

PUBLIC SAFETY POWER SHUTOFF:

DECISION-MAKING

**PUBLIC SAFETY POWER SHUTOFFS
ARE A TOOL OF LAST RESORT 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?**

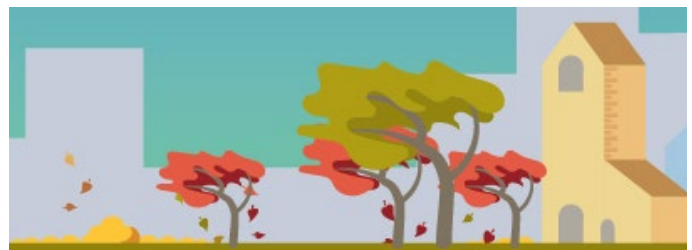
-5 DAYS FORECASTING

-3 DAYS FORECASTING

-2 DAYS FORECASTING

**DAY OF THE
PSPS EVENT**

We consider PSPS when weather and fire experts forecast dangerous conditions, including strong winds, very dry vegetation and low humidity. Combined, these create the risk that flying debris or other damage to our wires and equipment could cause a fire with the potential to spread rapidly.

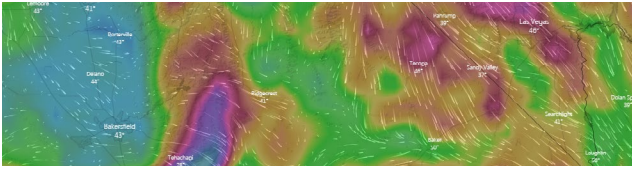


-5 DAYS FORECASTING

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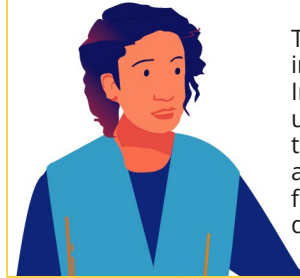
DAY OF THE
PSPS EVENT



Our meteorologists and fire scientists continue to review weather conditions, using both internal and external weather models and National Weather Service forecasts, alerts and warnings.



The PSPS Incident Management Team develops a list of circuits that could be impacted. We speak with county offices of emergency management to discuss any public safety issues.



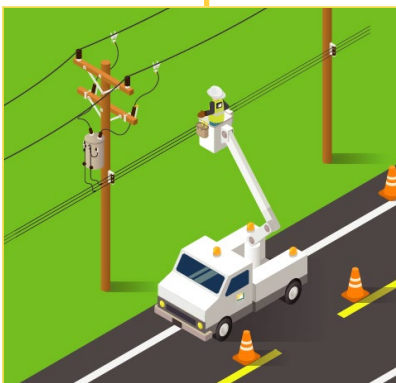
The team is led by an incident commander. Incident commanders undergo continual training for this role and are responsible for all shutoff decisions.

! DECISION POINT

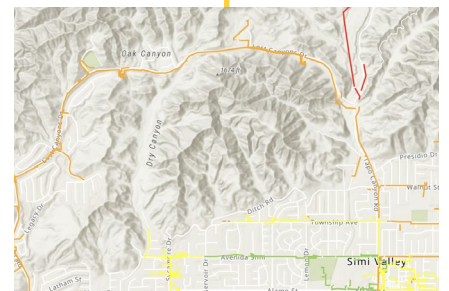
If the weather report is inconclusive, we will wait for additional weather reports or field assessments before we notify customers. We confer with the National Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) about fire danger risk.

! DECISION POINT

The PSPS Incident Management Team reviews options for supplying customers with power from different circuits to keep them energized.



Field crews look for factors that could increase the risk of fire such as existing damage or other hazards to poles and wires.

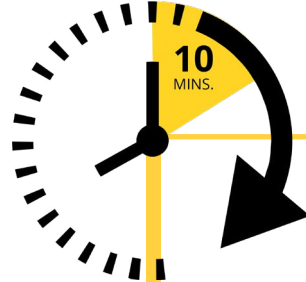


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DAY OF THE
PSPS EVENT



DECISION POINT

Weather:

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



DECISION POINT

Grid Operations:

The team looks for opportunities to turn off individual segments of a circuit to keep the rest of the circuit powered.



DECISION POINT

Recommendation:

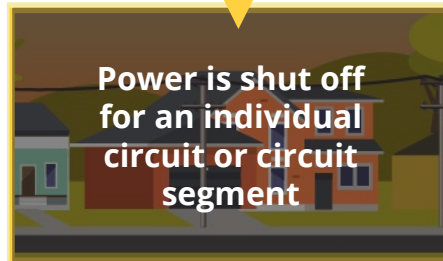
The lead PSPS operator recommends shutting off power to a circuit or segment when wind speeds are about to hit or exceed our predetermined threshold for unsafe conditions, or field crews advise of an urgent hazard in the field.



DECISION POINT

Authorization:

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



AS THE WINDS DIE DOWN,
POWER IS RESTORED TO
ALL CUSTOMERS

When dangerous winds diminish, field crews inspect the lines that had been shut off. Usually, this is done by crews in utility trucks. If there is no damage to the lines, electricity will be restored immediately. The average time for restoration in 2020 was five to six hours, excluding lines that were damaged or required air or foot patrol. Some of these patrols will take longer because they must be done in daylight hours.