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BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Order Instituting Rulemaking to Examine Electric Utility De-Energization of Power Lines in Dangerous Conditions.	Rulemaking 18-12-005

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY'S (U 338-E) AMENDMENTS TO 2025 PUBLIC SAFETY POWER SHUTOFF POST-EVENT REPORTS

JENNIFER SHIGEKAWA
WILLIAM W. YU

Attorneys for
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY

2244 Walnut Grove Avenue
Post Office Box 800
Rosemead, California 91770
Telephone: (626) 302-1634
E-mail: William.W.Yu@sce.com

Dated: **February 4, 2026**

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Order Instituting Rulemaking to Examine Electric Utility De-Energization of Power Lines in Dangerous Conditions.	Rulemaking 18-12-005

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY'S (U 338-E) AMENDMENTS TO 2025 PUBLIC SAFETY POWER SHUTOFF POST-EVENT REPORTS

In compliance with California Public Utilities Commission Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) Order Instituting Rulemaking Phase 1 Decision (D.) 19-05-042, Phase 2 D.20-05-051, Phase 3 D.21-06-034 and PSPS Order Instituting Investigation D.21-06-014, Southern California Edison Company (SCE) hereby submits corrections to its June 10, July 1, July 15, July 23, and August 1,2025 PSPS Post-Event Reports.

SCE provides the following link to access and download the corrected filings: https://on.sce.com/PSPSPostSeasonReporting

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM W. YU

/s/William W. Yu

By: William W. Yu

Attorneys for
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2244 Walnut Grove Avenue
Post Office Box 800
Rosemead, California 91770
Telephone: (626) 302-1634
E-mail: William.W.Yu@sce.com

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON
An EDISON INTERNATIONAL Company

Marissa Blunschi
Regulatory Affairs
Principal Manager
Marissa.Blunschi@edisonintl.com

February 4, 2025

Via E-Mail

Leslie Palmer, Director
Safety and Enforcement Division
California Public Utilities Commission
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

SUBJECT: SCE's 2025 Amended PSPS Post-Event Reports

Dear Director Palmer:

Southern California Edison (SCE) respectfully submits the attached amended post-event report (PER) documents in compliance with reporting requirements regarding its Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS") events during 2025. After further review of the PSPS Decision-making Flowchart Diagrams provided in certain PERs, SCE has determined it should update Visual 2 as outlined below to better reflect how and where in the process wind limits, sustained wind and gust, Fire Potential Index (FPI), circuit health conditions, and fire consequence model information are used and its response to Question 2 in Section 2, Decision-Making Process (i.e., Section 2.3). SCE has also provided new text for the accompanying narrative that better aligns with the terminology and process used in the updated flowcharts, where applicable.

Each PER update is being submitted in a separate file. The event dates related to the visual(s) are outlined in the table below.

Summary of Changes to SCE's 2025 Post-Event Reports

PSPS Event ID	Elements and Sections Revised
06.10.25	Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram in Section 2.2 Narrative in Section 2.3 (top 3 bullets)
07.01.25	Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram in Section 2.2 Narrative in Section 2.3 (top 3 bullets)
07.15.25	Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram in Section 2.2 Narrative in Section 2.3 (top 3 bullets)
07.23.25	Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram in Section 2.2 Narrative in Section 2.3 (top 3 bullets)
08.01.25	Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram Section 2. This Narrative in Section 2.3 (top 3 bullets)

This amended report has been verified by an officer of SCE in accordance with Rule 1.11 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:
Marissa Blunschi
DDF576B774674B8...

/s/ Marissa Blunschi
Marissa Blunschi
Principal Manager, Regulatory Relations

Introduction

Southern California Edison (SCE) submits this post-event report to demonstrate its compliance with California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC or Commission) PSPS guidelines including Resolution ESRB-8, PSPS Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) Phase 1 (Decision (D.) 19-05-042), Phase 2 (D.20-05-051), Phase 3 (D.21-06-034) and PSPS Order Instituting Investigation (OII) (D.21-06-014).

This report addresses the event that started on June 8, 2025 at 3:00 p.m. and ended on June 22, 2025 at 2:00 p.m. with Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and Tulare counties in-scope. 7,513 customers were de-energized during this event. Three PG&E customer were also de-energized in Santa Barbara County. This report explains SCE's decision to call, sustain, and conclude the de-energization event, and provide detailed information to facilitate the Commission's evaluation of SCE's compliance with applicable PSPS guidelines.

SCE recognizes de-energizations pose significant challenges and hardships for our customers and the public safety partners that provide services to the affected communities. SCE's decision to activate its PSPS protocol is based on consideration and weighing of multiple factors, including forecasted weather, fuel conditions, infrastructure vulnerabilities, and potential impacts of PSPS on public safety partners and the communities we serve.

SCE is committed to continuously improving its PSPS processes and welcomes input from customers, public safety partners, community representatives, and local governments on ways to minimize the impact of PSPS events.

Table A

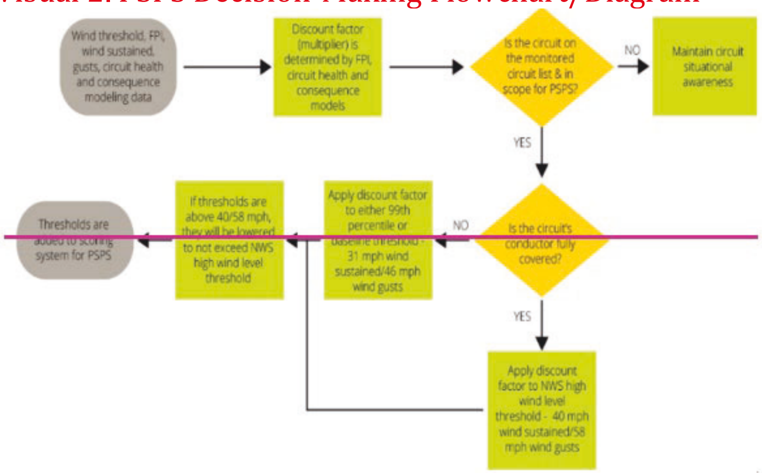
Summary of Changes to SCE's June 10, 2025, Post-Event Report

PSPS Event ID	Elements and Sections Revised
06.10.25	Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram in Section 2.2 Narrative in Section 2.3 (top 3 bullets)

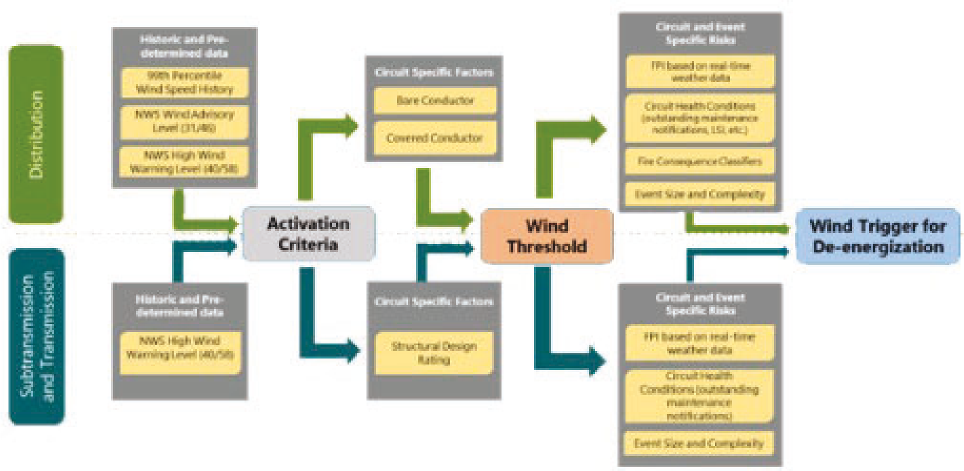
Section 2. Decision-Making Process

2. Decision criteria and detailed thresholds leading to de-energization including the latest forecasted weather parameters versus actual weather. Also include a PSPS decision-making diagram(s)/flowchart(s) or equivalent along with narrative description.

~~Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram~~



New Visual 2: PSPS Wind speed Decision making Framework for 6.10.2025 PER



3. A thorough and detailed description of the quantitative and qualitative factors SCE considered in calling, sustaining, or curtailing each de-energization event including any fire risk or PSPS risk modeling results, and a specification of the factors that led to the conclusion of the de-energization event.

- ~~Individual components of the FPI score are forecast hourly for each 2 km by 2 km grid cell. The model is run twice a day and provides an hourly forecast for five days forward. The forecasts associated with each of the FPI components for each grid cell are then summarized by circuit for three-hour intervals. The 2-kilometer square resolution allows the models to assess weather in the many micro-climates that occur in California's mountainous topography.~~

- ~~For bare wire distribution circuits, SCE considers the lower of the National Weather Service's (NWS) wind advisory levels (defined as 31 mph sustained wind speed and 46 mph gust wind speed) or the 99th percentile of historical wind speeds to set baseline activation thresholds for each circuit. The wind advisory level is chosen because debris or vegetation may become airborne as described by the Beaufort Wind Scale,[8] while a circuit's 99th percentile wind speeds~~

~~represent extreme and unusual wind activity for the area.[1] For distribution circuits in which 100% of the wires have covered conductor, this baseline threshold is set at 40 mph for sustained winds and 58 mph for gusts. This aligns with the NWS high wind warning level for windspeeds at which infrastructure damage might occur.~~

- ~~**De-energization wind triggers** are subsequently determined through circuit and event-specific criteria that can further adjust the windspeed thresholds for de-energization. These include:~~
    - ~~FPI calculations based on real-time information from the assigned weather station for each circuit~~
    - ~~Fire consequence as determined by fire spread modeling~~
    - ~~Circuit health conditions based on outstanding maintenance notifications and circuit patrols within the 7 days leading up to the period of concern and~~
    - ~~Event size and complexity~~
- ~~De-energization decisions are made as circuits approach or meet de-energization criteria and trend upwards, often at a percentage of windspeed triggers depending on the risks noted above.~~

Wind speed thresholds for PSPS are determined through a structured process that begins with activation criteria based on **historic and pre-determined data**. For distribution circuits, these criteria consider conductor type, bare wire, or covered conductor, and apply either the National Weather Service (NWS) Wind Advisory level or the circuit's 99th percentile wind speed history. Bare conductor circuit thresholds start at 31 mph sustained and 46 mph gusts, while thresholds for circuits with 100% covered conductor start at the NWS High Wind Warning level of 40 mph sustained and 58 mph gusts. Sub-transmission and transmission circuits also use the NWS High Wind Warning level as their baseline.

These **activation criteria** are then adjusted by **circuit-specific factors** to establish **wind thresholds**. For distribution circuits, the conductor type determines the baseline; for sub-transmission circuits, structural design ratings typically require 56 mph sustained winds and 68 mph gusts and for transmission circuits, design ratings are generally 68 mph sustained and 82 mph gusts.

Once wind thresholds are set, they are further refined using **circuit and event-specific risks** to determine **wind trigger for de-energization**. These include forecasted Fire Potential Index (FPI), circuit health conditions based on recent patrol findings and outstanding maintenance notifications, and fire consequence classifiers for distribution circuits, which quantify the potential severity of a wildfire if an ignition occurs. Event size and complexity also influence de-energization decisions including scenarios when multiple circuits are in scope and conditions indicate a fast-moving wildfire threat. When considering these factors and conditions, thresholds may be lowered to de-energize sooner, minimize wildfire risk, and protect public safety.

Introduction

Southern California Edison (SCE) submits this post-event report to demonstrate its compliance with the California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC or Commission) PSPS guidelines including Resolution ESRB-8, PSPS Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) Phase 1 (Decision (D.) 19-05-042), Phase 2 (D.20-05-051), Phase 3 (D.21-06-034) and PSPS Order Instituting Investigation (OII) (D.21-06-014).[1]

This report addresses the event that started on June 29, 2025 at 12:00 p.m. and ended on July 11, 2025 at 11:30 a.m., with Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and Tulare counties in scope and 969 customers de-energized during this event. Three PG&E customers in Santa Barbara were also in scope during this event. This report explains SCE's decision to call, sustain, and conclude the de-energization event, and provides detailed information to facilitate the Commission's evaluation of SCE's compliance with applicable PSPS guidelines.

SCE recognizes that de-energizations pose significant challenges and hardships for our and the public safety partners that provide services to the affected communities. SCE's decision to activate its PSPS protocol is based on consideration and weighing of multiple factors, including forecasted weather, fuel conditions, infrastructure vulnerabilities, and potential impacts of PSPS on public safety partners and the communities we serve.

SCE is committed to continuously improving its PSPS processes and welcomes input from customers, public safety partners, community representatives, and local governments on ways to minimize the impact of PSPS events.

Table A

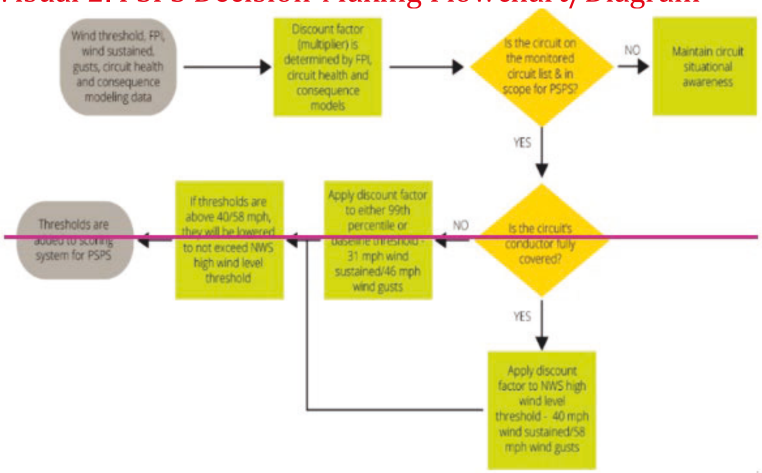
Summary of Changes to SCE's July 1, 2025, Post-Event Report

PSPS Event ID	Elements and Sections Revised
07.1.25	Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram in Section 2.2 Narrative in Section 2.3 (top 3 bullets)

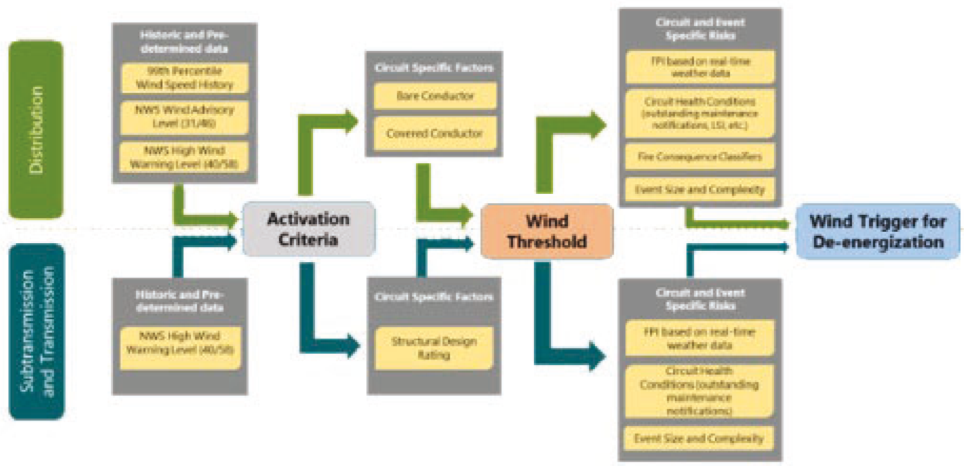
Section 2. Decision-Making Process

2. Decision criteria and detailed thresholds leading to de-energization including the latest forecasted weather parameters versus actual weather. Also include a PSPS decision-making diagram(s)/flowchart(s) or equivalent along with narrative description.

~~Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram~~



New Visual 2: PSPS Wind speed Decision making Framework for 7.1.2025 PER



3. **A thorough and detailed description of the quantitative and qualitative factors SCE considered in calling, sustaining, or curtailing each de-energization event including any fire risk or PSPS risk modeling results, and a specification of the factors that led to the conclusion of the de-energization event.**

- ~~Individual components of the FPI score are forecast hourly for each 2 km by 2 km grid cell. The model is run twice a day and provides an hourly forecast for five days forward. The forecasts associated with each of the FPI components for each grid cell are then summarized by circuit for three-hour intervals. The 2-kilometer square resolution allows the models to assess weather in the many micro-climates that occur in California's mountainous topography.~~

- ~~For bare wire distribution circuits, SCE considers the lower of the National Weather Service's (NWS) wind advisory levels (defined as 31 mph sustained wind speed and 46 mph gust wind speed) or the 99th percentile of historical wind speeds to set baseline activation thresholds for each circuit. The wind advisory level is chosen because debris or vegetation may become airborne as described by the Beaufort Wind Scale,[8] while a circuit's 99th percentile wind speeds~~

~~represent extreme and unusual wind activity for the area.[1] For distribution circuits in which 100% of the wires have covered conductor, this baseline threshold is set at 40 mph for sustained winds and 58 mph for gusts. This aligns with the NWS high wind warning level for windspeeds at which infrastructure damage might occur.~~

- ~~**De-energization wind triggers** are subsequently determined through circuit and event-specific criteria that can further adjust the windspeed thresholds for de-energization. These include:~~
  - ~~FPI calculations based on real-time information from the assigned weather station for each circuit~~
  - ~~Fire consequence as determined by fire spread modeling~~
  - ~~Circuit health conditions based on outstanding maintenance notifications and circuit patrols within the 7 days leading up to the period of concern and~~
  - ~~Event size and complexity~~
- ~~De-energization decisions are made as circuits approach or meet de-energization criteria and trend upwards, often at a percentage of windspeed triggers depending on the risks noted above.~~

Wind speed thresholds for PSPS are determined through a structured process that begins with activation criteria based on **historic and pre-determined data**. For distribution circuits, these criteria consider conductor type, bare wire, or covered conductor, and apply either the National Weather Service (NWS) Wind Advisory level or the circuit's 99th percentile wind speed history. Bare conductor circuit thresholds start at 31 mph sustained and 46 mph gusts, while thresholds for circuits with 100% covered conductor start at the NWS High Wind Warning level of 40 mph sustained and 58 mph gusts. Sub-transmission and transmission circuits also use the NWS High Wind Warning level as their baseline.

These **activation criteria** are then adjusted by **circuit-specific factors** to establish **wind thresholds**. For distribution circuits, the conductor type determines the baseline; for sub-transmission circuits, structural design ratings typically require 56 mph sustained winds and 68 mph gusts and for transmission circuits, design ratings are generally 68 mph sustained and 82 mph gusts.

Once wind thresholds are set, they are further refined using **circuit and event-specific risks** to determine **wind trigger for de-energization**. These include forecasted Fire Potential Index (FPI), circuit health conditions based on recent patrol findings and outstanding maintenance notifications, and fire consequence classifiers for distribution circuits, which quantify the potential severity of a wildfire if an ignition occurs. Event size and complexity also influence de-energization decisions including scenarios when multiple circuits are in scope and conditions indicate a fast-moving wildfire threat. When considering these factors and conditions, thresholds may be lowered to de-energize sooner, minimize wildfire risk, and protect public safety.

Introduction

Southern California Edison (SCE) submits this post-event report to demonstrate its compliance with California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC or Commission) PSPS guidelines including Resolution ESRB-8, PSPS Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) Phase 1 (Decision (D.) 19-05-042), Phase 2 (D.20-05-051), Phase 3 (D.21-06-034) and PSPS Order Instituting Investigation (OII) (D.21-06-014).[1]

This report addresses the event that started on July 13, 2025 at 12:00 p.m. and ended on July 16, 2025 at 12:00 a.m. in Los Angeles County, and 311 customers were de-energized during this event. This report explains SCE's decision to call, sustain, and conclude the de-energization event, and provides detailed information to facilitate the Commission's evaluation of SCE's compliance with applicable PSPS guidelines.

SCE recognizes de-energizations pose significant challenges and hardships for our customers and the public safety partners that provide services to the affected communities. SCE's decision to activate its PSPS protocol is based on consideration and weighing of multiple factors, including forecasted weather, fuel conditions, infrastructure vulnerabilities, and potential of PSPS on public safety partners and the communities we serve.

SCE is committed to continuously improving its PSPS processes and welcomes input from customers, public safety partners, community representatives, and local governments on ways to minimize the impact of PSPS events.

Table A

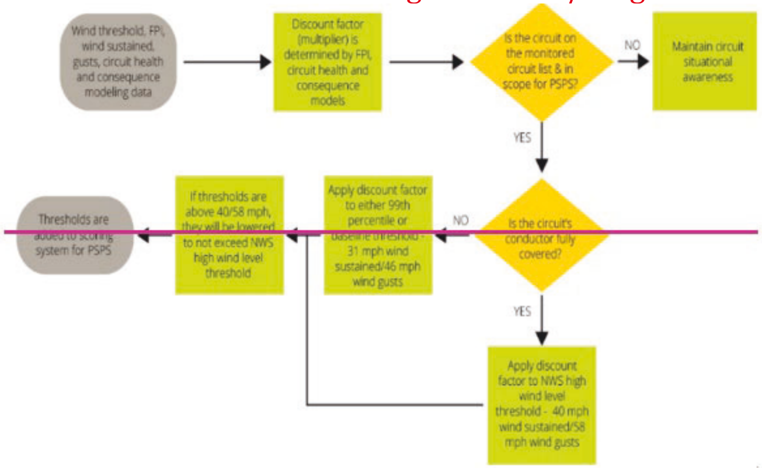
Summary of Changes to SCE's July 15, 2025, Post-Event Report

PSPS Event ID	Elements and Sections Revised
07.15.25	Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram in Section 2.2 Narrative in Section 2.3 (top 3 bullets)

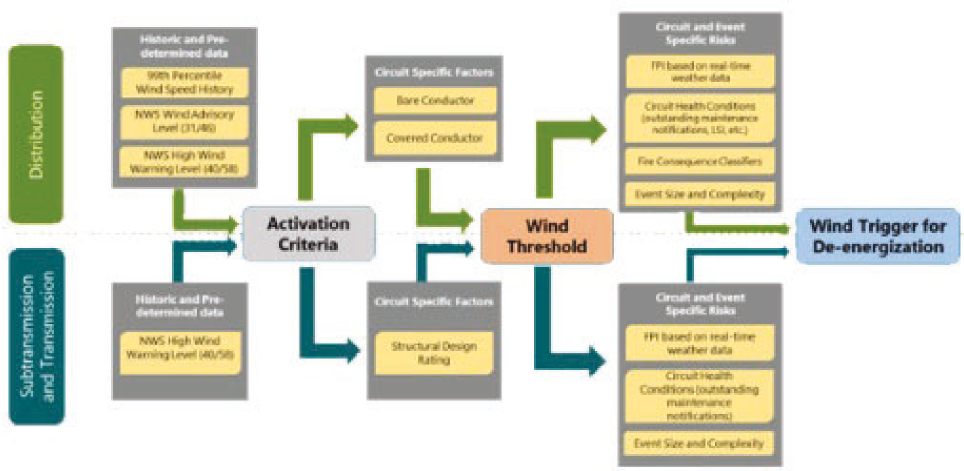
Section 2. Decision-Making Process

2. Decision criteria and detailed thresholds leading to de-energization including the latest forecasted weather parameters versus actual weather. Also include a PSPS decision-making diagram(s)/flowchart(s) or equivalent along with narrative description.

~~Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram~~



New Visual 2: PSPS Wind speed Decision making Framework for 7.15.2025 PER



3. **A thorough and detailed description of the quantitative and qualitative factors SCE considered in calling, sustaining, or curtailing each de-energization event including any fire risk or PSPS risk modeling results, and a specification of the factors that led to the conclusion of the de-energization event.**

- ~~Individual components of the FPI score are forecast hourly for each 2 km by 2 km grid cell. The model is run twice a day and provides an hourly forecast for five days forward. The forecasts associated with each of the FPI components for each grid cell are then summarized by circuit for three-hour intervals. The 2-kilometer square resolution allows the models to assess weather in the many micro-climates that occur in California's mountainous topography.~~

- ~~For bare wire distribution circuits, SCE considers the lower of the National Weather Service's (NWS) wind advisory levels (defined as 31 mph sustained wind speed and 46 mph gust wind speed) or the 99th percentile of historical wind speeds to set baseline activation thresholds for each circuit. The wind advisory level is chosen because debris or vegetation may become airborne as described by the Beaufort Wind Scale,[8] while a circuit's 99th percentile wind speeds~~

~~represent extreme and unusual wind activity for the area.[1] For distribution circuits in which 100% of the wires have covered conductor, this baseline threshold is set at 40 mph for sustained winds and 58 mph for gusts. This aligns with the NWS high wind warning level for windspeeds at which infrastructure damage might occur.~~

- ~~**De-energization wind triggers** are subsequently determined through circuit and event-specific criteria that can further adjust the windspeed thresholds for de-energization. These include:~~
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Wind speed thresholds for PSPS are determined through a structured process that begins with activation criteria based on **historic and pre-determined data**. For distribution circuits, these criteria consider conductor type, bare wire, or covered conductor, and apply either the National Weather Service (NWS) Wind Advisory level or the circuit's 99th percentile wind speed history. Bare conductor circuit thresholds start at 31 mph sustained and 46 mph gusts, while thresholds for circuits with 100% covered conductor start at the NWS High Wind Warning level of 40 mph sustained and 58 mph gusts. Sub-transmission and transmission circuits also use the NWS High Wind Warning level as their baseline.

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Once wind thresholds are set, they are further refined using **circuit and event-specific risks** to determine **wind trigger for de-energization**. These include forecasted Fire Potential Index (FPI), circuit health conditions based on recent patrol findings and outstanding maintenance notifications, and fire consequence classifiers for distribution circuits, which quantify the potential severity of a wildfire if an ignition occurs. Event size and complexity also influence de-energization decisions including scenarios when multiple circuits are in scope and conditions indicate a fast-moving wildfire threat. When considering these factors and conditions, thresholds may be lowered to de-energize sooner, minimize wildfire risk, and protect public safety.

Introduction

Southern California Edison (SCE) submits this post-event report to demonstrate its compliance with the California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC or Commission) PSPS guidelines including Resolution ESRB-8, PSPS Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) Phase 1 (Decision (D.) 19-05-042), Phase 2 (D.20-05-051), Phase 3 (D.21-06-034) and PSPS Order Instituting Investigation (OII) (D.21-06-014).[1]

This report addresses the event that started on July 18, 2025 at 12:30 p.m. and ended on July 26, 2025 at 12:15 a.m. Inyo, Los Angeles, Mono, and San Bernardino counties were in scope and five customers de-energized during this event. This report explains SCE's decision to call, sustain, and conclude the de-energization event, and provides detailed information to facilitate the Commission's evaluation of SCE's compliance with applicable PSPS guidelines.

SCE recognizes that de-energizations pose significant challenges and hardships for our customers and the public safety partners that provide services to the affected communities. SCE's decision to activate its PSPS protocol is based on consideration and weighing of multiple factors, including forecasted weather, fuel conditions, infrastructure vulnerabilities, and potential impacts of PSPS on public safety partners and the communities we serve.

SCE is committed to continuously improving its PSPS processes and welcomes input from customers, public safety partners, community representatives, and local governments on ways to minimize the impact of PSPS events.

Table A

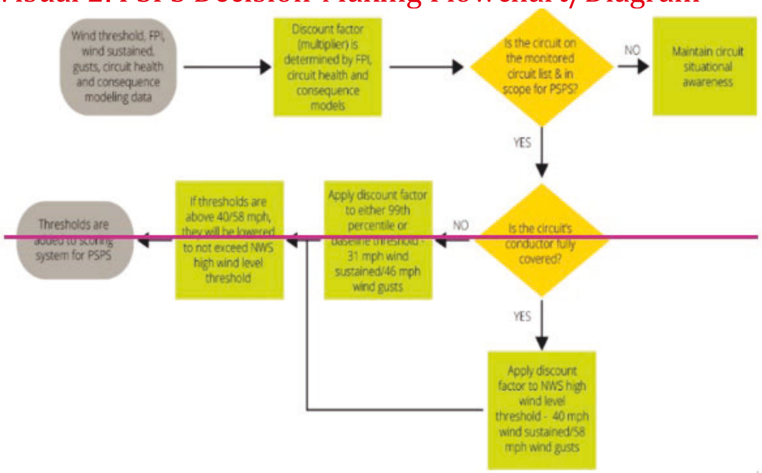
Summary of Changes to SCE's July 23, 2025, Post-Event Report

PSPS Event ID	Elements and Sections Revised
07.23.25	Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram in Section 2.2 Narrative in Section 2.3 (top 3 bullets)

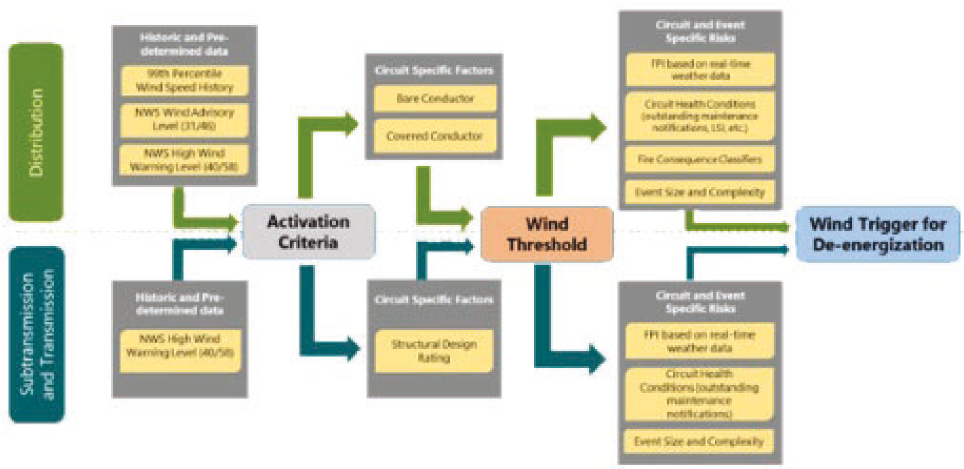
Section 2. Decision-Making Process

2. Decision criteria and detailed thresholds leading to de-energization including the latest forecasted weather parameters versus actual weather. Also include a PSPS decision-making diagram(s)/flowchart(s) or equivalent along with narrative description.

~~Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram~~



New Visual 2: PSPS Wind speed Decision making Framework for 7.23.2025 PER



3. A thorough and detailed description of the quantitative and qualitative factors SCE considered in calling, sustaining, or curtailing each de-energization event including any fire risk or PSPS risk modeling results, and a specification of the factors that led to the conclusion of the de-energization event.

- ~~Individual components of the FPI score are forecast hourly for each 2 km by 2 km grid cell. The model is run twice a day and provides an hourly forecast for five days forward. The forecasts associated with each of the FPI components for each grid cell are then summarized by circuit for three-hour intervals. The 2-kilometer square resolution allows the models to assess weather in the many micro-climates that occur in California's mountainous topography.~~

- ~~For bare wire distribution circuits, SCE considers the lower of the National Weather Service's (NWS) wind advisory levels (defined as 31 mph sustained wind speed and 46 mph gust wind speed) or the 99th percentile of historical wind speeds to set baseline activation thresholds for each circuit. The wind advisory level is chosen because debris or vegetation may become airborne as described by the Beaufort Wind Scale,[8] while a circuit's 99th percentile wind speeds~~

~~represent extreme and unusual wind activity for the area.[1] For distribution circuits in which 100% of the wires have covered conductor, this baseline threshold is set at 40 mph for sustained winds and 58 mph for gusts. This aligns with the NWS high wind warning level for windspeeds at which infrastructure damage might occur.~~

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Introduction

Southern California Edison (SCE) submits this post-event report to demonstrate its compliance with the California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC or Commission) PSPS guidelines including Resolution ESRB-8, PSPS Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) Phase 1 (Decision (D.) 19-05-042), Phase 2 (D.20-05-051), Phase 3 (D.21-06-034) and PSPS Order Instituting Investigation (OII) (D.21-06-014).[1]

This report addresses the event that started on July 31, 2025, at 1:00 p.m. and ended on August 8, 2025, at 12:00 p.m. with Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, San Bernardino, and Santa Barbara Counties in scope. 1534 customers de-energized during this event. This report explains SCE's decision to call, sustain, and conclude the de-energization event, and provides detailed information to facilitate the Commission's evaluation of SCE's compliance with applicable PSPS guidelines.

SCE recognizes that de-energizations pose significant challenges and hardships for our customers and the public safety partners that provide services to the affected communities. SCE's decision to activate its PSPS protocol is based on consideration and weighing of multiple factors, including forecasted weather, fuel conditions, infrastructure vulnerabilities, and potential impacts of PSPS on public safety partners and the communities we serve.

SCE is committed to continuously improving its PSPS processes and welcomes input from customers, public safety partners, community representatives, and local governments on ways to minimize the impact of PSPS events.

Table A

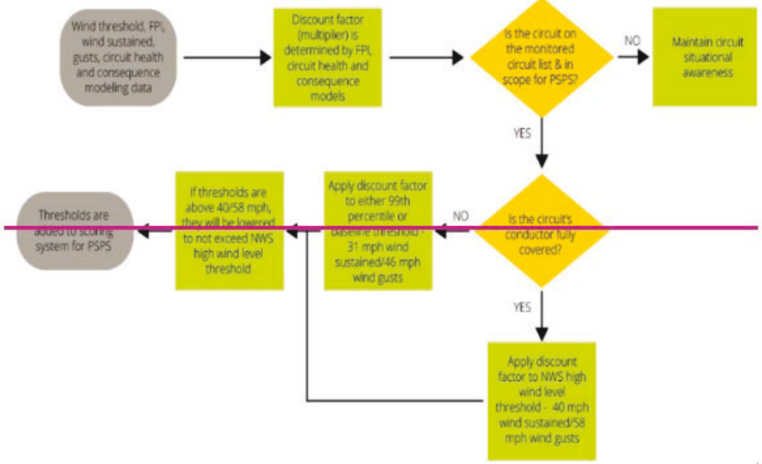
Summary of Changes to SCE's August 1, 2025, Post-Event Report

PSPS Event ID	Elements and Sections Revised
08.1.25	Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram in Section 2.2 Narrative in Section 2.3 (top 3 bullets)

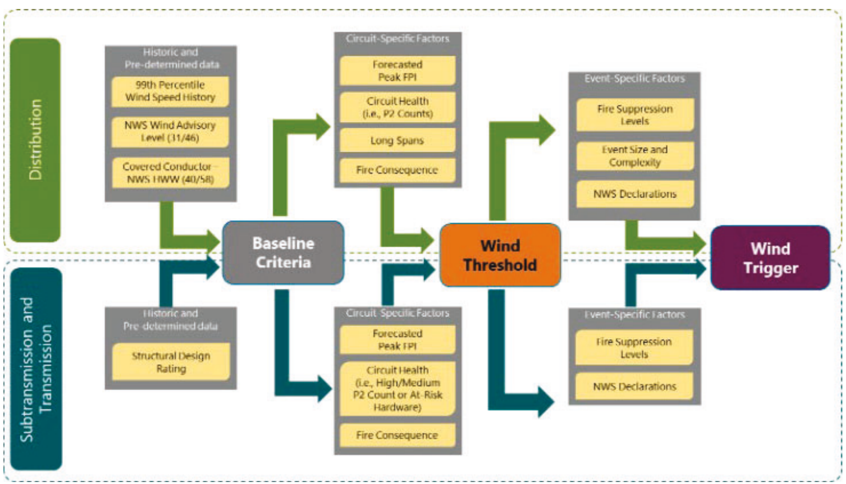
Section 2. Decision-Making Process

2. Decision criteria and detailed thresholds leading to de-energization including the latest forecasted weather parameters versus actual weather. Also include a PSPS decision-making diagram(s)/flowchart(s) or equivalent along with narrative description.

~~Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram~~



New Visual 2: PSPS Wind speed Decision making Framework for 8.1.2025 PER



3. **A thorough and detailed description of the quantitative and qualitative factors SCE considered in calling, sustaining, or curtailing each de-energization event including any fire risk or PSPS risk modeling results, and a specification of the factors that led to the conclusion of the de-energization event.**

- ~~Individual components of the FPI score are forecast hourly for each 2 km by 2 km grid cell. The model is run twice a day and provides an hourly forecast for five days forward. The forecasts associated with each of the FPI components for each grid cell are then summarized by circuit for three-hour intervals. The 2-kilometer square resolution allows the models to assess weather in the many micro-climates that occur in California's mountainous topography.~~

- ~~For bare wire distribution circuits, SCE considers the lower of the National Weather Service's (NWS) wind advisory levels (defined as 31 mph sustained wind speed and 46 mph gust wind speed) or the 99th percentile of historical wind speeds to set baseline activation thresholds for each circuit. The wind advisory level is chosen because debris or vegetation may become airborne as described by the Beaufort Wind Scale,[8] while a circuit's 99th percentile wind speeds~~

~~represent extreme and unusual wind activity for the area.[1] For distribution circuits in which 100% of the wires have covered conductor, this baseline threshold is set at 40 mph for sustained winds and 58 mph for gusts. This aligns with the NWS high wind warning level for windspeeds at which infrastructure damage might occur.~~

- ~~**De-energization wind triggers** are subsequently determined through circuit and event-specific criteria that can further adjust the windspeed thresholds for de-energization. These include:~~
  - ~~FPI calculations based on real-time information from the assigned weather station for each circuit~~
  - ~~Fire consequence as determined by fire spread modeling~~
  - ~~Circuit health conditions based on outstanding maintenance notifications and circuit patrols within the 7 days leading up to the period of concern and~~
  - ~~Event size and complexity~~
- ~~De-energization decisions are made as circuits approach or meet de-energization criteria and trend upwards, often at a percentage of windspeed triggers depending on the risks noted above.~~

Wind speed thresholds for PSPS are determined through a structured process that begins with activation criteria based on **historic and pre-determined data**. For distribution circuits, these criteria consider conductor type, bare wire, or covered conductor, and apply either the National Weather Service (NWS) Wind Advisory level or the circuit's 99th percentile wind speed history. Bare conductor circuit thresholds start at 31 mph sustained and 46 mph gusts, while thresholds for circuits with 100% covered conductor start at the NWS High Wind Warning level of 40 mph sustained and 58 mph gusts. Sub-transmission and transmission circuits also use the NWS High Wind Warning level as their baseline.

These **activation criteria** are then adjusted by **circuit-specific factors** to establish **wind thresholds**. For distribution circuits, the conductor type determines the baseline; for sub-transmission circuits, structural design ratings typically require 56 mph sustained winds and 68 mph gusts and for transmission circuits, design ratings are generally 68 mph sustained and 82 mph gusts.

Once wind thresholds are set, they are further refined using **circuit and event-specific risks** to determine **wind trigger for de-energization**. These include forecasted Fire Potential Index (FPI), circuit health conditions based on recent patrol findings and outstanding maintenance notifications, and fire consequence classifiers for distribution circuits, which quantify the potential severity of a wildfire if an ignition occurs. Event size and complexity also influence de-energization decisions including scenarios when multiple circuits are in scope and conditions indicate a fast-moving wildfire threat. When considering these factors and conditions, thresholds may be lowered to de-energize sooner, minimize wildfire risk, and protect public safety.

Docusign Envelope ID: 1D70A5A9-6914-4207-AB79-85DF2BA32545

Officer Verification

I am an officer of the applicant corporation herein and am authorized to make this verification on its behalf. I am informed and believe that the matters stated in the foregoing document are true.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 4th day of February 2026 in Orange, California

Signed by:
Brandon Tolentino
C41A5E5A2BB24F0...

Brandon Tolentino
Vice President,
Wildfire &
Business Resiliency

Introduction

Southern California Edison (SCE) submits this post-event report to demonstrate its compliance with California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC or Commission) PSPS guidelines including Resolution ESRB-8, PSPS Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) Phase 1 (Decision (D.) 19-05-042), Phase 2 (D.20-05-051), Phase 3 (D.21-06-034) and PSPS Order Instituting Investigation (OII) (D.21-06-014).

This report addresses the event that started on June 8, 2025 at 3:00 p.m. and ended on June 22, 2025 at 2:00 p.m. with Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and Tulare counties in-scope. 7,513 customers were de-energized during this event. Three PG&E customer were also de-energized in Santa Barbara County. This report explains SCE's decision to call, sustain, and conclude the de-energization event, and provide detailed information to facilitate the Commission's evaluation of SCE's compliance with applicable PSPS guidelines.

SCE recognizes de-energizations pose significant challenges and hardships for our customers and the public safety partners that provide services to the affected communities. SCE's decision to activate its PSPS protocol is based on consideration and weighing of multiple factors, including forecasted weather, fuel conditions, infrastructure vulnerabilities, and potential impacts of PSPS on public safety partners and the communities we serve.

SCE is committed to continuously improving its PSPS processes and welcomes input from customers, public safety partners, community representatives, and local governments on ways to minimize the impact of PSPS events.

Table A

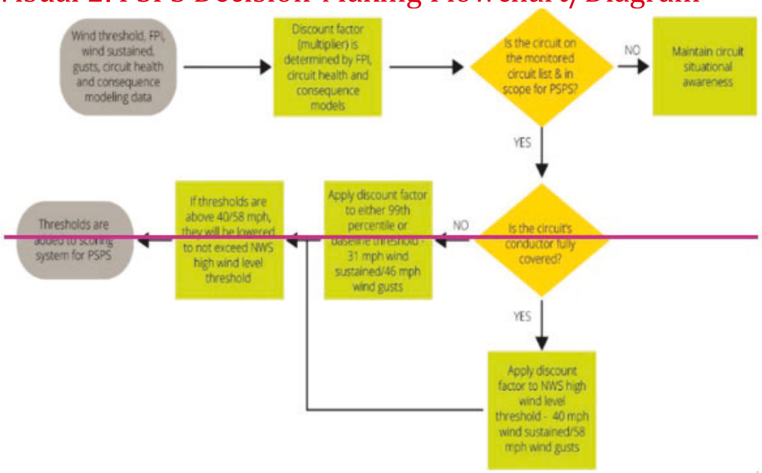
Summary of Changes to SCE's June 10, 2025, Post-Event Report

PSPS Event ID	Elements and Sections Revised
06.10.25	Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram in Section 2.2 Narrative in Section 2.3 (top 3 bullets)

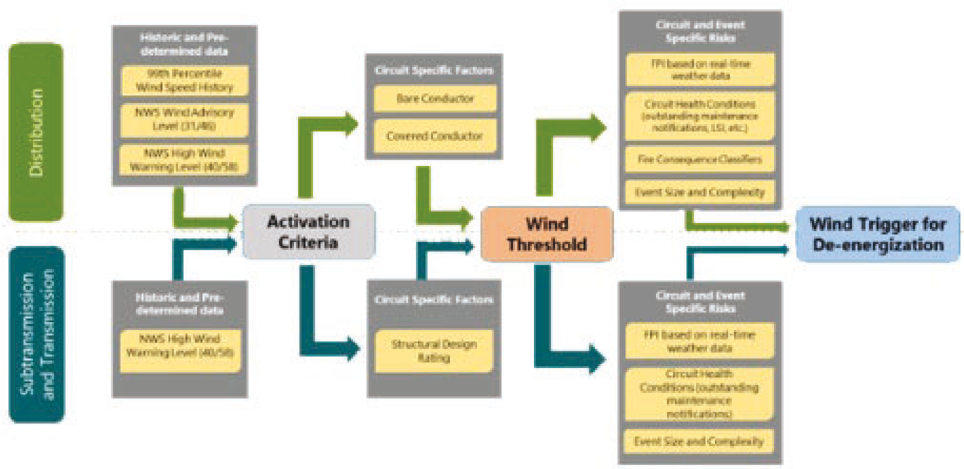
Section 2. Decision-Making Process

2. Decision criteria and detailed thresholds leading to de-energization including the latest forecasted weather parameters versus actual weather. Also include a PSPS decision-making diagram(s)/flowchart(s) or equivalent along with narrative description.

~~Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram~~



New Visual 2: PSPS Wind speed Decision making Framework for 6.10.2025 PER



3. **A thorough and detailed description of the quantitative and qualitative factors SCE considered in calling, sustaining, or curtailing each de-energization event including any fire risk or PSPS risk modeling results, and a specification of the factors that led to the conclusion of the de-energization event.**

- ~~Individual components of the FPI score are forecast hourly for each 2 km by 2 km grid cell. The model is run twice a day and provides an hourly forecast for five days forward. The forecasts associated with each of the FPI components for each grid cell are then summarized by circuit for three-hour intervals. The 2-kilometer square resolution allows the models to assess weather in the many micro-climates that occur in California's mountainous topography.~~

- ~~For bare wire distribution circuits, SCE considers the lower of the National Weather Service's (NWS) wind advisory levels (defined as 31 mph sustained wind speed and 46 mph gust wind speed) or the 99th percentile of historical wind speeds to set baseline activation thresholds for each circuit. The wind advisory level is chosen because debris or vegetation may become airborne as described by the Beaufort Wind Scale,[8] while a circuit's 99th percentile wind speeds~~

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- ~~**De-energization wind triggers** are subsequently determined through circuit and event-specific criteria that can further adjust the windspeed thresholds for de-energization. These include:~~
  - ~~FPI calculations based on real-time information from the assigned weather station for each circuit~~
  - ~~Fire consequence as determined by fire spread modeling~~
  - ~~Circuit health conditions based on outstanding maintenance notifications and circuit patrols within the 7 days leading up to the period of concern and~~
  - ~~Event size and complexity~~
- ~~De-energization decisions are made as circuits approach or meet de-energization criteria and trend upwards, often at a percentage of windspeed triggers depending on the risks noted above.~~

Wind speed thresholds for PSPS are determined through a structured process that begins with activation criteria based on **historic and pre-determined data**. For distribution circuits, these criteria consider conductor type, bare wire, or covered conductor, and apply either the National Weather Service (NWS) Wind Advisory level or the circuit's 99th percentile wind speed history. Bare conductor circuit thresholds start at 31 mph sustained and 46 mph gusts, while thresholds for circuits with 100% covered conductor start at the NWS High Wind Warning level of 40 mph sustained and 58 mph gusts. Sub-transmission and transmission circuits also use the NWS High Wind Warning level as their baseline.

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Once wind thresholds are set, they are further refined using **circuit and event-specific risks** to determine **wind trigger for de-energization**. These include forecasted Fire Potential Index (FPI), circuit health conditions based on recent patrol findings and outstanding maintenance notifications, and fire consequence classifiers for distribution circuits, which quantify the potential severity of a wildfire if an ignition occurs. Event size and complexity also influence de-energization decisions including scenarios when multiple circuits are in scope and conditions indicate a fast-moving wildfire threat. When considering these factors and conditions, thresholds may be lowered to de-energize sooner, minimize wildfire risk, and protect public safety.

Introduction

Southern California Edison (SCE) submits this post-event report to demonstrate its compliance with the California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC or Commission) PSPS guidelines including Resolution ESRB-8, PSPS Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) Phase 1 (Decision (D.) 19-05-042), Phase 2 (D.20-05-051), Phase 3 (D.21-06-034) and PSPS Order Instituting Investigation (OII) (D.21-06-014).[1]

This report addresses the event that started on June 29, 2025 at 12:00 p.m. and ended on July 11, 2025 at 11:30 a.m., with Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and Tulare counties in scope and 969 customers de-energized during this event. Three PG&E customers in Santa Barbara were also in scope during this event. This report explains SCE's decision to call, sustain, and conclude the de-energization event, and provides detailed information to facilitate the Commission's evaluation of SCE's compliance with applicable PSPS guidelines.

SCE recognizes that de-energizations pose significant challenges and hardships for our and the public safety partners that provide services to the affected communities. SCE's decision to activate its PSPS protocol is based on consideration and weighing of multiple factors, including forecasted weather, fuel conditions, infrastructure vulnerabilities, and potential impacts of PSPS on public safety partners and the communities we serve.

SCE is committed to continuously improving its PSPS processes and welcomes input from customers, public safety partners, community representatives, and local governments on ways to minimize the impact of PSPS events.

Table A

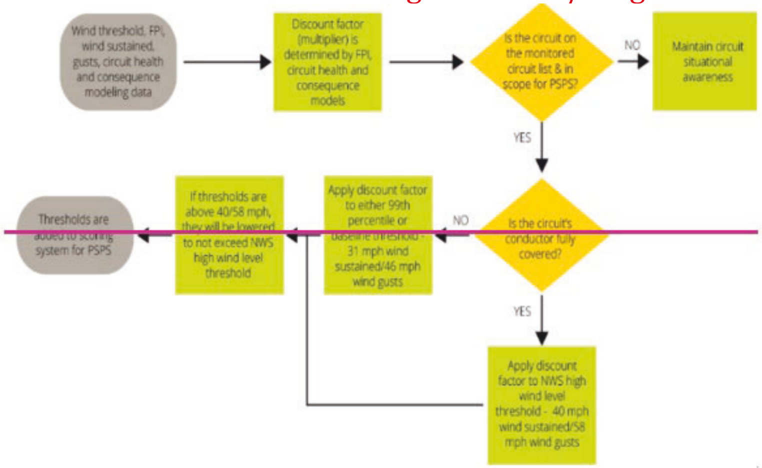
Summary of Changes to SCE's July 1, 2025, Post-Event Report

PSPS Event ID	Elements and Sections Revised
07.1.25	Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram in Section 2.2 Narrative in Section 2.3 (top 3 bullets)

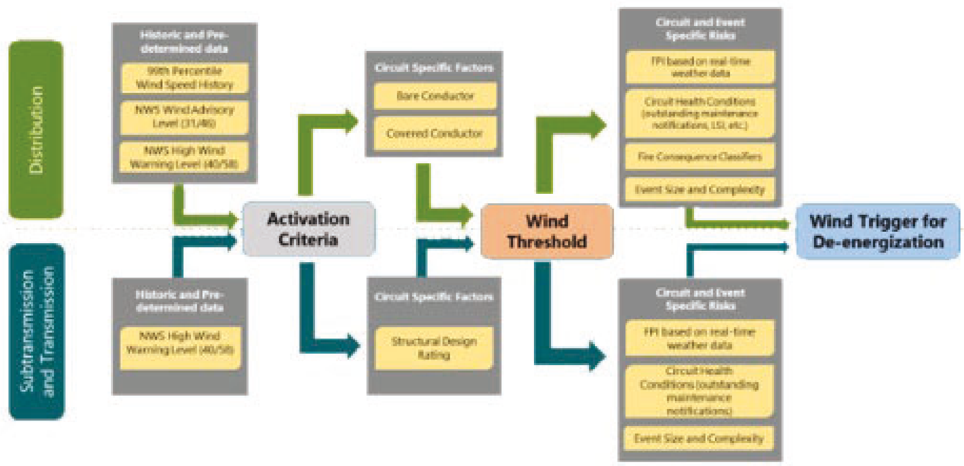
Section 2. Decision-Making Process

2. Decision criteria and detailed thresholds leading to de-energization including the latest forecasted weather parameters versus actual weather. Also include a PSPS decision-making diagram(s)/flowchart(s) or equivalent along with narrative description.

~~Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram~~



New Visual 2: PSPS Wind speed Decision making Framework for 7.1.2025 PER



3. A thorough and detailed description of the quantitative and qualitative factors SCE considered in calling, sustaining, or curtailing each de-energization event including any fire risk or PSPS risk modeling results, and a specification of the factors that led to the conclusion of the de-energization event.

- ~~Individual components of the FPI score are forecast hourly for each 2 km by 2 km grid cell. The model is run twice a day and provides an hourly forecast for five days forward. The forecasts associated with each of the FPI components for each grid cell are then summarized by circuit for three-hour intervals. The 2-kilometer square resolution allows the models to assess weather in the many micro-climates that occur in California's mountainous topography.~~

- ~~For bare wire distribution circuits, SCE considers the lower of the National Weather Service's (NWS) wind advisory levels (defined as 31 mph sustained wind speed and 46 mph gust wind speed) or the 99th percentile of historical wind speeds to set baseline activation thresholds for each circuit. The wind advisory level is chosen because debris or vegetation may become airborne as described by the Beaufort Wind Scale,[8] while a circuit's 99th percentile wind speeds~~

~~represent extreme and unusual wind activity for the area.[1] For distribution circuits in which 100% of the wires have covered conductor, this baseline threshold is set at 40 mph for sustained winds and 58 mph for gusts. This aligns with the NWS high wind warning level for windspeeds at which infrastructure damage might occur.~~

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  - ~~Event size and complexity~~
- ~~De-energization decisions are made as circuits approach or meet de-energization criteria and trend upwards, often at a percentage of windspeed triggers depending on the risks noted above.~~

Wind speed thresholds for PSPS are determined through a structured process that begins with activation criteria based on **historic and pre-determined data**. For distribution circuits, these criteria consider conductor type, bare wire, or covered conductor, and apply either the National Weather Service (NWS) Wind Advisory level or the circuit's 99th percentile wind speed history. Bare conductor circuit thresholds start at 31 mph sustained and 46 mph gusts, while thresholds for circuits with 100% covered conductor start at the NWS High Wind Warning level of 40 mph sustained and 58 mph gusts. Sub-transmission and transmission circuits also use the NWS High Wind Warning level as their baseline.

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Introduction

Southern California Edison (SCE) submits this post-event report to demonstrate its compliance with California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC or Commission) PSPS guidelines including Resolution ESRB-8, PSPS Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) Phase 1 (Decision (D.) 19-05-042), Phase 2 (D.20-05-051), Phase 3 (D.21-06-034) and PSPS Order Instituting Investigation (OII) (D.21-06-014).[1]

This report addresses the event that started on July 13, 2025 at 12:00 p.m. and ended on July 16, 2025 at 12:00 a.m. in Los Angeles County, and 311 customers were de-energized during this event. This report explains SCE's decision to call, sustain, and conclude the de-energization event, and provides detailed information to facilitate the Commission's evaluation of SCE's compliance with applicable PSPS guidelines.

SCE recognizes de-energizations pose significant challenges and hardships for our customers and the public safety partners that provide services to the affected communities. SCE's decision to activate its PSPS protocol is based on consideration and weighing of multiple factors, including forecasted weather, fuel conditions, infrastructure vulnerabilities, and potential of PSPS on public safety partners and the communities we serve.

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Table A

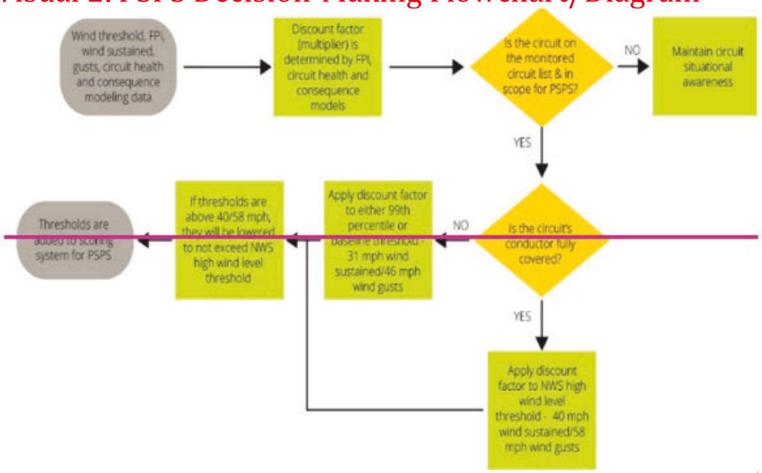
Summary of Changes to SCE's July 15, 2025, Post-Event Report

PSPS Event ID	Elements and Sections Revised
07.15.25	Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram in Section 2.2 Narrative in Section 2.3 (top 3 bullets)

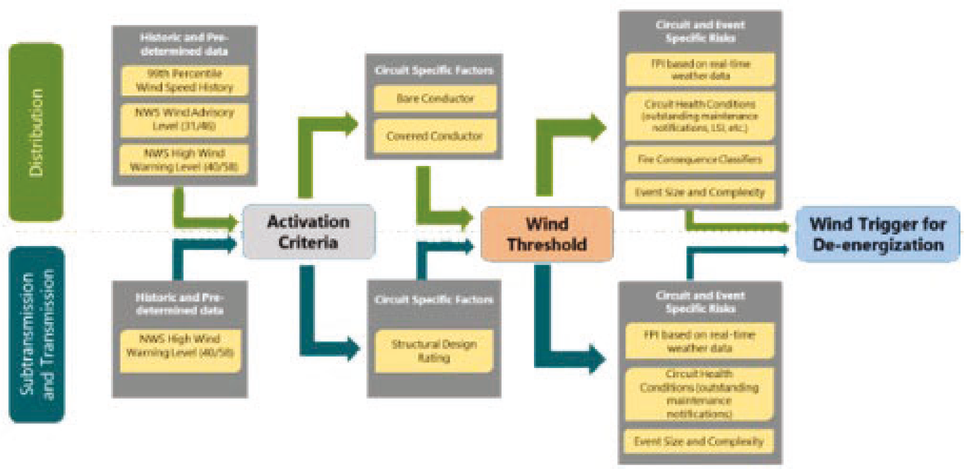
Section 2. Decision-Making Process

2. Decision criteria and detailed thresholds leading to de-energization including the latest forecasted weather parameters versus actual weather. Also include a PSPS decision-making diagram(s)/flowchart(s) or equivalent along with narrative description.

~~Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram~~



New Visual 2: PSPS Wind speed Decision making Framework for 7.15.2025 PER



3. **A thorough and detailed description of the quantitative and qualitative factors SCE considered in calling, sustaining, or curtailing each de-energization event including any fire risk or PSPS risk modeling results, and a specification of the factors that led to the conclusion of the de-energization event.**

- ~~Individual components of the FPI score are forecast hourly for each 2 km by 2 km grid cell. The model is run twice a day and provides an hourly forecast for five days forward. The forecasts associated with each of the FPI components for each grid cell are then summarized by circuit for three-hour intervals. The 2-kilometer square resolution allows the models to assess weather in the many micro-climates that occur in California's mountainous topography.~~

- ~~For bare wire distribution circuits, SCE considers the lower of the National Weather Service's (NWS) wind advisory levels (defined as 31 mph sustained wind speed and 46 mph gust wind speed) or the 99th percentile of historical wind speeds to set baseline activation thresholds for each circuit. The wind advisory level is chosen because debris or vegetation may become airborne as described by the Beaufort Wind Scale,[8] while a circuit's 99th percentile wind speeds~~

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Wind speed thresholds for PSPS are determined through a structured process that begins with activation criteria based on **historic and pre-determined data**. For distribution circuits, these criteria consider conductor type, bare wire, or covered conductor, and apply either the National Weather Service (NWS) Wind Advisory level or the circuit's 99th percentile wind speed history. Bare conductor circuit thresholds start at 31 mph sustained and 46 mph gusts, while thresholds for circuits with 100% covered conductor start at the NWS High Wind Warning level of 40 mph sustained and 58 mph gusts. Sub-transmission and transmission circuits also use the NWS High Wind Warning level as their baseline.

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Introduction

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This report addresses the event that started on July 18, 2025 at 12:30 p.m. and ended on July 26, 2025 at 12:15 a.m. Inyo, Los Angeles, Mono, and San Bernardino counties were in scope and five customers de-energized during this event. This report explains SCE's decision to call, sustain, and conclude the de-energization event, and provides detailed information to facilitate the Commission's evaluation of SCE's compliance with applicable PSPS guidelines.

SCE recognizes that de-energizations pose significant challenges and hardships for our customers and the public safety partners that provide services to the affected communities. SCE's decision to activate its PSPS protocol is based on consideration and weighing of multiple factors, including forecasted weather, fuel conditions, infrastructure vulnerabilities, and potential impacts of PSPS on public safety partners and the communities we serve.

SCE is committed to continuously improving its PSPS processes and welcomes input from customers, public safety partners, community representatives, and local governments on ways to minimize the impact of PSPS events.

Table A

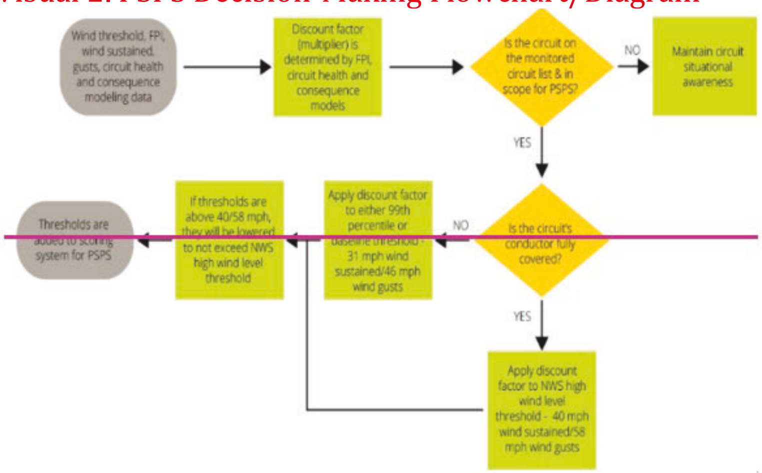
Summary of Changes to SCE's July 23, 2025, Post-Event Report

PSPS Event ID	Elements and Sections Revised
07.23.25	Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram in Section 2.2 Narrative in Section 2.3 (top 3 bullets)

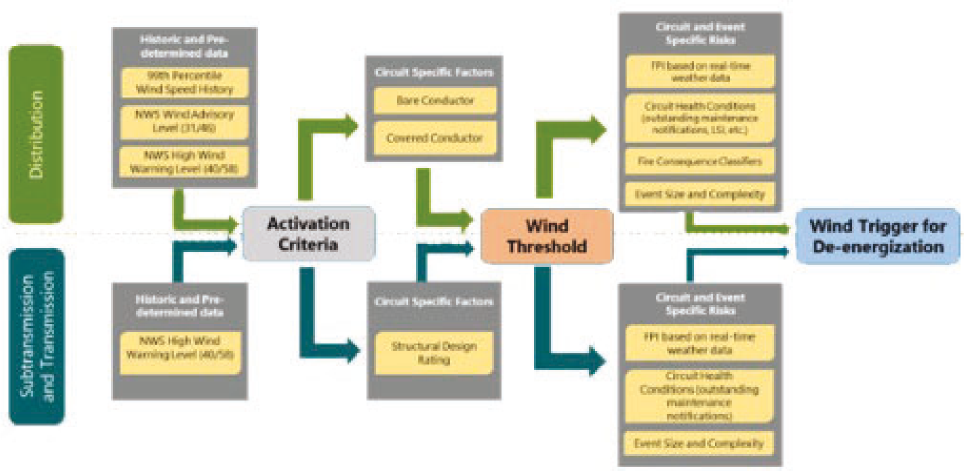
Section 2. Decision-Making Process

2. Decision criteria and detailed thresholds leading to de-energization including the latest forecasted weather parameters versus actual weather. Also include a PSPS decision-making diagram(s)/flowchart(s) or equivalent along with narrative description.

~~Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram~~



New Visual 2: PSPS Wind speed Decision making Framework for 7.23.2025 PER



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- ~~Individual components of the FPI score are forecast hourly for each 2 km by 2 km grid cell. The model is run twice a day and provides an hourly forecast for five days forward. The forecasts associated with each of the FPI components for each grid cell are then summarized by circuit for three-hour intervals. The 2-kilometer square resolution allows the models to assess weather in the many micro-climates that occur in California's mountainous topography.~~

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Introduction

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This report addresses the event that started on July 31, 2025, at 1:00 p.m. and ended on August 8, 2025, at 12:00 p.m. with Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, San Bernardino, and Santa Barbara Counties in scope. 1534 customers de-energized during this event. This report explains SCE's decision to call, sustain, and conclude the de-energization event, and provides detailed information to facilitate the Commission's evaluation of SCE's compliance with applicable PSPS guidelines.

SCE recognizes that de-energizations pose significant challenges and hardships for our customers and the public safety partners that provide services to the affected communities. SCE's decision to activate its PSPS protocol is based on consideration and weighing of multiple factors, including forecasted weather, fuel conditions, infrastructure vulnerabilities, and potential impacts of PSPS on public safety partners and the communities we serve.

SCE is committed to continuously improving its PSPS processes and welcomes input from customers, public safety partners, community representatives, and local governments on ways to minimize the impact of PSPS events.

Table A

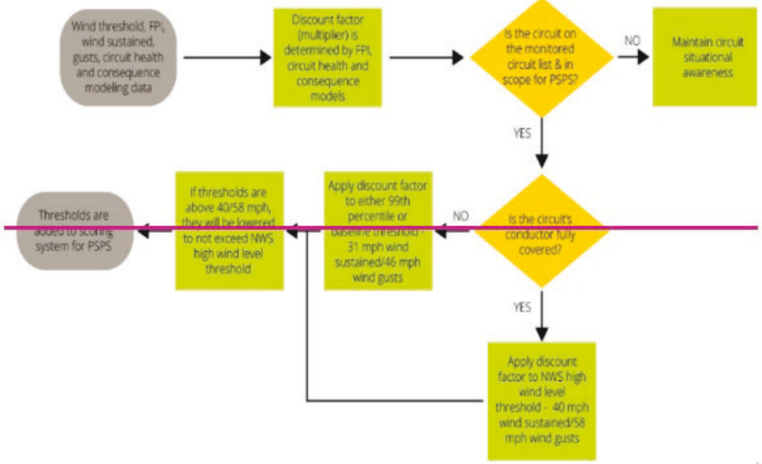
Summary of Changes to SCE's August 1, 2025, Post-Event Report

PSPS Event ID	Elements and Sections Revised
08.1.25	Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram in Section 2.2 Narrative in Section 2.3 (top 3 bullets)

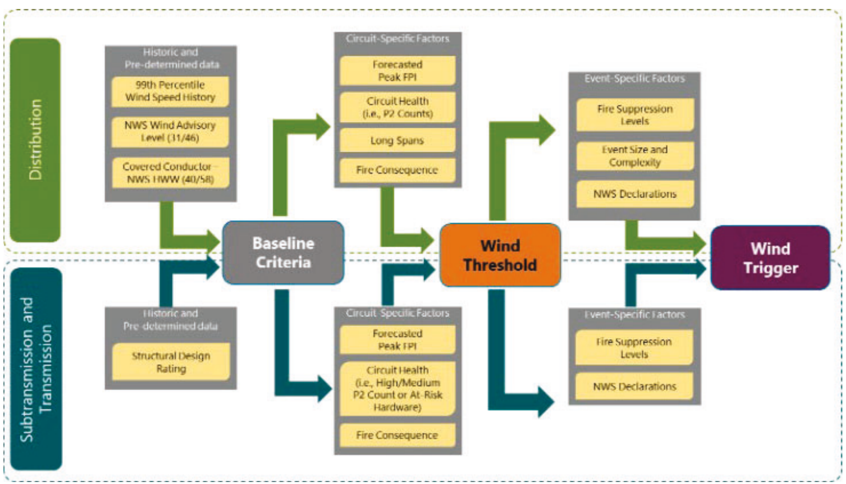
Section 2. Decision-Making Process

2. Decision criteria and detailed thresholds leading to de-energization including the latest forecasted weather parameters versus actual weather. Also include a PSPS decision-making diagram(s)/flowchart(s) or equivalent along with narrative description.

~~Visual 2. PSPS Decision-Making Flowchart/Diagram~~



New Visual 2: PSPS Wind speed Decision making Framework for 8.1.2025 PER



3. **A thorough and detailed description of the quantitative and qualitative factors SCE considered in calling, sustaining, or curtailing each de-energization event including any fire risk or PSPS risk modeling results, and a specification of the factors that led to the conclusion of the de-energization event.**

- ~~Individual components of the FPI score are forecast hourly for each 2 km by 2 km grid cell. The model is run twice a day and provides an hourly forecast for five days forward. The forecasts associated with each of the FPI components for each grid cell are then summarized by circuit for three-hour intervals. The 2-kilometer square resolution allows the models to assess weather in the many micro-climates that occur in California's mountainous topography.~~

- ~~For bare wire distribution circuits, SCE considers the lower of the National Weather Service's (NWS) wind advisory levels (defined as 31 mph sustained wind speed and 46 mph gust wind speed) or the 99th percentile of historical wind speeds to set baseline activation thresholds for each circuit. The wind advisory level is chosen because debris or vegetation may become airborne as described by the Beaufort Wind Scale,[8] while a circuit's 99th percentile wind speeds~~

~~represent extreme and unusual wind activity for the area.[1] For distribution circuits in which 100% of the wires have covered conductor, this baseline threshold is set at 40 mph for sustained winds and 58 mph for gusts. This aligns with the NWS high wind warning level for windspeeds at which infrastructure damage might occur.~~

- ~~**De-energization wind triggers** are subsequently determined through circuit and event-specific criteria that can further adjust the windspeed thresholds for de-energization. These include:~~
    - ~~FPI calculations based on real-time information from the assigned weather station for each circuit~~
    - ~~Fire consequence as determined by fire spread modeling~~
    - ~~Circuit health conditions based on outstanding maintenance notifications and circuit patrols within the 7 days leading up to the period of concern and~~
    - ~~Event size and complexity~~
- ~~De-energization decisions are made as circuits approach or meet de-energization criteria and trend upwards, often at a percentage of windspeed triggers depending on the risks noted above.~~

Wind speed thresholds for PSPS are determined through a structured process that begins with activation criteria based on **historic and pre-determined data**. For distribution circuits, these criteria consider conductor type, bare wire, or covered conductor, and apply either the National Weather Service (NWS) Wind Advisory level or the circuit's 99th percentile wind speed history. Bare conductor circuit thresholds start at 31 mph sustained and 46 mph gusts, while thresholds for circuits with 100% covered conductor start at the NWS High Wind Warning level of 40 mph sustained and 58 mph gusts. Sub-transmission and transmission circuits also use the NWS High Wind Warning level as their baseline.

These **activation criteria** are then adjusted by **circuit-specific factors** to establish **wind thresholds**. For distribution circuits, the conductor type determines the baseline; for sub-transmission circuits, structural design ratings typically require 56 mph sustained winds and 68 mph gusts and for transmission circuits, design ratings are generally 68 mph sustained and 82 mph gusts.

Once wind thresholds are set, they are further refined using **circuit and event-specific risks** to determine **wind trigger for de-energization**. These include forecasted Fire Potential Index (FPI), circuit health conditions based on recent patrol findings and outstanding maintenance notifications, and fire consequence classifiers for distribution circuits, which quantify the potential severity of a wildfire if an ignition occurs. Event size and complexity also influence de-energization decisions including scenarios when multiple circuits are in scope and conditions indicate a fast-moving wildfire threat. When considering these factors and conditions, thresholds may be lowered to de-energize sooner, minimize wildfire risk, and protect public safety.