveal additional forms of communication, translations, materials, and engagement plan needs. Just like before, SCE intends to learn quickly and pivot accordingly to meet CRLG needs prior to the start of their in-community engagement and survey collection work so that they are prepared as possible in advance. SCE also intends to incorporate the below “lessons learned” from its first CAVA engagement:

- 1) Tribes in SCE’s service area preferred to develop a single response to SCE’s survey questions. Feedback collected for SCE’s first CAVA community engagement work was gathered on a tribe-by-tribe basis, with one response per tribe voted on by its leadership. In contrast, the feedback from non-tribal DVC members was collected on a person-by-person basis. As a result of these differing methodologies, SCE analyzed tribal data separately from the remainder of the DVC data collected. SCE also collected responses from any tribe with lands within SCE’s service areas—not just those who are rate-paying customers—since several host SCE infrastructure without being customers.
- 2) Local government and other municipal entity engagement is best conducted upon publication of SCE’s CAVA when data gathered by our CRLG along with findings from our CAVA can be shared with interested entities for awareness and potential collaborative action.

SCE plans to continue to incorporate these learnings from its first CAVA community engagement work into its second round of CAVA engagement.

#### **4. Gathering and Incorporating Best Practices**

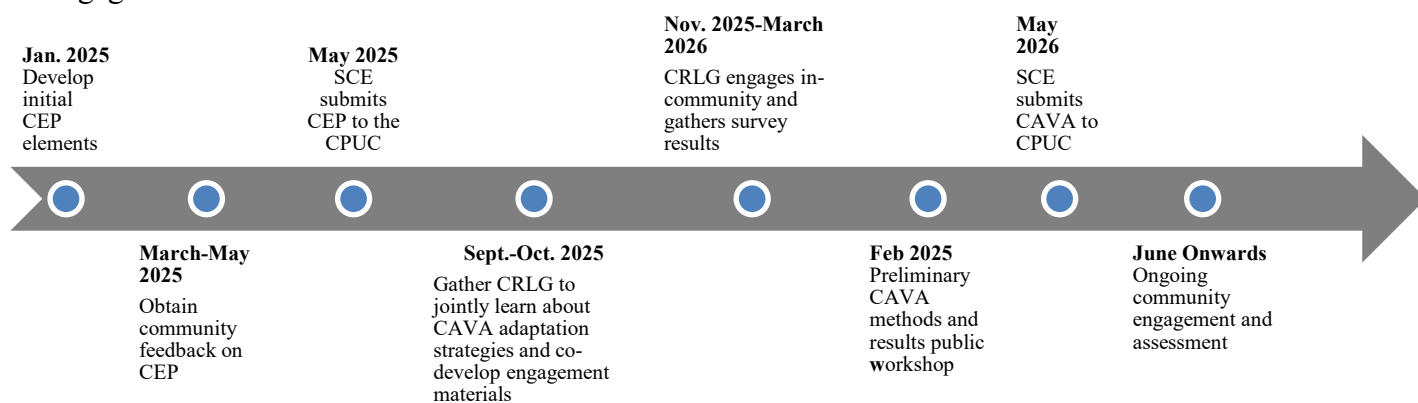
SCE's use of best practices to inform its community engagement work took place over three phases in its first CAVA cycle, 2) as part of outreach conducted to develop its first CEP, 2) as part of collaborative efforts with CRLG members, and 3) as part of post-engagement assessment work. Each of these efforts provided key lessons that were immediately incorporated into engagement work or will be part of SCE's second round of engagement. These lessons learned are provided below. Discussion of these lessons have been or are being incorporated contained throughout Section V.

<b>Community Engagement Stage</b>	<b>Lesson Learned</b>
First CAVA CEP Development	Work directly with DVC community leaders
	Offer these leaders paid engagements and a learning opportunity
	Co-design materials
During CRLG Collaboration	Find ways to lean into the skill set of the community leaders
	Be open to community-generated DVC narratives
	Tribal engagement requires a customized approach
Post-CRLG Reflection	SCE's Community Resilience Metric was very well received since its development (including further research and collaboration by Sandia National Labs), and its Community Impact Metric could better benefit from greater focus on outage impacts to DVCs
	Population gaps (small business, AFN customers, seniors) remain in engagement performed
	The value of the Independent Survey Report may be improved if conducted sooner after engagement work is completed

In addition, SCE understands that effective engagement with the CRLG must begin by meeting community leaders at their current level of understanding, recognizing that complex material requires education. As an ongoing partnership with the CRLG, SCE informs communities about localized climate risks within their specific areas. By providing detailed and relevant information, the CRLG helps communities understand the specific climate change threats they face, such as increased heatwaves, flooding, or wildfire risks. This information is crucial for communities to grasp the immediate and long-term impacts of climate change on their daily lives and on the infrastructure used to serve their needs. SCE uses various methods to convey this information effectively. Maps, narratives, workshops, and group discussions are employed to illustrate the climate risks to both SCE infrastructure and the communities. These tools help visualize the data and make complex information more accessible and understandable for community members.

## B. Timeline

SCE's timeline for its second CAVA engagement is expected to last up to six months with its CRLG. This aspect will be paid. The figure below captures key milestones of this engagement.



After this CAVA engagement support, SCE anticipates continuing adaptation engagement activities with its CRLG as has been the case to date. Additional information about ongoing activities is captured in Section VI.



## VI.

### **ONGOING ADAPTATION ENGAGEMENT**

Upon completion of its first CAVA, SCE launched ongoing adaptation engagement activities, centered in two primary long-term objectives of raising adaptation awareness broadly across its service area, and catalyzing adaptation action in frontline communities. SCE focused its efforts across two areas: its CRLG; and among municipal or tribal entities.

#### **A. Community Resilience Leadership Group**

SCE continues to meet with its CRLG using an “alumni network” model up to three times a year based on feedback from the group. SCE provides internal updates on its adaptation work, outcomes from the work performed in collaboration with the CRLG, and high-value guest speakers and tools designed to grow the adaptation capacity of these community partners. Previous guest speakers have been from organizations like Los Angeles Climate Collaborative, the Milken Institute, and Strategic Growth Council, on topics ranging from multilingual extreme heat awareness campaign materials for community organizations to no-cost grant writing assistance services. In addition, CRLG members were provided with microgrant opportunities to support events in DVCs designed to raise adaptation awareness, and no-cost education and access to heat reflective paints for community project use.

#### **B. Municipal and Tribal**

SCE’s outreach to local governments, councils of governments, tribal leadership, and other municipal entities has focused on sharing information from our first CAVA in hopes of seeding collaborative adaptation action over time. To support this outreach, SCE parent company Edison International summarized key findings and learnings from its first CAVA into a more digestible white-paper format used for engaging local and state partners.<sup>14</sup> SCE has shared

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<sup>14</sup> SCE Adapting for Tomorrow Whitepaper. May 2022. Available at: [https://newsroom.edison.com/gallery/get\\_file/?file\\_id=6283a624b3aed3110eaf1a89&ir=1](https://newsroom.edison.com/gallery/get_file/?file_id=6283a624b3aed3110eaf1a89&ir=1).

this work across regional conferences, tribal gatherings, and individual organization briefings with entities like City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, the San Bernardino Council of Governments, and Western Riverside Council of Governments. This outreach has resulted in an annual average of six letters of support from SCE to local actors pursuing grant funding climate adaptation projects, and additional invitations to participate in relevant regional working groups such as the Los Angeles County Heat Action Plan Workgroup and Santa Ana River Watershed Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan Technical Advisory Committee.

## **VII.**

### **ASSESSING EFFECTIVENESS OF CAVA ENGAGEMENT EFFORTS**

SCE performed two activities to better understand effectiveness of its first CAVA engagement efforts: a series of exit interviews with its CRLG members and consultant support team to understand areas of opportunity; and an independent survey report within engaged DVCs as required by Decision 20-08-046.<sup>15</sup> SCE found the results from the former to be more actionable than the latter. SCE hopes that future plans to conduct the independent survey report sooner after its CAVA community engagement is completed can help improve the benefit to SCE.

Top suggested areas of improvement from SCE's anonymous CRLG exit interviews conducted are in Table 2. Future or current SCE response is also included.

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<sup>15</sup> See D.24-08-005, OP 7.

**Table 2 Community Exit Interview Responses**

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>SCE Response</b>
<u>Continue Funding Engagement:</u> Funding was very helpful to cover time and energy to conduct engagement. Without this funding, CBOs may not be able to prioritize this work which would be a “big miss for SCE.”	Plan to address
<u>Clarify DVC Assignment Process:</u> In the future, it may be better to determine how many DVCs SCE wants to reach in advance, and to make a stipend available based on each DVC reached.	Will consider a revised payment structure
<u>Lengthen and Change Engagement Timeline:</u> Participants shared that a longer timeline would improve engagement, and engagement activities in the summer are preferable than over the winter holidays.	To be considered alongside other factors (such as budget, CAVA production timeline, mandated milestones)
<u>Keep Engaging DVCs/Repeat This Process:</u> All CRLG members recommended that SCE keep engaging DVCs; keep convening the CRLG; and/or repeating this process, so this is not a one-and-done check mark exercise. CRLG members would like continued invitations to SCE events, continued information about SCE’s work that they can put in their newsletters and more. Other CRLG members specifically requested that SCE share the CAVA with them so they can disseminate it to DVC communities and discuss how SCE had incorporated DVC feedback into the report; they mentioned this “closing the loop” step is imperative to keep building trust between the communities and SCE.	Integrated into ongoing adaptation engagement with CRLG
<u>Improve Covid/Other Emergency Preparedness:</u> It would be beneficial for SCE to have an emergency plan in case of additional unprecedented times during future engagement periods.	Plan to address
<u>Improve Evaluation Process:</u> In the future, build in pilot process evaluation throughout the engagement process instead of just at the end.	Plan to address
<u>Provide Incentives to Encourage DVC Engagement:</u> Some participants provided incentives – such as a raffle – to encourage engagement and found this effective, although time-consuming.	To be considered alongside other factors (such as budget, additional discussion with CRLG members)
<u>Share Data with CPUC and Local Governments:</u> CRLG engagement provided information on climate adaptation topics that DVC members are concerned about, including issues that are not under the control/purview of SCE.	Integrated into ongoing adaptation engagement

Top suggested improvements from the SCE’s independent survey report<sup>16</sup> are in Table 3. Future or current SCE response is also included.

**Table 3 Independent Survey Responses**

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>SCE Response</b>
<b>Increase visibility of how SCE is responding to feedback from the communities:</b> Follow-up after with information about actions SCE is taking as a result of the outreach. Ask leaders to use their platforms to disseminate the information. Continue to build on the trust with repeated engagements and involvement with community organizations.	Integrated into ongoing adaptation engagement with CRLG
<b>Provide resources for community members to find more up-to-date information</b>	Integrated into ongoing adaptation engagement with CRLG
<b>Customize the outreach material to include actions that are likely to occur for each community.</b>	To be considered alongside other factors (such as CAVA production timeline)
<b>As part of future community engagements, share the pertinent information about planned SCE actions, and couple that with information about what SCE will do to help the impacted customers prepare for the action.</b>	To be considered alongside other factors (such as CPUC approval of GRC request)

## VIII.

### **IMPLEMENTATION OF ESJ ACTION PLAN AND DACAG EQUITY FRAMEWORKS**

The Commission’s Environmental and Social Justice (ESJ) Action Plan is intended to serve as a roadmap for implementing the Commission’s vision to advance equity in its programs and policies for ESJ communities. The ESJ Action Plan establishes nine goals related to health and safety, consumer protection, program benefits, and enforcement in all the sectors the Commission regulates.<sup>17</sup> The Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan also contains an Appendix on the Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group (DACAG) Equity Framework (Appendix D of the ESJ Action Plan) which outlines expectations regarding the public health

<sup>16</sup> “SCE Climate Change Resiliency: Assessment of Engagement Effectiveness” survey report circulated to Service List per D.20-08-46. Also available via SCE by request.

<sup>17</sup> California Public Utilities Commission Environmental & Social Justice Action Plan Version 2.0. Available at: <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/news-and-outreach/documents/news-office/key-issues/esj/esj-action-plan-v2jw.pdf>.

lens of energy policies and programs (including building resiliency); access and education to ensure Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) benefit from clean energy technologies, energy efficiency, and other environmental investments (including culturally relevant and sensitive education to prepare for climate resilience); the financial benefits to DACs from investments in clean energy technologies, energy efficiency, and other environmental investments; clean energy workforce development; and consumer protection.

DVCs as defined in the Commission's Climate Adaptation OIR have significant but not complete overlap with both ESJ communities and DACs as defined by the Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan and the DACAG Equity Framework. SCE's CEP prioritizes the needs of DVCs and advances the Action Plan's goals 1, 2, 4, and 5, the DACAG Equity Framework's expectations regarding building resiliency for public health, as well as culturally-relevant and sensitive education materials we plan to use in our communication about climate resilience. The goal of the CEP is to engage DVCs on climate adaptation, the actions that SCE will take to improve the resilience of its assets, operations and services, and how to prioritize adaptation measures; SCE expects this engagement will enhance outreach and public participation opportunities for ESJ communities to meaningfully participate in the Commission's and the utility's climate adaptation processes.

## **IX.**

### **INCLUDING COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES IN THE CEP PROCESS**

SCE engaged DVC representatives for the development, execution, and post-execution assessment phases of its first CAVA CEP. SCE also included DVC representatives in its ongoing adaptation engagement activities after publishing its first CAVA report.

DVC representation will also be part of multiple phases of SCE's second CAVA CEP. Input received from the first CEP, along with feedback received as part of the engagement effort for preparing SCE's second CEP, has been considered and integrated into its development. By

continuing to rely on its CRLG model for execution, SCE will ensure DVC representation while implementing and assessing its second CEP.

**A. External feedback on SCE's CEP Outline and Draft**

As part of developing this second CEP, SCE invited community-based and faith-based organizations operating in SCE DVCs, other nonprofit organizations focused on climate action, and participants of the CPUC climate adaptation proceeding service list to attend a series of two webinars held to share our prior and future adaptation engagement plans. At these webinars SCE presented an overview of the first CAVA CEP process, lessons learned from community engagement participant feedback, changes incorporated into SCE's second CAVA CEP process in response to this feedback, and an overview of the draft outline for SCE's second CEP report. Participants were asked to provide feedback, share any missing best practices, and register interest in potentially joining our next CRLG. Participating organizations in attendance for the two webinar discussions and related follow-up included:

- Breathe SoCal;
- California Department of Public Health;
- California League of United Latin American Citizens;
- California Public Advocates Office;
- Center for Accessible Technology;
- Center for Religion and Civic Culture, University of Southern California;
- Climate Action Pathways for Schools;
- Climate Resolve;
- Community Organized Relief Effort;
- East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice;
- Faith and Community Empowerment;
- Hey Climate;
- Inner and Outer Engagement;

- PlaceWorks;
- RAND Corporation;
- San Bernardino County Transportation Authority/Council of Governments;
- San Diego Gas & Electric;
- Scale Microgrids;
- Southern California Gas Company;
- Southern Central Community Empowerment Center;
- Valley Clean Air Now;
- Ventura County Community Foundation; and
- Western Riverside Council of Governments.

Feedback from webinar participants on SCE's second CEP report was overwhelmingly positive, and few participants noted areas of improvement or otherwise for SCE to consider. A summary of actionable feedback is provided below, along with SCE's response.

In addition, SCE circulated its draft CEP report Monday, May 5, 2025, via submission to the service list for the Climate Change Adaptation proceeding, R.18-04-019, with a deadline of May 9, 2025 to receive stakeholder feedback. Stakeholder feedback on the draft CEP is summarized below.

<b>CEP Outline or Draft</b>	<b>Feedback</b>	<b>SCE Action</b>
Outline	Request for SCE to share more info or resources around the methodology and application of the Community Resilience Metric (CRM)	More information about SCE's CRM can be found in Section IV and Appendix C
Outline	Request for SCE to describe its plan for reporting back on the decisions and investments it makes pursuant to community feedback (or other outcomes of the previous round of engagement)	Dependent on CPUC approval of proposed investments
Outline	Request to see a draft of SCE's CEP before submitting to the CPUC	SCE circulated its draft CEP to the proceeding service list for stakeholder feedback prior to submission to the CPUC

Outline	Question: After going through one cycle of your CEP, do you feel satisfied that the CRLG members also identified each of their partner organizations who also can effectively help in outreach to their community's DVCs?	CRLG members partnered with over 66 partners for its first cycle of CAVA engagement. While seemingly robust, SCE has identified gaps in representation during this first round and aims to address these for its second round of engagement. Partner organizations have the potential to play a key role in filling these gaps.
Outline	Comment: If there is a plan to continue to have repeat engagements with tribes and communities and community members, it's possible, or perhaps likely, that those people and entities engaged will want to be able to see the ways their involvement is reflected in the ultimate goals of infrastructure hardening decisions. Their willingness to continue in repeat engagement may be influenced by whether this occurs, and their understanding of the rulemaking process and timeline with CPUC.	SCE has continued to work with its CRLG since CAVA-related engagement. As part of these activities, SCE has provided updates on how engagement work has been integrated, and invited CRLG members to participate in regulatory workshops and other activities by the CPUC.
Outline	Question: is the CRM data publicly available?	SCE responded during the webinar that the studies involving the CRM are available from Sandia and RAND, supplying a link as well.
Outline	Question: what are recommendations staff made on grid hardening infrastructure?	In SCE's 2025-28 General Rate Case, SCE requested over \$100 million of climate adaptation investments including redundant distribution lines to increase operational flexibility, pad-mounted transformer replacements in potential flood areas, distribution transformer replacements in high heat areas, HVAC system upgrades at power plants' control rooms, and additional vegetation clearing.
Outline	Question: after grid hardening investments, are there plans to reassess the community's CRM score to determine whether SCE's work has improved community resilience?	Will assess in the future, since currently SCE awaits CPUC approval for its first round of proposed climate-informed grid investments



Outline	Request that AAPI communities are included in community engagement outreach, also Asian-owned small businesses.	AAPI community members have been included and will continue to be included in the future (with opportunity to expand inclusion)
Draft	Request that SCE actively identify and address gaps that might be resolved with public-private partnerships. For example, SCE could leverage stakeholders to help with support in communities in PSPS event areas or with other resiliency needs.	SCE plans to continue to identify solutions to increase the resiliency of the customers it serves.

In addition to the feedback received in this current round of CEP development engagement, SCE continues to incorporate the extensive feedback received from over 75 organizations or individuals as part of prior CEP work.

## X.

### **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TRAINING**

SCE staff involved in development of SCE’s first CEP effort participated in an interactive, seven-hour Community Intelligence Officer (ComIO) training.<sup>18</sup> The ComIO training focused on issues of equity, injustice, and cultural and community awareness to help reinforce the underlying issues as to why this engagement work must be done thoughtfully, intentionally, and collaboratively with the communities SCE serves. It reinforced fundamental engagement principles while introducing components from psychology, sociology, and anthropology to enhance the work of the attendees. The fundamentals of ComIO include communication skills and engagement tactics that apply to engagement work in neighborhoods, government, business, non-profit, and other group settings. Participants also learned strategies to ask the right questions to the right people at the right time so their engagement efforts will engender trust.

For its second CEP effort SCE has retained staff trained for the first CEP effort which will help to ensure consistency of the best practices used for community engagement and

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<sup>18</sup> SCE’s Consultant, Stratiscope, Inc., developed the ComIO framework, based on experience and research into community engagement.

outreach. SCE staff intends to employ the same foundational practices<sup>19</sup>) and approaches for establishing trust with community members and facilitating dialogue between communities and SCE. Through leveraging consistent staff and training for this second community engagement effort, SCE hopes to extend its outreach efforts further than in the first cycle to better engage hard-to-reach customers.

## **XI.**

### **CONCLUSION**

As described, for its second Community Engagement Plan (CEP) for its 2026 Climate Adaptation and Vulnerability Assessment (CAVA) SCE intends to build upon its local outreach efforts conducted for its first CAVA cycle by incorporating new opportunities and engagement approaches in response to feedback received in this CEP's development process. SCE plans to leverage the lessons learned from its first CEP and utilize updated best practices to enhance its outreach effort, with particular focus on engagement practices to further and more effectively communicate with the disadvantaged and vulnerable communities it serves. In addition, SCE plans to continue partnering with CBOs and trusted agency partners to assist with gathering information for its CAVA, and to engage with communities on its planned adaptation measures and implementation. SCE appreciates the opportunity to submit its 2025 Community Engagement Plan.

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<sup>19</sup> Integration of equitable resilience metrics into climate-informed electric utility planning processes: phase one (Technical Report) | OSTI.GOV.

## **APPENDICES**

## APPENDIX A

### List of Disadvantaged Vulnerable Communities (DVCs) In SCE's Service Area

<b>DVCs in SCE's Service Area</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Population Estimate<sup>1</sup></b>
Adelanto	San Bernardino	6,700
Alhambra	Los Angeles	20,154
Anaheim	Orange	59,955
Apple Valley	San Bernardino	6,196
Armona	Kings	5,358
Avocado Heights	Los Angeles	5,569
Azusa	Los Angeles	15,179
Baldwin Park	Los Angeles	70,543
Banning	Riverside	11,453
Barstow	San Bernardino	16,818
Beaumont	Riverside	1,734
Bell	Los Angeles	35,104
Bell Gardens	Los Angeles	42,421
Bellflower	Los Angeles	55,826
Bloomington	San Bernardino	14,650
Blythe	Riverside	1,881
Buena Park	Orange	27,475
California City	Kern	4,501
Camarillo	Ventura	2,582
Carson	Los Angeles	56,780
Cathedral City	Riverside	9,271
Chino	San Bernardino	16,031
Colton	San Bernardino	32,176
Commerce	Los Angeles	13,493
Compton	Los Angeles	108,348
Corona	Riverside	30,081
Costa Mesa	Orange	5,387
Covina	Los Angeles	5,811
Cudahy	Los Angeles	23,890
Culver City	Los Angeles	3,063
Del Aire	Los Angeles	13,511
Delano	Kern	26,251
Desert Edge	Riverside	1,848
Desert Hot Springs	Riverside	14,313

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<sup>1</sup> Population estimates in this table are derived from the 2019 Census. Interactive map accessible on SCE's webpage: [www.sce.com/about-us/environment/climate-adaptation](http://www.sce.com/about-us/environment/climate-adaptation).

Downey	Los Angeles	40,354
Duarte	Los Angeles	5,382
Earlimart	Tulare	7,541
East Hemet	Riverside	2,892
East Los Angeles	Los Angeles	113,479
East Rancho Dominguez	Los Angeles	7,208
El Monte	Los Angeles	116,695
El Rio	Ventura	7,261
El Segundo	Los Angeles	0
Exeter	Tulare	5,745
Farmersville	Tulare	5,422
Florence-Graham	Los Angeles	65,716
Fontana	San Bernardino	56,430
Frazier Park	Kern	3,487
Fullerton	Orange	33,731
Garden Grove	Orange	20,370
Gardena	Los Angeles	52,004
Garnet	Riverside	6,109
Goleta	Santa Barbara	5,766
Grand Terrace	San Bernardino	3,714
Hacienda Heights	Los Angeles	12,653
Hanford	Kings	31,547
Hawaiian Gardens	Los Angeles	10,762
Hawthorne	Los Angeles	63,656
Hemet	Riverside	42,782
Hesperia	San Bernardino	11,391
Highgrove	Riverside	8,827
Highland	San Bernardino	22,440
Huntington Park	Los Angeles	58,353
Industry	Los Angeles	19,144
Inglewood	Los Angeles	80,169
Irvine	Orange	5,452
Irwindale	Los Angeles	1,394
Isla Vista	Santa Barbara	12,552
Joshua Tree	San Bernardino	3,961
Jurupa Valley	Riverside	59,642
La Habra	Orange	26,261
La Puente	Los Angeles	37,751
Lake Elsinore	Riverside	5,402
Lakewood	Los Angeles	5,321
Lancaster	Los Angeles	41,284
Lawndale	Los Angeles	23,756
Lennox	Los Angeles	21,487
Lindsay	Tulare	10,384
Loma Linda	San Bernardino	5,039

Long Beach	Los Angeles	256,161
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	215,059
Lucerne Valley	San Bernardino	3,562
Lynwood	Los Angeles	72,025
March ARB	Riverside	4,721
Maywood	Los Angeles	27,332
Mead Valley	Riverside	16,816
Menifee	Riverside	8,079
Midway City	Orange	7,897
Mojave	Kern	3,394
Montclair	San Bernardino	25,246
Montebello	Los Angeles	56,609
Monterey Park	Los Angeles	16,058
Moreno Valley	Riverside	42,806
Morongo Valley	San Bernardino	2,931
Muscoy	San Bernardino	19,054
Norwalk	Los Angeles	81,233
Ontario	San Bernardino	125,305
Orange	Orange	4,639
Oxnard	Ventura	21,959
Palm Desert	Riverside	4,194
Palm Springs	Riverside	8,188
Palmdale	Los Angeles	20,049
Paramount	Los Angeles	51,607
Perris	Riverside	17,106
Pico Rivera	Los Angeles	56,182
Pixley	Tulare	5,934
Placentia	Orange	11,937
Pomona	Los Angeles	125,882
Port Hueneme	Ventura	8,086
Porterville	Tulare	32,620
Rancho Cucamonga	San Bernardino	11,497
Rancho Mirage	Riverside	5,334
Redlands	San Bernardino	10,633
Rialto	San Bernardino	80,518
Riverside	Riverside	24,759
Rosemead	Los Angeles	22,675
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	158,649
San Buenaventura (Ventura)	Ventura	2,587
San Fernando	Los Angeles	24,535
San Gabriel	Los Angeles	4,941
San Jacinto	Riverside	8,587
Santa Ana	Orange	162,166
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	3,574
Santa Fe Springs	Los Angeles	20,785

Santa Monica	Los Angeles	16,305
Santa Paula	Ventura	5,969
Seal Beach	Orange	7,801
Signal Hill	Los Angeles	6,384
South El Monte	Los Angeles	17,885
South Gate	Los Angeles	80,833
South San Jose Hills	Los Angeles	8,329
South Whittier	Los Angeles	18,282
Stanton	Orange	15,340
Torrance	Los Angeles	0
Tulare	Tulare	16,554
Tustin	Orange	4,192
Unincorporated Imperial County area	Imperial	713
Unincorporated Inyo County area	Inyo	8,092
Unincorporated Kern County area	Kern	34,134
Unincorporated Kings County area	Kings	5,498
Unincorporated Los Angeles County area	Los Angeles	38,309
Unincorporated Mariposa County area	Mariposa	1,702
Unincorporated Riverside County area	Riverside	19,866
Unincorporated San Bernardino County area	San Bernardino	98,969
Unincorporated Tulare County area	Tulare	113,411
Unincorporated Ventura County area	Ventura	16,662
Upland	San Bernardino	28,542
Valinda	Los Angeles	9,984
Vernon	Los Angeles	45
Victorville	San Bernardino	36,605
Vincent	Los Angeles	2,638
Visalia	Tulare	34,393
Walnut Park	Los Angeles	11,461
West Athens	Los Angeles	8,737
West Carson	Los Angeles	9,914
West Covina	Los Angeles	13,810
West Puente Valley	Los Angeles	14,560
West Rancho Dominguez	Los Angeles	19,293
West Whittier-Los Nietos	Los Angeles	18,747
Westminster	Orange	24,560
Westmont	Los Angeles	35,266
Whittier	Los Angeles	22,927
Willowbrook	Los Angeles	24,582
Woodlake	Tulare	8,453
Yucaipa	San Bernardino	4,417

## APPENDIX B

### Refining the Climate Adaptation and Vulnerability Assessment Climate Science and Modeling Requirements

#### **A. Refining the CAVA Modeling Requirements**

SCE will update its assessment methodology and climate science methodologies to align with the latest Commission guidance (D.24-08-005). This includes adopting SSP 3-7.0 as the reference emissions scenario—replacing Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) emissions scenario 8.5—and applying it to long-term infrastructure planning where relevant. CAVA planning will also shift from a targeted-year approach (D.20-08-046), to a Global Warming Level (GWL) framework. These updates ensure that SCE’s analyses are based on the most current and robust climate data.

To support this effort, SCE is collaborating with Cal-Adapt<sup>1</sup> to utilize climate data from California’s Fifth Climate Change Assessment<sup>2</sup>. California’s Fifth Assessment incorporates the latest climate models from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP6)<sup>3</sup>, which informed the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report.<sup>4</sup> Sixteen<sup>5</sup> Global Climate Models (GCMs) from the CMIP6 archive have been carefully selected for their ability to represent key aspects of California’s climate<sup>6</sup>. SCE’s service area is projected to experience multiple climate impacts, including increases in the magnitude and

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<sup>1</sup> Cal-Adapt is a platform that provides essential climate data and tools for climate adaptation planning in California. Carries climate science expertise by offering peer-reviewed data and projections to help understand and plan for future climate impacts.

<sup>2</sup> Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation California. 2025. Fifth Climate Change Assessment. Available from: <https://lci.ca.gov/climate/icarp/climate-assessment/>.

<sup>3</sup> CMIP6 (Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6) is a global climate modeling initiative that provides standardized climate simulations from multiple international modeling groups to improve understanding of past, present, and future climate change.

<sup>4</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). 2021. Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC.

<sup>5</sup> Cal-Adapt. <https://analytics.cal-adapt.org/data/catalog/>.

<sup>6</sup> California Energy Commission. 2021. Memo Evaluating Global Climate Models for California’s Fifth Climate Change Assessment. Available at: [https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-09/20220907\\_CDAWG\\_MemoEvaluating\\_GCMs\\_EPC-20-006\\_Nov2021-ADA.pdf](https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-09/20220907_CDAWG_MemoEvaluating_GCMs_EPC-20-006_Nov2021-ADA.pdf).



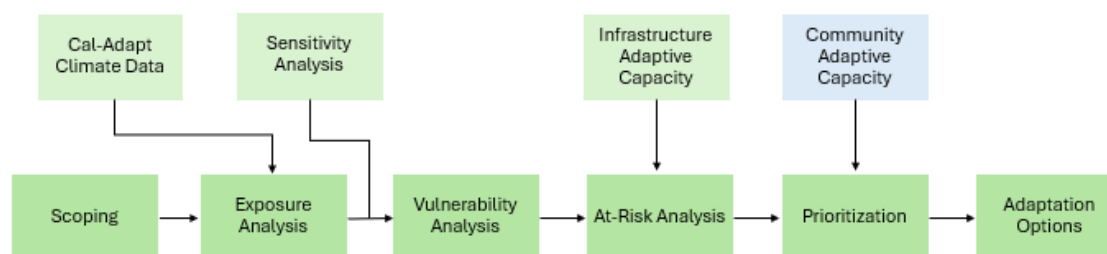
frequency of extreme weather events. Global Warming Levels (GWLs) of 1.5°C and 2°C are expected to be reached around 2030 and 2050, respectively, under the SSP 3-7.0 scenario.<sup>7</sup>

## B. CAVA Analytical Process

SCE's 2026 VA will identify and prioritize vulnerabilities by studying and identifying the assets, operations, and services (AOS) that are most impacted by climate change at 1.5°C and 2.0°C GWLs. This involves considering factors such as exposure, sensitivity, and the likelihood and magnitude of potential failures or reduced performance. Additionally, the VA seeks to develop adaptation options by identifying and proposing measures for the prioritized assets, operations, and services that face the highest risks and consequences.

Graphic 2 outlines SCE's CAVA Analytical Process to ensure resilience against climate change impacts. It includes steps: Scoping, Exposure Analysis, Vulnerability Analysis, At-Risk Analysis, Prioritization, and Adaptation Development, each of which is addressed below.

### CAVA Analytical Process



**Scoping:** The Scoping phase identifies which AOS should be considered in the Vulnerability Analysis phase and how those AOS should be studied for each climate hazard. This phase creates a list of in-scope AOS for each climate hazard.

**Exposure Analysis:** Exposure analysis focuses on generating climate projections for temperature, precipitation, sea level rise, and wildfire to support vulnerability analyses across SCE departments. Additionally, SCE is developing methodologies and projections for cascading

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<sup>7</sup> U.S. Global Change Research Program. 2023. *The Fifth National Climate Assessment: Full Report*.

events, particularly debris flow. Consistent with Commission guidance, SCE is studying climate impacts at 1.5°C and 2.0°C of warming, which are projected to occur in approximately 2030 and 2050 under the SSP 3-7.0 scenario. Based on exposure projections for the two time slices, SCE's subject matter experts are assessing the sensitivity levels of SCE's AOS to each of the climate variables being projected. Qualitative and quantitative metrics based on exposure and sensitivity will inform levels of vulnerability of SCE's AOS. Exposure and sensitivity results are combined to determine if assets, operations, and services are vulnerable to climate change or if they can be deferred to be studied in the future.

**At-Risk Analysis:** The vulnerable AOS are further assessed to evaluate the potential likelihood and consequences of climate impacts. In some cases, system redundancies can alleviate potential consequences, and the CAVA process will consider how current and planned redundancies (including procedures, processes, and investments), may alleviate these risks. These redundancies, otherwise known as SCE's infrastructure adaptive capacity, capture the capability of SCE's grid to withstand, respond to, and recover from disruptions like extreme weather. Results of this phase of the analysis will identify asset- and system-level risks and inform risk prioritization and adaptation in the timeframes corresponding to GWL 1.5 and 2.0.

**Prioritization and Adaptation Options:** Lastly, climate change adaptation options for prioritized vulnerable assets, operations and services will be developed. These options will focus on reducing or eliminating the negative impacts on SCE's electric system from these vulnerabilities and improving communities' experience. In this phase, SCE will assess and consider DVCs' ability to withstand higher risks of potential climate-driven disruption in electrical service, referred to as "community adaptive capacity". Potential adaptation options will be discussed with DVCs, CBOs, and other stakeholders to receive feedback.

## APPENDIX C

### List of CRM Indicators

The updated CRM is based on 12 indicators under 4 domains of Adaptive Capacity and 25 indicators under 4 domains of Sensitivity. Data sources were updated, coming from sources like American Community Survey (ACS), Healthy Places Index (HPI), CalEnviroScreen (CES), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES, and more. Sensitivity and Adaptive Capacity Indicators are displayed in the tables below.

**Table 4 Sensitivity Indicators**

Domain	Sensitivity Indicators
Built Environment	CalEnviroScreen pollution burden; Noise pollution
Health	Asthma; Cardiovascular disease; Children; Diabetes; Disability; Health insurance; Medical baseline
Housing	Group quarters; Housing burden; Housing quality; Mobile homes; Renters
Socioeconomic	Educational attainment; Elderly living alone; Foreign born; Linguistic isolation; Outdoor workers; Poverty; Race/ethnicity; Rural communities; Single female head of household; Tribal and indigenous; Unemployment

**Table 5 Adaptive Capacity Indicators**

Domain	Adaptive Capacity Indicators
Community Built Environment	Permeable surface cover; Tree canopy/green space
Governance and Services	Cooling centers; Medical facilities; Planning level; Supermarket access; Urgent Care facilities; Voters
Individual Built Environment	Air conditioning; Telecommunications access
Transportation	Transit access; Vehicle access