



Southern California Edison

2021 Storm Response Plan

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PURPOSE

The ***Southern California Edison (SCE) Storm Response Plan*** outlines a threat-specific strategy for mitigating, planning for, responding to and recovering from disruptions to the electrical system that cause an outage incident. Based on scenarios most likely to occur, it is intended to guide how SCE will monitor conditions in anticipation of a potential incident and coordinate critical preparedness, response, and restoration activities before, during and after an actual outage incident in the service territory. This plan outlines the roles and responsibilities for Incident Management Teams (IMT) during response operations. It is designed to help ensure safe and efficient restoration for any type of outage through consistent use of the Incident Command System, identification of applicable prioritization and restoration strategies, and the development of a common operating picture for communicating situational awareness to internal and external stakeholders. This plan does not supersede or replace existing procedures for safety, hazardous materials response, or other similar procedures adopted and in place, including and not limited to specific response plans prepared to address individual circumstances or to comply with regulatory requirements.

SCE's storm response and associated emergency response and recovery plans are governed and/or informed by the following:

- California Public Utilities Commission's General Order Number 166: Standards for Operation, Reliability, and Safety during Emergencies and Disasters, current applicable revision
- General Order Number 95 and General Order Number 128
- California Independent System Operator (ISO) Standards for Reliability and Safety during Emergencies and Disasters (December 1997)
- Edison System Operating Bulletin No.21: Capacity Shortage Contingency Plan (Revised June 13, 2012)
- SB 901 Wildfire Mitigation Plan (formerly Fire Prevention Plan)

PLAN ACRONYMS

AREP-Agency Representatives

CMC-Crisis Management Council

EOC-Emergency Operations Center

ICS-Incident Command System

ICT-Incident Communications Team

IMT-Incident Management Team

IST-Incident Support Team

LNO-Liaison Officer

NIMS-National Incident Management System

SEMS-Standardized Emergency Management System

SCE-Southern California Edison

TSP-Technical Specialist

DRIVERS AND ASSUMPTIONS

SCE is actively engaged in managing potential reliability and safety impacts from a storm incident that may cause disruption to the electrical system by prioritizing damage assessment, restoring critical infrastructure and communicating with internal and external stakeholders to increase situational awareness.

Specific drivers and assumptions for these events include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Storm incidents may be “notice¹” or “no-notice²” incidents. For “notice incidents,” response operations may be deployed prior to the incident occurring. For “no-notice” incidents, response operations may require immediate activation of an Incident Management Team to prioritize and manage response operations.
- Damage assessment operations will be performed when safe to do so.
- Restoration activities may need to be prioritized based on response operations.
- Organizational units may be required to modify their daily operations to assist with storm incident management.
- Business Continuity and/or Disaster Recovery Teams may be activated for Storm incident response operations.
- Additional assistance from emergency responders and other utilities in the form of mutual assistance may be needed to coordinate response activity where necessary.
- Local EOCs may be activated to coordinate city, county and state government response to an SCE Storm incident.
- SCE personnel may be deployed to communicate and coordinate activities with city, county and state EOCs where necessary.

¹ “Notice” incidents occur due to things that we know about ahead of time, which allows pre-staging of resources based on anticipated impacts. Examples of “notice” events include forecasted weather conditions (ex., excessive heat, lightning, wind, etc).

² “No-notice” incidents occur without warning. Examples of “no-notice” events include fires, earthquakes, etc.

STORM SCENARIOS AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The SCE Storm Plan uses four incident intensity levels: Mild, Moderate, Severe and Catastrophic. These intensity levels are established for SCE’s service territory as a whole, as well as for individual districts. The overall incident intensity level is based on an aggregation of the district level information that has been augmented with consideration for widespread incidents such as transmission or substation interruptions.

SCE will base all prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery operations related to storm incidents on the following scenarios and potential impacts based on intensity:

SCENARIOS
<p>Scenario #1-Mild Storm</p> <p>A mild incident is typically localized to districts within a single region and resources at the district or local level are sufficient to manage response and recovery activities. Mild incidents are frequent, occurring several times in one season. Such incidents can be characterized by average to slightly higher than average number of storm-related sustained incidents resulting in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer interruptions: Typically, less than 2.5% of total customers affected in a district or sector. Region or territory wide: the number of customers impacted is typically less than 1%. • Restoration: Sufficient distribution, transmission, substation, and other design, construction, and maintenance resources can be deployed to provide assistance with extended shifts for personnel. • Resources available within the locally impacted area or adjacent areas to respond (or equivalent area of responsibility for other departments). • Majority of customers are typically expected to be restored in less than 24 hours. • Resources required to repair damaged assets are typically readily available. • Other significant events requiring an elevated response, as determined by management.
<p>Scenario #2-Moderate Storm</p> <p>A moderate incident is typically spread over multiple districts or in a more intense isolated incident that requires additional resources to manage response and recovery activities. Moderate incidents are experienced only a few times in any one year. Such incidents can be characterized by a higher than normal number of storm-related sustained incidents resulting in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer interruptions: Typically, between 2.5-10% of total customers impacted in a district or sector. Region or territory wide: less than 2-3%. • Restoration: Sufficient distribution, transmission, substation, and other design, construction, and maintenance resources from the surrounding Regions can be deployed / reallocated to provide assistance with extended shifts for personnel. • Resources scheduled within the impacted areas or adjacent areas to respond (or equivalent area of responsibility for other departments). • Majority of customers are typically expected to be restored in less than 48 hours. • Resources required to repair damaged assets are typically available.

SCENARIOS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolated damage to transmission or substation facilities within a local region. • Other significant events requiring this elevation of response, as determined by management.
<p>Scenario #3-Severe Storm</p> <p>A severe incident is typically either an incident with escalating impacts, affecting multiple regions or a severe intensity isolated incident. Such incidents are rarely experienced on a yearly basis, occurring on average once or twice every ten years and are characterized by an extremely high number of storm-related, sustained incidents resulting in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer interruptions: Typically, between 10-20% of total customers impacted in a district or sector. Region or territory wide: 5-10%. • Restoration: Insufficient distribution, transmission, substation, and other design, construction, and maintenance resources. Assistance from non-adjacent areas may be required. • Resource requirements (>100% of area resources) that affect multiple zones and require coordinated effort to manage response and recovery activities. • Majority of customers are expected to be restored in less than 72 hours. • Resources required to repair damaged assets may exceed those available. • Extensive damage to transmission and/or distribution facilities. • Other significant events requiring this elevation of response, as determined by management.
<p>Scenario #4-Catastrophic Storm</p> <p>A catastrophic emergency or incident may require additional assistance if the resources required to respond exceed the available SCE resources and restoration may be prolonged beyond 72 hours. Such incidents are extremely rare and may cause such significant damage to the system resulting in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A company-wide need to focus on electrical restoration efforts. • Customer interruptions: Greater than 20% of total customers affected in district or sector. • Greater than 10% region or territory wide. • Restoration: Insufficient distribution, transmission, substation, and other design, construction, and maintenance resources. Assistance from non-adjacent areas is required (>100% of SCE resources). • Restoration may be prolonged beyond 72 hours and may require mutual assistance support. • Resources required to repair damaged assets may exceed those available. • Extensive damage to transmission and/or distribution facilities. • Potential safety and/or health concerns. • Other significant events requiring this elevation of response, as determined by management.
POTENTIAL IMPACTS
SCE facilities as a potential contributor to creating a hazardous condition
Service outages that may pose a life safety risk to critical care customers or essential services
Impacts to SCE facilities and employees
Limited access to damaged infrastructure, facilities and employees
Damage to critical dependencies such as gas, water, oil and telecommunications
Possible hazardous materials release

Common storm scenarios may include the following:

- **Fires** - The California fire season used to begin during the summer, peaking in the fall. Due to California's long running drought, incidents caused by fires are no longer considered rare and have become a threat year-round. Most fire recovery efforts involve rebuilding SCE infrastructure after the fire has passed through affected areas and often result in extended outages due to accessibility challenges such as active fire, road conditions and/or terrain that may require aerial support. Fires also increase the risk of mudslides by creating burn scarred regions.
- **Floods** – While SCE does not typically encounter large scale flood activity, heavy rains may cause temporary and localized flooding. Some areas, including fire burn scarred areas, are prone to mud and rockslides that frequently damage facilities and block access to storm-damaged areas. Historically, rainstorms cause more damage to the distribution system than any other storm type.
- **Heat** - Heat storms occur from late spring to early fall and peak during the summer months up until early fall when air conditioner usage increases load. Heat storms frequently cause abnormally high loads and imbalances on distribution circuits. Most heat storm recovery efforts involve identifying and replacing overloaded and failed distribution transformers.
- **Lightning** - Lightning storms have the potential to cause extensive damage to transmission and distribution systems. When lightning strikes a circuit it can produce conductor, insulator, and equipment damage including damage to transformers. High lightning areas are primarily located in the deserts, mountains, and Central Valley regions of the service territory. Summer lightning strikes are normally associated with the northwesterly impulses of monsoonal moisture originating in Northern Mexico, coupled with an uplift caused by the mountains and desert heat. This type of lightning typically occurs in the desert and mountain regions at the same time urban districts are experiencing heat storm activity. Winter lightning strikes are normally associated with Pacific rainstorms and can be widespread across the service territory.
- **Rain** - Most California rainstorms occur from November to April. These winter rains are the result of cold fronts from the Pacific. Most cold fronts pass through within a day, but often a series of storms move across the service territory causing storm damage for several days, occasionally lasting a week or more. Most rain related damage to the utility's infrastructure is caused by lightning strikes, broken tree limbs, toppled trees, fallen poles due to ground saturation, high winds, snow, and ice on trees and conductors. Heavy rain, particularly in burn scarred regions from recent fires, increase the risk of mudslides.
- **Snow/Sleet** - Snow and sleet typically affect only the mountain regions during the winter months. Ice and snow loading on tree limbs can damage equipment when tree limbs break and fall on wires or poles. Sustained freezing temperatures may impede crews' access to SCE Service Center yards and retrieving trucks and equipment (e.g. gate stuck, unable to drive if snow not cleared from roadways).

- **Wind** - Windstorms typically occur from fall to spring. Although strong wind is often associated with winter rain and lightning storms. Typically, damage is sustained when tree limbs break and fall on distribution lines and poles.

OBJECTIVES

The following objectives for Storm incident management within the SCE service territory have been identified:

- Maintain the safety of customers, employees, contractors, first responders and the general public
- Maintain effective communications with internal and external stakeholders (employees, customers, general public, first responder and emergency management agencies, and public officials) on potential impacts of the storm incident
- Perform safe and timely damage assessment of impacts to electrical infrastructure
- Prioritize restoration activities of electrical infrastructure
- Conduct safe and efficient restoration of critical electric infrastructure
- Monitor conditions within the service territory and the need for potential mitigation activities
- Make attempts to notify customers of potential outages and provide on-going outage updates
- Communicate effectively with internal and external stakeholders (employees, customers, general public, public officials)
- Comply with all identified regulatory requirements
- Consider impacts to the environment

STORM INTENSITY LEVELS AND ASSOCIATED ACTIONS

Level 1 MILD	Incidents or planned events with no potential for severe harm but require management visibility. “Sunny Day or Blue Sky” situations.
Level 2 MODERATE	Incidents with little potential for severe harm but can escalate rapidly if not managed properly.
Level 3 SEVERE	Incidents with the potential to result in severe harm to the company, but there is a higher level of familiarity or expectation.
Level 4 CATASTROPHIC	A rare and unanticipated emergency with the potential to do, or in the process inflicting irreparable and severe harm to the company. The most severe type of incident.

STORM INCIDENT CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS

Storm events can pose coordination and communication challenges for our local Public Safety Partners. Therefore, SCE will actively support and engage stakeholders through existing State and Federal emergency frameworks for collaborative planning and response. This engagement is intended to prevent duplicative effort, increase situational awareness, standardize response operations and integrate existing outreach and collaboration whenever possible.

SCE standardizes planning and response frameworks with Public Safety Partners for Storm events through alignment with the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) guidelines. These alignment actions include engaging stakeholders for collaborative planning before potential Storm events, creating a process to request agency representation during Storm events, and implementing an Incident Management Team (IMT) structure to manage Storm events.

SCE's Business Resiliency organizational unit is responsible for the creation, implementation, maintenance, training, and testing of SCE's emergency plans. Its staff also works to create relationships with state and local governments, Public Safety Partners, and other community stakeholders before events occur to increase communication and collaboration during a Storm event. SCE maintains a direct line of communication with impacted communities, the Safety and Enforcement Division of the Commission, CalOES, the California State Warning Center, and the California Utilities Emergency Association, as applicable during Storm events.

SCE utilizes specialized Fire Management staff to monitor, respond to, and report on all fires affecting or having the potential to affect SCE infrastructure. These personnel represent SCE by serving as a Cooperator³ in the field fire incident management structure. Fire Management staff assist in coordinating SCE's response to fires by providing information to manage the bulk electric system, repairing damage, restoring the electric system, and providing safe access to begin restoration work. These personnel maintain close working relationships with fire and emergency management agencies throughout the service territory and serve as consultants and subject matter experts on fire risk management.

During times of response, SCE staff may also act as an Agency Representative (AREP), operating as a liaison between SCE's Incident Management teams and the affected communities. AREPs work to identify outages, real and potential issues associated with those outages, and information requests regarding restoration. This relationship allows for increased situational awareness to make informed decisions regarding evacuations, necessary fire-fighting operations and critical restoration times for essential and critical use facilities. SCE also makes every effort to provide space in its Emergency Operations Center for representatives from CalOES, Public Safety Partners, and water and communications infrastructure providers when requested.

³A federal, tribal, state, or local agency that participates with another agency(s) in planning and conducting fire or emergency management projects and activities as defined by the National Wildland Coordination Group (NWCG)

SCE also aligns Incident Command System response with Federal structures to include use of Federal Incident Management team structures during Storm events. This is a fundamental form of management, with the purpose of enabling incident managers to identify the key concerns associated with the incident, often under urgent conditions, without sacrificing attention to any component of the command system. This alignment allows SCE to respond to both single and multiple incidents simultaneously if need be, while still effectively scaling operations and maintaining appropriate response levels.

CALIFORNIA INDEPENDENT SYSTEM OPERATOR (CAISO) COORDINATION

The CAISO has the responsibility to dispatch available generation assets to meet the electric load requirements of its statewide control area. SCE's internal plans, protocols and procedures work in conjunction with the CAISO's Operating Procedures to achieve a balance between available system resources and system loads when a statewide or regional Operating Reserve deficiency is imminent or exists. SCE will coordinate directly with the CAISO through the Grid Control Center as necessary to manage any Storm incidents.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM MONITORING

SCE's Grid Operations is responsible for monitoring and operating SCE's electrical grid in a safe and reliable manner in conjunction with appropriate regulatory agencies. Operating 24 hours per day, 365 days per year, Grid Ops responds first to emergent incidents and monitors situations that might require a significant emergency response. Grid Ops makes the appropriate notifications through the Grid Control Center's notification process as well as notifying the appropriate emergency response personnel whenever a possible or current situation might require a significant response.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION PRIORITIZATION

SCE may have more than one Storm incident concurrently and may employ different damage assessment and restoration strategies based on the size, scope, and intensity of each incident. In smaller, more isolated incidents, SCE typically employs the standard order-based strategy that it uses under routine outage circumstances. As described below, this strategy is not effective in larger incidents where there is an overwhelming volume of orders. When incidents are larger, SCE moves to an area-based strategy where repair priorities are assigned by areas and circuits. This is a tactical decision made during the planning process for a given operational period and documented in the IAP. The two strategy types, order- and area-based can be used together within an event as needed.

ORDER-BASED STRATEGY

Order based restoration is most frequently applied during less complex incidents where the number of trouble orders is within the capacity of the available workforce to efficiently process and complete. Order based strategies may also be useful during less complex, distributed incidents where there is not a significant amount of physical damage experienced by the system (e.g., a heat storm). It is also useful before and concurrently with the initial damage assessment before the extent of the damage has been discerned.

The order-based restoration strategy is used when there are a relatively small number of trouble orders. Under this strategy, day-to-day restoration processes predict, locate, and repair faulty equipment or line sections. The Outage Management System (OMS) is used for prioritization of trouble orders based on number of outages and availability of responders.

Order based restoration is very effective when the instances of damage are not substantial and when the number of trouble orders allows efficient work package development and prioritization. The effectiveness of this type of restoration strategy may be diluted when the physical damage is substantial because the time necessary to restore a specific trouble order is not easily incorporated into the analysis, which prioritizes and assigns work. Consequently, during significant incidents where there is widespread damage resulting in numerous trouble orders with physical damage, an area-based restoration strategy may be more appropriate to optimize the restoration effort.

AREA-BASED STRATEGY

Area-based restoration strategy is used when the number of orders exceeds the ability to assign work on an individual order basis. Work is assigned to crews by areas or circuits and prioritized at the area or circuit level rather than evaluating individual orders. Areas and circuits are prioritized based on considerations such as customer density and critical restoration issues. Crews are typically expected to complete all the work in their assigned area before moving on to the next. The area-based restoration strategy focuses on de-centralizing the management of significant restoration work to improve productivity while simultaneously addressing high priority issues.

This type of restoration strategy capitalizes on directing multiple resource types, including damage assessors, first responders, company line crews, contract line crews, and mutual assistance resources under one authority, thereby, optimizing their efforts.

RESTORATION PRIORITIZATION

Due to the wide range and nature of incidents, SCE has identified guidelines to restore both the most critical and the largest numbers of customers as quickly as possible while prioritizing public health and safety. With safety of the public and employees as our priority, restoration effort needs to be done in the most efficient manner possible while also maintaining critical infrastructure and reputational considerations. Restoration priority strategy will be based on the following:

- If there is a total or partial system shutdown and subsequent restoration, SCE's priority is to deliver off-site power for bulk power generation start-up. During the process of routing power some customer load may be restored while energizing bulk power transformers for the coordination of protective relaying equipment, for voltage control, and while picking up station light and power
- Startup power for bulk power generation
- Switching Centers station light and power (if not carried by the emergency generator)
- Offsite power to Diablo and Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Stations if required
- Bulk Power Substations station light and power (if not carried by the emergency generator)
- Customer load

If the total system is not shut down:

- Protect public safety and ensure that utilities and public agencies have electricity
- Repair any facilities that have sustained damage
- Repair transmission lines (66 to 500 kV)
- Ensure substations and circuits are energized
- Repair distribution lines (4 to 66 kV) to restore/maintain service to large numbers of customers
- Repair tap lines to restore service to smaller numbers of customers
- Repair individual customer problems

Some examples of the Restoration Strategy & Priority Order (high to low) are:

- Clear electrical hazard with imminent danger as reported by a public agency
- Clear electrical hazard with imminent danger as reported by the public
- Circuit interruptions
- Unclear electrical hazard with unclear imminent danger as reported by a public agency
- Unclear electrical hazard with unclear imminent danger as reported by the public
- Area Outs
- Single No Lights
- Single Part Lights

High Priority Customers

In order to identify customers that provide essential public service as well as critical infrastructure customers who have been pre-identified to be imperative to broader public safety, SCE has developed a method which prioritizes outages in the system based on the combination of several factors:

- Pre-identified criticality (hospitals, critical care facilities, police, fire, utilities, communications, food, community support, etc.)
- Length of time without service addresses the outages by criticality further to be addressed as soon as the system has been repaired to support them
- Number of customers affected

First Responders

A high volume of high priority issues typically occurs at the beginning of a significant incident and often continues throughout the incident. SCE responds to these issues in the order of pre-determined priorities. Personnel are on property throughout SCE territory and on duty 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to respond to these issues. There are qualified personnel throughout SCE who may be called in for additional support. An appropriate number of resources should be reserved to address these critical responses throughout the restoration.

Split Jurisdictions

Substation System Operators manage multiple systems within geographic jurisdictions. In an emergency, the temporary transfer of jurisdiction can be initiated to alleviate the overburdening workloads, thus enabling an impacted Switching Center System Operator(s) to adequately manage the emergency event. This will serve to expedite the restoration of customers while securing public and employee safety and the integrity of the SCE electrical system.

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS AND HAZARD MONITORING

SCE uses in-house meteorologist staff, data analytics and geospatial tools to create tailored weather service products using field-based weather station information and modeling to inform operational decision-making. When severe weather is forecasted, SCE conducts an evaluation of the storm severity using historical response and management judgment to determine the potential intensity and appropriate response. Based on the risk (likelihood and potential extent of damage), controlling authorities shall take all necessary preparatory actions as summarized in this Storm Response Plan in accordance with the predicted incident.

SYSTEM OPERATING BULLETINS

The National Weather Service may declare “Red Flag Warning” conditions when extreme fire weather conditions are forecast within the next 12-hour period. These conditions are defined as wind speed greater than 25 miles per hour and relative humidity less than 15 percent. During Red Flag Warning periods, system operating restrictions may be implemented.

The confidential bulletins are maintained online and in hard copy by the switching centers, Grid Control Center (GCC), and Alternate Grid Control Center (AGCC) for backup purposes. The district may be asked to supply fire observers. These individuals should be assigned and outfitted with proper equipment before they report to the fire scene.

For non-weather incidents, BR is responsible for collecting necessary intelligence information from Corporate Security, state or federal agencies or other sources as they arise. In order to efficiently share critical situational data, SCE employees have access to an information dashboard that displays weather information as well as outage data, statistics, maps, and damage assessment information.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

In many emergencies, vegetation management is a critical factor for public safety, access, and restoration. Vegetation issues can be a deciding factor in the duration of the restoration during a storm incident. Given this, vegetation issues often must be addressed early in the restoration to facilitate the repairs. It is common in an emergency incident to require more vegetation resources than are normally employed on a day-to-day basis. Thus, it is imperative that SCE acquire the adequate vegetation resources and have them on property working as soon as possible. In support of this, SCE has emergency vegetation contracts pre-arranged with both existing vegetation contractors and emergency only, non-standard contractors.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS

Timely and safe restoration of electrical infrastructure is necessary to maintain reliability of the electrical system that SCE provides. Storm incidents can quickly exhaust available staff resources delaying the ability to restore power. To prepare for this, SCE has taken steps to augment its existing workforce during storm events by participating in Mutual Assistance Agreements with other utility providers. SCE uses these agreements during large Storm incidents to restore electricity quickly and safely.⁴

TRAINING, TESTING AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAN

Annual updates to the Storm Response Plan are socialized through SCE's established Training and Exercise program. The Storm plan is tested through an annual exercise series created to identify gaps in planning to allow for continuous improvement. SCE also complies with all California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) requirements through annual updates and submittal of the Storm Response Plan as required.

⁴ Mutual Assistance Agreements SCE participates in can be found in Appendix G

STORM PROTOCOL PHASES OF OPERATIONS

SCE will utilize the following phased approach as the foundation for Storm incident management:

Pre-Incident			Response			Recovery
1A	1B	1C	2A	2B	2C	3
Normal Operation	Increased Likelihood	Credible Threat	Activation	Initial Response	Sustained Response	Recovery

Phase 1A: Normal Operations

Outlines the mitigation and preparedness programs regularly practiced throughout the organization. Phase 1A is ongoing and informed by risk assessment and identified mitigation needs.

Phase 1B: Increased Likelihood

Outlines the indicators and actions taken leading up to a potential event, with a focus on gathering initial situational awareness, and ends once the threat has been alleviated or the threat is deemed credible.

Phase 1C: Credible Threat

Outlines the indicator actions taken immediately before an event, with a focus on activating personnel and gathering initial situational awareness and ends once an Incident Management Team (IMT) has been activated or the threat has been alleviated.

Phase 2A: Activation

Outlines the actions taken during the beginning an event, with a focus on activating personnel and gathering initial situational awareness and ends once Incident Command establishes operational control over the incident.

Phase 2B: Initial Response

Details the actions of the IMT in the early response operation, focusing on situational awareness and establishing a regular response cycle allowing all teams to coordinate effectively.

Phase 2C: Sustained Response

Outlines the continuing activities of the IMT once operational control, a regular operational cycle and situational awareness have been established.

Phase 3A: Recovery

Outlines the activities of key personnel following the end of an event. This includes analysis of an affected area to determine the potential for hazards, identifying indicators to inform mitigation and preemptive measures, and developing a schedule for continued monitoring for post-incident hazards.

PHASE 1C: CREDIBLE THREAT



Pre-Incident			Response			Recovery
1A	1B	1C	2A	2B	2C	3A
Normal Operation	Increased Likelihood	Credible Threat	Activation	Initial Response	Sustained Response	Recovery

Indicators:

- Storm event that has the potential to result in a disruption of SCE electrical services more than 24 hours in the future (notice event)

Critical Information Requirements:

- Situational Awareness Center Data
- Identification of possible at-risk circuits based on predicted scenario
- Storm Damage Modeling

End-State Conditions for Phase 1B: Increased Likelihood:

- The Business Resiliency Duty Manager (BRDM) with input from subject matter experts determine a credible threat to SCE electrical systems exists and that a team must be activated in preparation for the potential storm incident (***move to Phase 2A: Activation***)
 ~~OR~~
- The BRDM, with input from subject matter experts decides that no credible threat to SCE electrical systems exists and no further actions are necessary (***move back to appropriate Phase and continue to assess***)

Phase 1C: Credible Threat	
Role	Responsibility
Situational Awareness Center	<input type="checkbox"/> Provide daily weather forecasts to the Watch Office at the request of the Grid Ops Storm Management or the Business Resiliency Duty Manager (BRDM)
SCE Watch Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Notify the BRDM and Grid Ops Storm Management of the incident <input type="checkbox"/> Initiate Coordination Conference Call <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordination conference call details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conference #: (877) 920-8203 ▪ Passcode: 65021209 ▪ Attendees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Resiliency Duty Manager (BRDM) • Business Resiliency Coach • Situational Awareness Center • On-Duty IST IC Lead • On-Duty ES IMT IC Lead • Grid Operations Director • Grid Operations Storm Management • Grid Operations Principal Manager, Substation Operations • Distribution Principal Manager, Performance Strategy • Fire Management • Business Customer Division • Consumer Affairs • Local Public Affairs • Corporate Communications • Call Center Operations • Claims ▪ Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll Call (Watch Office) • Situational Awareness Center Briefing • Status of the bulk power system • Status of any active fires • Districts/circuits affected • Substation battery requirements⁵ • IST/IMT alert/activation considerations • Next call timeframe <input type="checkbox"/> Activates IMT/IST members as directed by BRDM

⁵ Substation Construction and Maintenance (SC&M) battery and maintenance electricians should be consulted in this phase to manage substation battery needs.

Phase 1C: Credible Threat	
Role	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Includes status updates in the Daily Report <input type="checkbox"/> Sends Critical Incident Report
Business Resiliency Duty Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Notify the Officer in Charge (OIC) of the incident <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with the CMC to prepare the Delegation of Authority letter <input type="checkbox"/> Based on input from the Grid Ops Storm Management, Situational Awareness Center, other subject matter experts, and the complexity analysis determine whether a team activation is warranted under the current and projected conditions <input type="checkbox"/> If a team activation is warranted, coordinate with the Watch Office to either activate and deploy selected IST and IMT personnel, or place them on alert status <input type="checkbox"/> Brief incoming response personnel until a transition of operational control occurs
Grid Ops Storm Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with organizations (including but not limited to GCC, DOCs, GOC, TCC, and ESOC) and receive initial and projected damage assessments for use by response personnel once they arrive on scene

PHASE 2A: ACTIVATION



Pre-Incident			Response			Recovery
1A	1B	1C	2A	2B	2C	3A
Normal Operation	Increased Likelihood	Credible Threat	Activation	Initial Response	Sustained Response	Recovery

Indicators:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storm event that has the potential to result in a disruption of SCE electrical services (notice/no-notice event)
Critical Information Requirements:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational Awareness Center Data Identification of possible at-risk circuits Storm Damage Modeling Status of any current fire(s) burning in or toward the service territory Identification of available field resources Status of the bulk power system and any constraints Status of ISO warnings/alerts Customer impacts by profile and area
End-State Conditions for Phase 2A: Activation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ES IMT responds to the Emergency Operations Center Incident Command personnel is activated, deployed, and responding under the Incident Command System Initial safety concerns have been assessed and protective actions are being implemented as appropriate (move to Phase 2B: Initial Response) <p style="text-align: center;">~~OR~~</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BRDM with input from subject matter experts determines the storm incident no longer poses a significant threat to SCE electrical services and no IMT is activated (return to Phase 1A: Normal Operations)

Phase 2A: Activation Execution Checklist:	
Role	Responsibility
Situational Awareness Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Provide daily weather forecast to the Watch Office at the request of the Grid Ops Storm Management for BRDM
SCE Watch Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Send Critical Incident Report (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> Distributes update on Watch Office Daily Report
Business Resiliency Duty Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Provide support to IMT and assist with coordinating response efforts <input type="checkbox"/> Make contact with impacted jurisdictions (local, State, federal) <input type="checkbox"/> Interfaces with the Officer in Charge (OIC) and the Crisis Management Council (CMC)
Incident Commander (IC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluate the needs of the incident and define the appropriate organizational structure for the incident <input type="checkbox"/> Assess the need to activate supplemental emergency action and/or business continuity plans for different regions of the SCE service territory and critical applications
Public Information Officer (PIO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Develop and distribute pre-event messaging (stay away from downed wires, etc.) to public <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate the production and distribution of employee notifications outlining safety information and providing guidance on the upcoming incident (and support BR-led employee ENS/Everbridge messaging as needed)
Liaison Officer (LNO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> LNO establishes contact with EOCs <input type="checkbox"/> Determine need to use SCE Alert process or other means to inform elected officials
Safety Officer (SOF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor potential health and safety risks at external locations where SCE personnel are operating <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluate and report on potential hazards related to projected work
Environmental Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identify presence of environmental resources (biological, cultural, and waters) <input type="checkbox"/> Identify anticipated ground disturbance (off-road driving, type of access, vegetation removal, and trenching) <input type="checkbox"/> Assess spill hazards and develop strategies to contain spill(s)
Customer Service Technical Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare customer impact report, identifies customers by profile <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare system and messaging in case Macro Messaging is necessary <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with Consumer Affairs and Customer Contact Center the utilization of Outage Alert Notes (OANs) and the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system <input type="checkbox"/> Work with Operations Section Chief (OSC) to coordinate customer impacts with operational priorities

Operations Section Chief (OSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Determine resource needs and arrange to have crews on site for anticipated impacts <input type="checkbox"/> Stay informed of GCC restoration strategy and support efforts through allocation and assignment of resources <input type="checkbox"/> Review system abnormal circuit conditions for potential return to service <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with the Air Operations Branch Director to allocate air operations resources to support aerial surveys and the transportation of mission critical personnel <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with CS Tech Spec to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure systems are in place to implement macro-messaging as necessary following the upcoming event <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure Customer Contact Centers are utilizing the Outage Alert Notes (OANs) and the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system are being utilized for disseminating critical information to customers
Phase 2A: Activation Execution Checklist:	
Role	Responsibility
Planning Section Chief (PSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Work with Situational Awareness Center to obtain detailed weather forecasts and potential impacts to SCE systems due to fire, wind, rain, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with the OSC to assess the availability of SCE and contract resources to meet staffing limitations for all affected OUs
Logistics Section Chief (LSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Inventory assessments are conducted in the forecasted impact regions to ensure critical assets and equipment are available/ordered, and able to be in place prior to the event <input type="checkbox"/> Identify operational resource coordination points (e.g., laydown yards, PODs, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Assess the availability of fuel resources and coordinate the provision of fuel for SCE and contractor vehicles, equipment, and aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Assess lodging and meals availability and begin securing necessary accommodations at the discretion of the Operations Section Chief <input type="checkbox"/> Reconcile ongoing travel and transportation limitations within impacted areas
IT Tech Spec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Review scheduled IT outages and coordinate rescheduling

PHASE 2B: INITIAL RESPONSE



Pre-Incident			Response			Recovery
1A	1B	1C	2A	2B	2C	3A
Normal Operation	Increased Likelihood	Credible Threat	Activation	Initial Response	Sustained Response	Recovery

Indicators:

- IST/IMT activated and operating at the Emergency Operations Center
- Customer, local government and public safety agency notifications and coordination are being conducted

Critical Information Requirements:

- Situational Awareness Center Data
- Identification of impacted districts and circuits
- Storm Damage Modeling
- Status of any current fire(s) burning in or toward the service territory
- Status of available field resources
- Status of the bulk power system and any constraints
- Status of any ISO warnings/alerts
- Customer impacts by profile and area

End-State Conditions for Phase 2B: Initial Response:

- Communication established between IST/IMT and field teams
 - Early damage assessments have been conducted and common operating picture has been established
 - Resource requirements have been reviewed and support has been requested
 - SCE Agency representatives are communicating with affected local governments, public safety partners and customers, gathering situational awareness and prioritizing restoration requests
 - Requests from field resources for support personnel have been conducted (**move to Phase 2C: Sustained Response**)
- ~~OR~~
- The BRDM, with input from subject matter experts as needed, makes a determination that the threat to SCE has lessened and activation of teams is no longer necessary (**move back to appropriate Phase**)

Phase 2B: Initial Response Execution Checklist:	
Role	Responsibility
Situational Awareness Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sends weather updates to appropriate stakeholders as needed
SCE Watch Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Includes status updates in the Daily Report <input type="checkbox"/> Sends Critical Incident Report
Business Resiliency Duty Manager (BRDM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Works with IST/IMT lead to provide continual situational awareness updates and coordinate response efforts
ES IMT Incident Commander	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Actively manages the incident <input type="checkbox"/> Works with Operations Section to determine resource requirements
Public Information Officer (PIO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Initiate ENS messaging to notify all at risk SCE personnel of safety issues related to the upcoming event (rain, lightning, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Develop and coordinate key messaging in coordination with County PIOs (coordinate with County via SCE's LNO as needed)
Liaison Officer (LNO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Contact county EOCs and emergency response organizations and coordinate the deployment of SCE representatives where appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with external response structures to expedite or waive permitting requirements. (CARB, Crane Permits, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Communicate high-level restoration strategies and customer impacts <input type="checkbox"/> Provide county/city restoration needs back to OSC for possible prioritization
Safety Officer (SOF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor potential health and safety risks where SCE personnel are operating <input type="checkbox"/> Identify potential health and safety associated with SCE facilities and notify SCE personnel, the public, and local authorities where appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Communicate need to document and report all safety incidents <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate the production and distribution of employee notifications outlining safety information and providing guidance on initial actions
Environmental Officer (EOF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Develop strategies and priority for avoiding and minimizing environmental impacts <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with OSC to implement environmental mitigation strategies <input type="checkbox"/> Identify environmental permits required <input type="checkbox"/> Identify if impacted area is on public land jurisdiction. Provide emergency notifications to government agencies.

<p>Customer Service Technical Specialist</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare customer impact report, identifies Customers by profile <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare system and messaging in case Macro Messaging is necessary <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with Consumer Affairs and Customer Contact Center the utilization of Outage Alert Notes (OANs) and the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system <input type="checkbox"/> Work with Operations Section Chief (OSC) <input type="checkbox"/> Work with CS SME's – Consumer Affairs, Marketing Digital team, CCC, RSO to update SCE Assistance Center page
<p>Operations Section Chief (OSC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with the GOC and GCC to determine status of infrastructure and assess impacts on restoration strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Identify focus areas for further damage assessment <input type="checkbox"/> Stay informed of GCC restoration strategy and support efforts through allocation and assignment of resources <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with the Situational Awareness Center team to ensure that restoration strategies account for potential inclement weather conditions. <input type="checkbox"/> Identify critical resource gaps and mitigate through contractors and/or mutual assistance channels. Coordinate all MA requests with the Business Resiliency Duty Manager (BRDM) <input type="checkbox"/> Develop an electrical system restoration strategy, prioritizing the recovery of T&D and Generation facilities and assets critical to re-establishing electrical services throughout the SCE service territory <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure resources are identified and assigned to clear electrical hazards with imminent danger as reported by the public and government agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Determine if system restoration should be executed by area based or order based <input type="checkbox"/> Establish damage assessment strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with the Air Operations Branch Director to allocate air operations resources to support aerial surveys and the transportation of mission critical personnel <input type="checkbox"/> Reconcile ongoing emergency repairs with affected locations and provide resource needs and restoration updates <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with CS Tech Spec to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure critical care and medical baseline customers have been identified and notified <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure systems are in place to implement macro-messaging as necessary <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure Customer Contact Centers are utilizing the Outage Alert Notes (OANs) and the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system are being utilized for disseminating critical information to customers
<p>Planning Section Chief (PSC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with the OSC to assess the availability of contract resources to meet staffing limitations for all affected OUs

Logistics Section Chief (LSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identify operational resource coordination points (e.g., laydown yards, PODs, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Assess the availability of fuel resources and coordinate the provision of fuel for SCE and contractor vehicles, equipment, and aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Assess lodging and meals availability
IT Tech Spec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Assess damage to all systems that support mission critical facilities/operations (e.g. contact centers, GCC, DOCs, Switching Centers, GOC, ESOC, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Develop a long-term IT restoration strategy, aligning restoration priorities across the company <input type="checkbox"/> Develop restoration strategy for critical applications

PHASE 2C: SUSTAINED RESPONSE



Pre-Incident			Response			Recovery
1A	1B	1C	2A	2B	2C	3A
Normal Operation	Increased Likelihood	Credible Threat	Activation	Initial Response	Sustained Response	Recovery

Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IST/IMT have established a common operating picture and incident is managed until recovery begins • Ongoing response cycle is being maintained • Resources are being integrated into response operations at the field level • Ongoing internal/external communications regarding event are being conducted
Critical Information Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Awareness Center Data • Ongoing identification of possible at-risk areas based on scenario • Status of any de-energized circuits • Storm Damage Modeling • Status of any current fire(s) burning in or toward the service territory • Status of available field resources • Status of the bulk power system and any constraints • Status of any ISO warnings/alerts • IMT Availability
End-State Conditions for Phase 2C: Sustained Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field operations concentrate on restoring normal services • Triggers for transitioning to field operations have been identified and met • IMT has demobilized • SCE is no longer at risk for continued disruptions due to the incident

Phase 2C: Sustained Response Execution Checklist	
Role	Responsibility
Operations Section Chief (OSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with the SOF to implement a 12/12 or 16/8 rotation, as applicable to the area and situation with the priority to support safe operational activity <input type="checkbox"/> Stay informed of restoration strategy and support efforts through allocation and assignment of resources <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the integration of Mutual Assistance and other non-standard response personnel into the operation <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure resources are identified and assigned to clear electrical hazards with imminent danger as reported by a public agency and/or the public <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluate ability to establish global ERTs or transition from macro-messaging <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the execution of the IT restoration strategy, aligning restoration priorities across the company <input type="checkbox"/> Transition out of macro messaging by developing accurate power restoration times and coordinating with the CS Tech Spec to close out existing macro messages
Planning Section Chief (PSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Develop a demobilization plan, defining the roles and responsibilities of a recovery taskforce to continue operational activity after the response team demobilizes
Public Information Officer (PIO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Consolidate reports of electrical hazards throughout the impacted area and appropriately vet and prioritize hazard messaging
Safety Officer (SOF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor potential health and safety risks where SCE personnel are operating <input type="checkbox"/> Identify potential health and safety risks (to include, but not limited to wires down) associated with SCE facilities and notify SCE personnel, the public, and local authorities where appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor for “fatigue” for long-term 16/8 rotations <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure updated safety notifications are distributed throughout the incident to inform SCE personnel of existing or evolving risks
Environmental Officer (EOF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor ground disturbing activities in areas with environmental resources <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure proper waste management in identified laydown yard(s). Wood placed in wood bins. Wire and metal placed into salvage bins. <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure environmental permits obtained and emergency environmental notifications provided to agencies

PHASE 3: RECOVERY (DEMobilIZATION)



Pre-Incident			Response			Recovery
1A	1B	1C	2A	2B	2C	3A
Normal Operation	Increased Likelihood	Credible Threat	Activation	Initial Response	Sustained Response	Recovery

Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storm Incident has subsided, and normal services are being restored Observations in the field report no imminent threat and forecasts indicate that storm conditions have passed and are not expected to increase for a period of 72 hours or more
Critical Information Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational Awareness Data Status of circuits and any ongoing repairs
End-State Conditions for moving to Phase 3A: Recovery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field operations concentrate on restoring normal services Triggers for transitioning to a recovery task force have been identified and met IMT has demobilized The recovery task force is coordinating response activity with operational control managed at the district level SCE is no longer at risk for continued disruptions due to the incident

Phase 3: Recovery Execution Checklist:	
Role	Responsibility
Situational Awareness Center	<input type="checkbox"/> Provide 3-day weather outlook <input type="checkbox"/> Resume normal weather monitoring
Watch Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Send Critical Incident Report <input type="checkbox"/> Include status updates in the Daily Report
Business Resiliency Duty Manager	<input type="checkbox"/> Inform CMC of demobilization of EOC <input type="checkbox"/> Solicit feedback from impacted counties for AAR process
CMC	<input type="checkbox"/> Deactivate based on information from the BRDM
Liaison Officer	<input type="checkbox"/> Create release schedule for any SCE AREPs at County EOCs <input type="checkbox"/> Notify SCE offices in San Francisco/Sacramento/Washington, DC <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with local government, public safety agencies and NGOs to demobilize SCE resources at community locations as appropriate
Incident Commander	<input type="checkbox"/> Formulate long-term strategy on recovery to include both short-term and long-term restoration strategies for impacted areas as necessary <input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate a conference coordination call with OPS Director to validate that DEMOB criteria have been met and that DEMOB is appropriate. <input type="checkbox"/> Establish triggers for re-activation of the IMT and communicates them to the Situational Awareness Center, the Watch Office, the BRDM and the Plans Section Chief for inclusion in the DEMOB plan
Planning Section Chief	<input type="checkbox"/> Create DEMOB Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure documentation for incident/event is properly filed for compliance requirements
Operations Section Chief	<input type="checkbox"/> Address long term repairs for damaged circuits in DEMOB plan <input type="checkbox"/> Demobilize field observers and additional mitigation resources <input type="checkbox"/> Direct debris flow modeling activities if appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluate the ability to resume planned and emergent field work based on weather forecasts <input type="checkbox"/> Work with CS Tech Spec to discontinue macro-messaging as required

APPENDICES

Under Separate Cover

Appendix A-Recommended Organizational Structures

Appendix B-SCE Wildfire Mitigation Plan

Appendix C-GO166 Corporate Emergency Communications Management Plan

Appendix D-SCE Emergency Operations Center and Mobile Command Center Contacts (Confidential)

Appendix E-SCE 900 MHZ Radio Talk Groups

Appendix F-SCE Trained Emergency Personnel-ICS and T&D Field

Appendix G-SCE Mutual Assistance Agreements

Appendix H-SCE Resilient Grid VI Full Scale Exercise AAR

APPENDIX A: RECOMMENDED ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES

There are three recommended structure to organize incident response teams around when responding to a Storm incident, depending on number, size and complexity of incidents involved.

Electrical Services Incident Management Team (ES-IMT)

The following diagram outlines how a single Electrical Services Incident Management Team (ES- IMT) is generally organized to respond to a small-scale or non-complex incident: