



PUBLIC SAFETY POWER SHUTOFF

DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

**PUBLIC SAFETY POWER SHUTOFFS
ARE A LAST-RESORT TOOL TO
PROTECT OUR COMMUNITIES
FROM THE THREAT OF WILDFIRE.**

**FOR EACH
PSPS**

1 IS THIS SHUTOFF NEEDED TO PROTECT PUBLIC SAFETY?

2 CAN WE SAFELY REDUCE THE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS
WHO LOSE POWER?

-FIVE DAYS FORECASTING

**-THREE DAYS
FORECASTING**

**-TWO DAYS
FORECASTING**

**DAY OF
THE PSPS
EVENT**

**END OF
THE PSPS
EVENT**

We consider PSPS when strong winds, very dry plants and grass and low humidity are forecast. Under these conditions, a fire could spread rapidly. PSPS reduces the risk that winds could cause flying debris to hit our lines or damage our equipment and cause a fire.



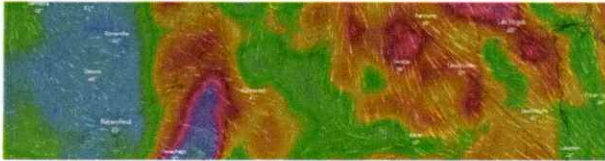
-FIVE DAYS FORECASTING

-THREE DAYS
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FORECASTING

DAY OF
THE PSPS
EVENT

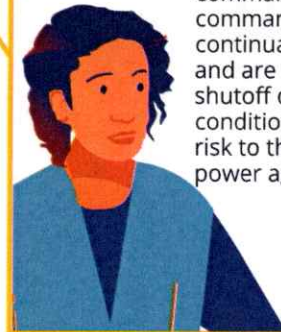
END OF
THE PSPS
EVENT



Our meteorologists review weather conditions, using both internal and external weather models and National Weather Service forecasts, alerts and warnings. Our fire scientists calculate the dryness of local plants and grass.



We develop a list of circuits that could be impacted if the winds hit dangerous thresholds in areas where plants and grass are very dry. We also speak with county offices of emergency management to discuss any public safety issues.



Our team is led by an incident commander. Incident commanders undergo continual training for this role and are responsible for all shutoff decisions. During PSPS conditions, they must weigh the risk to the public from turning off power against the risk of wildfire.



DECISION POINT

If there is a reasonable chance we will have to shut off power, we begin to notify our public safety partners and our critical facilities/infrastructure customers.



DECISION POINT

We try to move customers to circuits that are not in harm's way.

If this isn't possible, we might have to turn off power for some customers even though the wind might be at the other end of their circuit.



Field crews look for factors that could increase the risk of fire such as existing damage or other hazards (such as tree branches).



-FIVE DAYS FORECASTING

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FORECASTING

DAY OF
THE PSPS
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END OF
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EVENT

DECISION POINT

We look at twice-daily weather reports to see if the weather pattern has shifted. As the forecast becomes more precise, we update the list of circuits that might be impacted. If the weather pattern has weakened or moved outside of high fire risk areas, we will cancel the PSPS.

We notify customers. If needed, we visit our Critical Care and Medical Baseline customers (who rely on life-saving medical equipment) to confirm they have gotten our notifications.



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FORECASTING

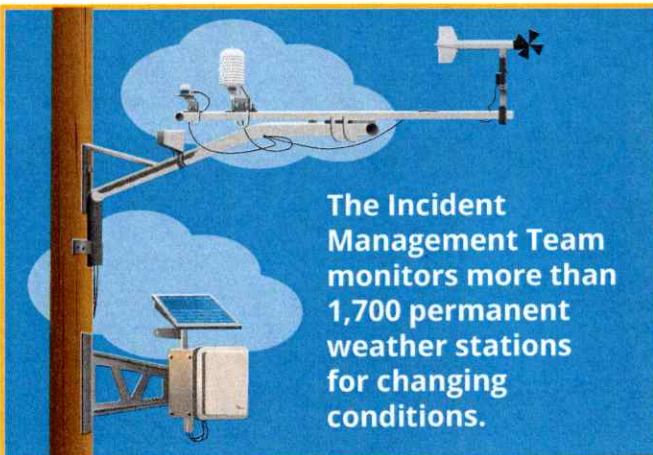
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DAY OF
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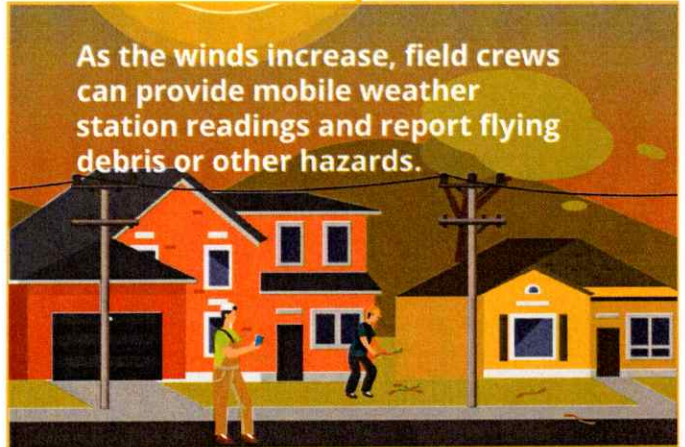
END OF
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EVENT

3-6 Hours: Before the winds are forecast to hit peak speeds, we monitor conditions in the field. We look at new wind-speed readings every 10 minutes from weather stations located on or near every circuit. Experts in grid operations, weather and fire science advise the incident commander, who will make the final decisions to shut off power.

The Incident Management Team monitors more than 1,700 permanent weather stations for changing conditions.

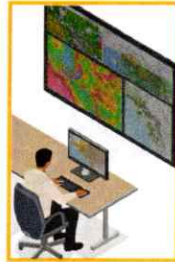


As the winds increase, field crews can provide mobile weather station readings and report flying debris or other hazards.



Weather:

Every 10 minutes, weather station readings are updated for each circuit. Meteorologists identify weather trends that could slow or speed up decision-making.



Grid Operations:

The team looks for opportunities to separate individual segments of a circuit so that some of the circuit can remain powered.

Recommendation:

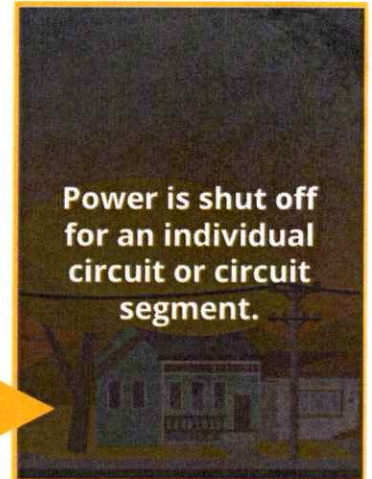
The PSPS operations chief recommends shutting off power to a circuit or segment when wind speeds and fire conditions are about to hit or exceed predetermined thresholds, or if field crews advise of an urgent hazard in the field.

DECISION POINT

Authorization:

The incident commander reviews the recommendation and asks follow-up questions, if necessary, before approving the shutoff.

Power is shut off for an individual circuit or circuit segment.



-FIVE DAYS FORECASTING

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-TWO DAYS FORECASTING

DAY OF THE PSPS EVENT

END OF THE PSPS EVENT

Weather and fire experts confirm that extreme fire conditions have passed and PSPS is no longer needed.

The incident commander authorizes field crews to inspect the de-energized lines, and customers are notified that we are preparing to restore power

Crews visually check the entire length of every line that has been shut off to make sure there is no damage to the equipment and that no branches or debris are on the lines. If there is damage on the line, we send out repair crews.



DECISION POINT

Do we need daylight to inspect the lines? Some areas are too dangerous for our crews to safely access in the dark or require helicopter patrol.

After a line or a segment of a line passes inspection, the incident commander authorizes the power to be turned on. We restore power to customers as soon as each portion of a line is cleared.

All customers receive a final notification that their power has been restored and the PSPS event is over.

