

**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.

R.18-12-005
(Filed December 13, 2018)

**SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY (U 902-E)
2025 PUBLIC SAFETY POWER SHUTOFF POST-SEASON REPORT**

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March 2, 2026

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In compliance with California Public Utilities Commission Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) Order Instituting Rulemaking Phase 3 Decision (D.) 21-06-034 and PSPS Order Instituting Investigation D.21-06-014, San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) hereby submits this Post-season Report (Attachment A hereto) regarding the Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) events that occurred in SDG&E's service territory between January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025. This report follows the template provided by the Commission's Safety and Enforcement Division (SED).

SDG&E hereby provides the following link to access and download the attachments (Excel workbooks) to its 2025 PSPS Post-Season Report: <https://www.sdge.com/wildfire-safety/psps-more-info>.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attachment A

San Diego Gas & Electric Company 2025 Public Safety Power Shutoff Post-Season Report

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Section I – Background: Overarching Regulation

- 1. Each electric investor-owned utility must file a comprehensive [prior year] Post-Season Report, no later than March 1 of each year, in R.18-12-005 or its successor proceeding. The report must follow a template provided by SED no later than 60 days after SED posts a [prior year] Post-Season Report template on the Commission’s website. Parties may file comments on these reports within 20 days after they are filed and reply comments within 10 days after the final date to file comments.**
- 2. The [prior year] Post-Season Report must include, but will not be limited to: f. Annual report, as applicable, required by Ordering Paragraph 66 of D.21-06-014.**
- 3. To the extent a required item of information is also required to be included in the electric investor-owned utility’s Wildfire Mitigation Plan, the [prior year] Post-Season Report may refer to the electric investor-owned utility’s Wildfire Mitigation Plan rather than repeat the same information; such reference must specify, at minimum, the page and line number(s) for where the required information is contained within the electric investor-owned utility’s Wildfire Mitigation Plan. In cases where this reference is to data, a summary table of the data shall be provided in the report.**

Section II – Amendments to Post-Event Reports

A. Regulatory Requirements

- 1. Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company must provide aggregate data, as identified above [D.21-06-014, Ordering Paragraph (OP) 65], in an annual report, including aggregate data that may not have been available at the time the utility filed the 10-day post-event report and must contact the Commission’s Safety and Enforcement Division if the utility requires additional guidance to ensure adequate reporting on the requirement to provide information on affected customers in the 10-day post-event reports.**
- 2. Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) must address, among other things, each element of Resolution ESRB-8 reporting requirements, as clarified herein, in the 10-day post-event reports, including the below [OP 65] and, if no information is available, PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E must respond to these Resolution ESRB-8 reporting requirements by indicating the reason this information is not available.**

B. Direction

1. **Provide any information missing [including, but not limited to the specific topics listed below] from any Post-Event Report for Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS) filed in the previous year by:**
 - a. **Identify the date and name of the PSPS.**
 - b. **Identify the Section of the Post-Event Report template for which the missing information will be added.**
 - c. **Provide the missing information under that heading.**

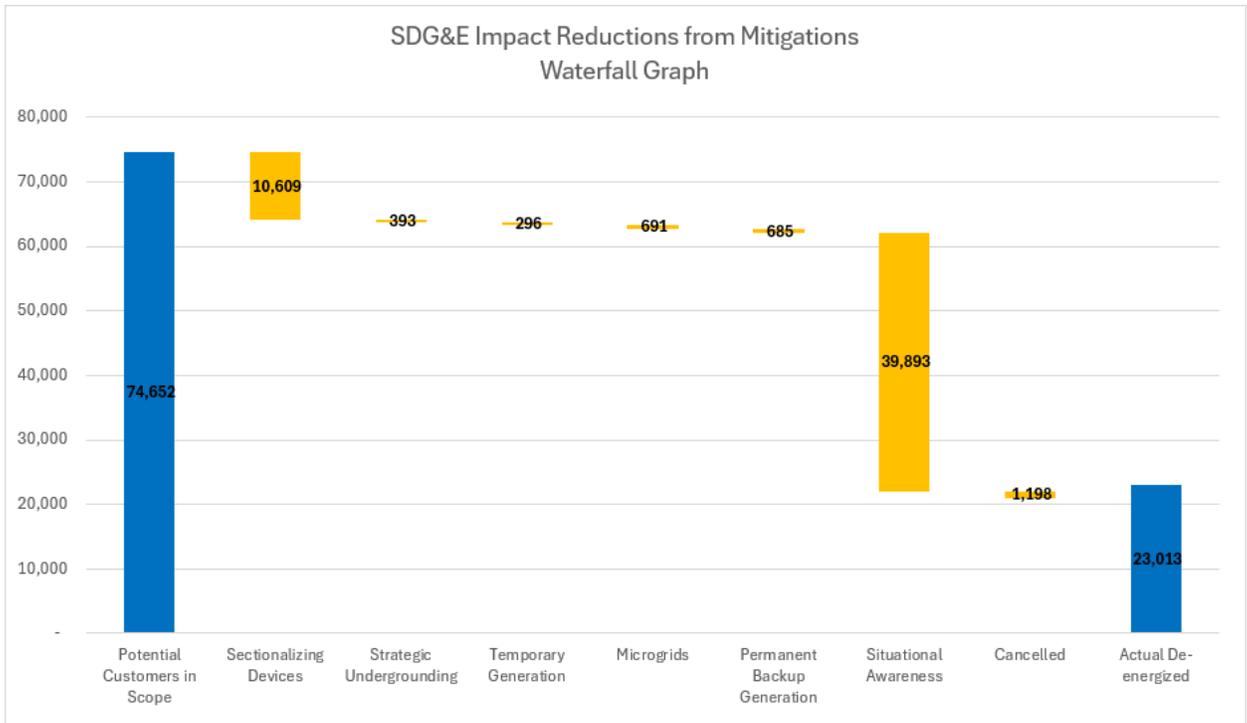
During the post-season report process, SDG&E discovered a previously unreported outage that occurred during the January 7-16, 2025 PSPS event. The missing information is included below using red text and has been added to each respective area in Attachment 5. Attachment 6 has been included for the updated geodatabase file.

Additionally, SDG&E misreported the number of Medical Baseline (MBL) customers impacted by Circuit/Device 442-46R on 1/9/2025 at 17:39. The correct number of MBL Customers impacted is 1. This correction is reflected in Table 3 of Attachment 5 and the geodatabase file of Attachment 6.

Introduction (January 7-16, 2025 PSPS Post-Event Report)

This Post Event Report describes the event that started during the morning of January 7, 2025, and ended the evening of January 16, 2025, with SDG&E returning to normal operations and deactivating its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at 12:00 PDT on January 16. The event affected eastern areas of SDG&E's service territory in San Diego and Orange Counties, as well as small portions of Riverside and Imperial Counties. The event included de-energization of ~~21,605~~ ~~21,508~~ **23,013** total customers (15,103 unique customers) and was exacerbated largely due to abnormally dry conditions, including the driest start to the water year in over 150 years, leading to increased catastrophic wildfire risk throughout the region. This Post Event Report explains SDG&E's decision to call, sustain, and conclude the de-energization event, and provides detailed information to facilitate the Commission's evaluation of SDG&E's compliance with applicable PSPS guidelines and regulations.

Section 10 (January 7-16, 2025 PSPS Post-Event Report)



Sectionalizing Devices:

SDG&E utilized sectionalization where possible during this weather event to reduce PSPS customer impacts. Leveraging real-time data from the SDG&E weather network in the area of the severe weather, SDG&E was able to confirm the strong winds were isolated to portions of the impacted circuits. As a result, SDG&E de-energized only portions of 11 of the circuits impacted during this weather event, as opposed to the entire circuits. By de-energizing only portions of the circuits, SDG&E was able to avert PSPS impacts for ~~10,443~~ 10,609 customer accounts.

Temporary Generation:

As stated in Section 6, Temporary, portable generators were deployed to 16 commercial sites that provide important services, such as food, water, fuel, and other important supplies to the communities impacted by de-energizations. Downtown Julian received a generator that provided backup power to 124 customers, including schools, food, veterinary services, telecommunications, and postal services. Additionally, 33 residential customers requested and received portable backup batteries for the duration of the de-energizations. This temporary generation supported a total of ~~172~~ 296 customers.

Permanent Backup Generation:

Since 2020, SDG&E has offered permanent backup generation to residential and commercial customers that have previously experienced PSPS de-energizations. It was determined that ~~658~~ 685 customers that were de-energized during this event have participated in the Fixed Backup Power program and have permanent backup generation installed at their premise.

- 2. Community Resource Centers: Provide aggregate data, including aggregate data that may not have been available at the time the utility filed the 10-day post-event report:**
 - a. Address and describe each Community Resource Center during a de-energization event.**

SDG&E reviewed and has not identified missing information related to Community Resource Centers (CRCs) in its post-event reports for the January 7-16, 2025 and January 20-24, 2025 PSPS events. SDG&E activated 10 CRCs during the January 7-16, 2025 PSPS event and 12 CRCs during the January 20-24, 2025 PSPS event. Refer to Table 17 in SDG&E's January 7-16 PSPS post-event report¹ and January 20-24 PSPS post-event report² for details on CRCs activated during these two events.

- 3. Notification: Provide aggregate data that may not have been available at the time the utility filed the 10-day post-event report:**
 - a. Identify who the utility contacted in the community prior to de-energization and whether the affected areas are classified as High Fire Threat District Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 (as defined in General Order 95, Rule 21.2-D22);**
 - b. Explain why notice could not be provided at least two hours prior to a de-energization, if such notice was not provided.**

All public safety partners were notified prior to de-energization per the prescribed notification cadence. Refer to Appendix 5: PSPS Event Data Workbook, Table 7 in SDG&E's January 7-16, 2025 and January 20-24, 2025 post-event reports for public safety partners contacted prior to de-energization and for High Fire Threat District (HFTD) classification.

As described in Section 5.6³ of the post-event report, SDG&E experienced a rapid onset of widespread, high wind forecasts necessitating revisions to the forecasted scope of the event that resulted in inclusion of customers who were not previously forecasted in the Period of Concern. This updated approach included adding transmission infrastructure to the scope of the event, as entire circuits were de-energized due to the extreme conditions, and included changes to switching plans. Because de-energization notifications are typically generated at the device level, the expansion of scope to include isolating at the substation breakers resulted in the de-energization of customers that were not originally included. SDG&E leveraged backup generation where available and procured additional backup generation to reduce the impacts of notification failures where possible. Additionally, steps have been taken to enhance communications between SDG&E's Electric Operation Center and the Customer Notification Team to reduce the likelihood of missed notifications in the future. This includes verification of the isolation devices to be used for notifications when there is potential for all transmission lines in a substation to be de-energized.

¹ SDG&E Jan. 7-16, 2025, Post Event Report, page A-74 – A-75.

² SDG&E Jan. 20-24, 2025, Post Event Report, page A-69 – A-71.

³ SDG&E Jan 20-24, 2025, Post Event Report, page A-43 – A-44.

- 4. Restoration: Provide aggregate data, as identified in OP 65, in an annual report, including aggregate data that may not have been available at the time the utility filed the 10-day post-event report:**
 - a. Provide a detailed description of the steps the utility used to restore power.**

SDG&E has not identified missing information regarding the steps to restore power in its January 7-16, 2025 and January 20-24, 2025 post-event reports.

When a circuit is de-energized, meteorology will add it to the restoration forecast list and ascertain the date and time when forecasted wind gusts are expected to reach 7 mph less than the alert speed and will likely continue to decline. Typically, circuit restoration is prioritized based on the order in which favorable weather conditions will prevail in each area. Circuit forecasts trending in a favorable manner will garner the prioritization of patrols. Once patrolling of the lines is complete and SDG&E crews confirm there are no wind-related damages or hazards to overhead facilities, the circuit will be re-energized with crews and contract firefighting resources onsite.

For the January 7-16 and January 20-24 PSPS events, SDG&E was able to utilize resources such as portable backup generators, microgrids, and undergrounded segments to restore power to portions of circuits prior to the conclusion of the weather event, reducing PSPS impacts.

Section III – Decision-Specified

A. Education and Outreach

- 1. Include the results of the most recent education and outreach surveys not yet previously reported on, as an attachment to the Post-Season Report. See D.21-06-034, Sections E-1.1. – E.1.4. for specific requirements on the surveys.**

To meet CPUC requirements, customer research is conducted annually to evaluate the effectiveness of PSPS education and outreach. This research assesses customer understanding of the purpose of proactive de-energization, the process for initiating PSPS de-energizations, potential impacts of a de-energization, and how customers can reduce those impacts.

In accordance with CPUC decisions, PSPS education and outreach surveys are conducted at least twice each calendar year in the prevalent languages within the service territory. These surveys are developed in collaboration with relevant community-based organizations (CBOs) and public safety partners and include metrics to evaluate whether outreach efforts are effectively supporting customers before, during, and after PSPS events. Survey results not previously reported are included as attachments to the current year Pre-Season Report and the prior year Post-Season Report.

This annual research also supports IOU alignment by standardizing the information collected from customers across utilities. Because the Wildfire Safety public education campaign focuses on PSPS awareness and preparedness, it prioritizes outreach to the most at risk

populations, including backcountry residents and customers with Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Year over year comparisons of the research results help track trends in customer awareness and preparedness and identify opportunities to strengthen outreach and improve readiness in these communities.

Post-Season Customer Research

SDG&E's 2025 Post-Season Survey is being conducted (fielded) and analyzed at the time of this filing. The following results are from SDG&E's 2025 Pre-Season research survey conducted in September 2025.

Pre-Season Customer Research

A Pre-Season Survey was conducted in September 2025. Findings from the survey indicate that AFN households continue to demonstrate a more positive outlook toward SDG&E's wildfire mitigation efforts and the PSPS program. This positivity is reflected in several key areas:

Awareness and Preparedness

AFN households report strong awareness of wildfire communications and exhibit high levels of preparedness for PSPS events. Notably, those familiar with wildfire communications, those who understand the PSPS program, and customers aged 65 and older consistently feel more prepared for potential de-energizations.

Language Preferences and Communication Effectiveness

There has been a significant increase in the proportion of customers who prefer communications in Spanish, even among those who understand English (rising from 31% to 48%). This underscores the importance of in-language communications for effective outreach and engagement within AFN communities.

Communication Channels and Satisfaction

Nearly three-quarters (73%) of customers who are aware of SDG&E wildfire communications received information directly from SDG&E, while 41% recall mass communications from the utility. The majority of recipients, regardless of language preference, find the information useful. Among those who visited [sdge.com](https://www.sdge.com) for wildfire information, a strong majority (86%) expressed satisfaction with the site's content.

Resource Awareness and Utilization

Awareness of key PSPS resources has increased since the previous PSPS Post-Season Report:

- Awareness of Community Resource Centers increased from 23% to 28%
- Awareness of wellness checks increased from 17% to 22%
- Awareness of transportation services increased from 10% to 14%

Additionally, recent research has shown that awareness of the PSPS program among High Fire Threat District (HFTD) customers has grown.

Distinctive AFN Household Characteristics

AFN respondents are more likely than non-AFN to:

- Prefer Spanish communications (with non-English speaking as a qualifier for AFN)
- Provide higher ratings on nearly all performance attributes
- Recall wildfire communications
- Report higher satisfaction with SDG&E’s wildfire efforts and the PSPS program
- Be prepared for extended periods without electricity
- Allow property access for tree pruning and enroll in the MBL program
- Be aware of and utilize 2-1-1 partnerships and hotel services during PSPS events

Overall Preparedness

Consistent with previous reporting waves, approximately 62% of respondents feel prepared for a PSPS, reflecting ongoing efforts to educate and equip customers for wildfire-related power shutoffs.

These findings highlight the effectiveness of SDG&E’s targeted communications and resource offerings for AFN households, as well as the ongoing need to provide accessible information and support. The increased awareness and preparedness among AFN and HFTD customers demonstrate progress in reaching vulnerable populations and providing equitable access to critical safety resources.

B. MBL and Access and Functional Needs

- 1. Describe in detail all programs and/or types of assistance, including:**
 - a. Free and/or subsidized backup batteries**
 - b. Self-Generation Incentive Program Equity Resiliency Budget**
 - c. Community Microgrid Incentive Program [sic] [“Microgrid Incentive Program” per D.21-01-018]**
 - d. Hotel vouchers**
 - e. Accessible Transportation to CRCs**
 - f. Any other applicable programs or pilots to support resiliency for persons with access and functional needs and vulnerable populations.**

Standby Power Program (SPP)

The SPP assists rural customers in the HFTD that may not benefit from near- or long-term traditional hardening initiatives. It offers potential backup resiliency benefits to customers that have experienced PSPS de-energizations and individuals with AFN. This umbrella program consists of the Fixed Backup Power (FBP) Program targeting residential customers, the FBP Program targeting commercial customers, and the Mobile Home Park Resilience Program (MHRP) targeting mobile home park clubhouses. This program provides clean backup power solutions to enhance customer resiliency.

Customers identified based on meter, circuit, and PSPS event exposure receive outreach letters and communications inviting them to participate. Site requirements, feasibility, and cost are evaluated to determine the potential for backup power solutions including permanent standby generators, permanent backup batteries, solar arrays, and related equipment. Site permitting, construction, and final inspection are also managed to oversee the proper installation of equipment.

The Generator Grant Program (GGP)

The GGP offers no-cost portable battery units with solar charging capacity, providing access to cleaner, renewable generator options that allow vulnerable customers a means to keep small devices and appliances charged and powered during PSPS events. The program focuses on customers residing in the HFTD who have experienced one or more PSPS event and are enrolled in our MBL Program or are listed in the customer database as self-identified AFN. Additionally, a quantity of pre-charged backup batteries are reserved for expedited delivery during PSPS events.

In 2025, the program continued to prioritize MBL, Life Support, and qualifying customers with AFN in the HFTD that had a high likelihood of experiencing a PSPS event. Customers participating in the program were offered a resiliency assessment to determine their current awareness of PSPS resources, existing resiliency measures to which they may already have access, and other resiliency programs they may benefit from (e.g., permanent batteries).

The Generator Assistance Program (GAP)

The GAP offers a rebate incentive for customers to prepare with back-up power sources. The program includes rebates for fuel generators and portable power stations to customers who reside in the HFTD and have experienced a PSPS-related outage. In addition, the program continues to target the low-income segment with enhanced rebates for CARE/FERA customers. /CARE Customers have the option to receive one rebate for a fuel generator and one rebate for a portable power station per household to accommodate various backup power needs.

Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP)

The SGIP offers incentives for generation and battery storage technologies for residential and nonresidential customers. It has a variety of different budget categories for the current program cycle that started in 2020. Under the Equity Resiliency budget category, qualifying customers are offered higher incentives for battery storage projects. Customers are eligible for incentives under the Equity Resiliency budget category if they are located in Tier 2 or Tier 3 of the HFTD, have experienced PSPS events, are currently enrolled in a MBL program, and/or have a serious illness or condition that could be life threatening if electricity is disconnected⁴. is program is administered by the Center for Sustainable Energy (CSE). As of December 31st, 2025, applications are no longer accepted, but the program is expected to run until all incentive funds are exhausted.

⁴ 2025 Self-Generation Incentive Program Handbook, p.25-27.

Microgrid Incentive Program (MIP)

The MIP is a \$200 million statewide program, with additional matching funds for certain islanding-related distribution upgrades and interconnection studies. The goal of MIP is to provide incentives to communities to build their own clean energy community microgrids targeting disadvantaged and vulnerable populations and tribes impacted by grid outages. The MIP seeks to advance microgrid resiliency technology, advance system benefits of microgrids equitably across Disadvantaged Vulnerable Communities (DVCs), and inform future regulatory resiliency action to the benefit of all ratepayer customers. Refer to the Joint IOU Proposed MIP Implementation Plan filed with the CPUC on December 3, 2021 for further details.⁵ A proposed decision (PD) was issued on February 9, 2023,⁶ which adopted implementation rules for the MIP and found that the Joint IOU Proposed MIP Implementation Plan satisfies the requirements of D.21-01-018. The PD also requires each investor-owned utility to submit a final MIP Handbook via a Tier 1 Advice Letter to the CPUC's Energy Division. SDG&E's MIP Handbook, released in October, 2023, is a resource that informs community members and leaders about the MIP and community microgrids.

Hotel Stays

SDG&E will continue to work with PSPS support partners to provide no-cost hotel stays to individuals with AFN, as referred by 211 San Diego and Orange County United Way. These hotel stays are available to qualifying customers for the duration of a PSPS event, and locations are selected based on accessibility and proximity to a customer's home or other requested location.

Accessible Transportation

SDG&E offers accessible transportation through its continued partnership with Facilitating Access to Coordinated Transportation (FACT), a local paratransit partner that provides accessible transportation to individuals with AFN and those in need across the HFTD during a PSPS event. Individuals may use FACT for transportation to CRCs, hotels, or other safe locations when referred through 211. FACT is available 7 days a week from 5:30 am to 11:00 pm during a PSPS.

Other Applicable Programs

211 San Diego and Orange County United Way

211 San Diego and Orange County United Way serve as resource hubs to connect individuals with AFN to services provided by partners contracted with SDG&E, as well as more than 1,000 regional CBOs. These organizations are available statewide 24/7 and connect individuals with well-established local partners who have long served the broader AFN community. Additionally, the organization's social workers are equipped to conduct needs assessments and escalate services as appropriate. 211 also provides outreach to at-risk customers in the HFTD to focus on opportunities for these customers to prepare resiliency plans and connect them with existing programs for enhanced support. This wraparound service includes assisting customers with completing applications for these programs.

⁵ <https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Efile/G000/M428/K469/428469637.PDF>

⁶ <https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Efile/G000/M502/K200/502200817.PDF>

Food Support

SDG&E has strengthened the pipeline of local food resources for seniors, individuals, and families with AFN by partnering with the San Diego Food Bank, Feeding America, Meals on Wheels, and other local food partners. These valued partnerships support vulnerable, rural, and tribal communities year-round and during PSPS activations. Food support is available at many locations, including on tribal lands. Expanded mobile food pantries provide additional food support offerings during PSPS events. Food support has proven to be a valuable resource and will continue to play an important role in supporting customers in need.

Additionally, SDG&E will continue to offer warm meals at CRCs, when needed. Currently, three catering companies have contracts with SDG&E to provide catering services throughout the service territory.

- 2. Identify and describe the costs and associated funding source(s) for all partnerships, each unique program and form of assistance (e.g., backup batteries as distinct from hotel vouchers), and any other efforts aimed at mitigating the impacts of public safety power shutoff events on persons with access and functional needs and vulnerable populations. Use the below table to provide this information.**

Table 1: 2025 Program Costs

Program	Total Cost	Funding Source	Program/Cost Description
Standby Power Programs	\$1,926,962	WMP	Fixed backup power solutions
Generator Grant Program	\$1,755,201	WMP	No-cost portable power stations (backup batteries)
Generator Assistance Program	\$670,617	WMP	Rebates on portable fuel generators and/or portable power stations (backup batteries)
Self-Generation Incentive Program	\$4,725,058.54 ⁷	SGIP	Programmatic year 2025, incentive spend for all 81 SGIP storage approved paid projects in the SDG&E service territory.
Hotel Stays	\$82,521	WMP	No-cost hotel stays offered to customers with AFN.
Accessible Transportation	\$77,353.18	WMP	No-cost accessible transportation to individuals with AFN and those in need across the entire HFTD experiencing a PSPS
211 San Diego & Orange County United Way (formerly	\$ \$520,818.20	WMP	Serves as resource hub to connect individuals with AFN to services directly provided by partners contracted with SDG&E, as well as

⁷Self-Generation Incentive Program 2025 Annual Program Report developed by The Center for Sustainable Energy (CSE) for San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E). Total incentive dollar amount paid for all 81 approved SGIP storage projects in the 2025 programmatic year in SDG&E territory provided by CSE, the Program Administrator for SGIP. Figure incorporates costs for all SGIP budget categories, including the Equity Resiliency budget offered to customers with AFN.

Program	Total Cost	Funding Source	Program/Cost Description
211 Orange County)			more than 1,000 regional CBOs who provide services
Food Support	\$112,000 (Grants provided to Feeding San Diego, Jacobs and Cushman Food Bank, Meals on Wheels, Neighborhood House Association, and San Ysidro Health)	Shareholder Funded	Food support provided, as needed, to communities impacted during PSPS.

3. Funding source(s) shall specify applicable utility balancing accounts or other accounting mechanisms, and non-utility funding sources, if applicable.

The applicable memorandum account for programs that list the WMP as the funding source is WMPMA – Electric (see Table 1). For the SGIP program, the applicable memorandum account is SGIPMA. SDG&E also awards some key AFN organizations with shareholder grants that provide additional PSPS preparedness and support, as indicated in Table 1.

4. Identify any communities or areas not served by utility partnerships with CBOs that provide assistance to persons with access and functional needs or vulnerable populations in preparation for or during a public safety partners event.

All communities in the service territory are served by utility partnerships that provide assistance for individuals with AFN or vulnerable populations in preparation for or during a PSPS event.

C. Mitigation

- 1. For each proactive de-energization event that occurred during the prior calendar year:**
 - a. Circuit-by-circuit analysis of mitigation provided from backup power and microgrid pilots.**

January 7-16, 2025 PSPS event:

Circuit	Customers Mitigated by Backup Generators	Customers Mitigated by Microgrids
67	1	
79	11	
157	2	
212	1	
214	1	
217	1	
221	302	676
222	583	
230	1	
235	3	
237	1	
249	1	
286	1	
288	1	
350	3	
352	1	
355	1	
356	1	
357	2	
393	1	
441	15	
442	1	
445	3	
448		13
449	2	
450	1	
502	1	
523	1	
542	1	
576	1	
908	2	
970	2	
972	1	2
975	1	
1081	1	

Circuit	Customers Mitigated by Backup Generators	Customers Mitigated by Microgrids
1138	1	
1215	27	
RA3	1	

January 20-24, 2025 PSPS event:

Circuit	Customers Mitigated by Backup Generators	Customers Mitigated by Microgrids
67	1	
73	1	
79	12	
157	2	
171	6	
172	3	
175	1	
212	1	
214	1	
215	1	
217	1	
220	1	
221	151	338
222	583	
230	1	
235	3	
237	1	
286	1	
288	1	
350	3	
352	1	
355	1	
356	3	
441	18	
442	2	

Circuit	Customers Mitigated by Backup Generators	Customers Mitigated by Microgrids
444	1	
445	9	
448		13
449	2	
470	1	
502	1	
523	1	
542	1	
907	1	
908	2	
970	1	
972	1	2
975	1	
1081	1	
1138	2	
1215	30	
1233	162	
235/RA3	1	
239/RB1	10	

D. Public Safety Partners

- 1. Identification of all requests for selective re-energization made by public safety partners during a de-energization event, whether each such request was granted or denied, and the reason for granting or denying each such request.**

SDG&E did not receive any requests for selective re-energization by public safety partners during its January 7-16, 2025 and January 20-24, 2025 PSPS events.

E. Transmission

- 1. Description of the impact of de-energization on transmission.**

January 7-16, 2025 PSPS event:

During the January 7-16, 2025 PSPS event, three transmission lines were de-energized. Transmission de-energizations were evaluated in real-time based on the meteorological data reads, the pre-event evaluation of transmission lines, and the distribution system status. For transmission lines that may have impacted the Bulk Electric System (BES), SDG&E coordinated directly with CAISO to discuss potential impacts.

January 20-24, 2025 PSPS event:

During the January 20-24, 2025 PSPS event, nine transmission lines were de-energized. Transmission de-energizations were evaluated in real-time based on the meteorological data reads, the pre-event evaluation of transmission lines, and the distribution system status. For transmission lines that may have impacted the Bulk Electric System (BES), SDG&E coordinated directly with CAISO to discuss potential impacts.

2. Evaluation of how to mitigate and prepare for those impacts in future potential de-energization events.

Currently SDG&E prepares for transmission de-energization impacts by studying the impact of de-energizing forecasted impacted lines 72 hours in advance of an event. Potentially affected transmission lines that have no impact on the BES are also studied and documented. As the forecast is updated, SDG&E continues to study the impact of transmission lines at risk of PSPS. Planned work is adjusted in accordance with potential fire risk. This coordination is done with SDG&E's Balancing Authority, the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), to ensure the grid is set up for reliable operation of the transmission system. All transmission lines with forecasted impacts are patrolled, cleared of close vegetation, checked for compliance issues, and assessed for structural usage/pole loading prior to an event.

3. Identify and describe all studies that are part of such analysis and evaluation.

There are two areas of study: BES Reliability and transmission line integrity. BES Reliability studies are performed to verify that if forecasted lines are de-energized, stability of the bulk electric system will be maintained. Transmission line integrity studies determine the health of components on the transmission line to decide acceptable wind speeds or loading, which informs decision making for de-energization of those lines.

4. Identify all efforts to work with publicly owned utilities and cooperatives to evaluate the impacts of de-energization on transmission.

Before a potential PSPS event, SDG&E coordinates with CAISO and neighboring publicly owned utilities to assess transmission lines at risk of de-energization. Once those lines are identified, SDG&E, in coordination with CAISO, determines whether de-energizing them could affect the neighboring utility's system reliability or whether the neighboring utility's actions could affect SDG&E's BES reliability. During the January 7-16, 2025 and January 20-24, 2025 PSPS events, SDG&E discussed potential impacts to BES Reliability or neighboring utilities prior to de-energizing BES transmission lines.

Section IV – Safety and Enforcement Division-Specified

- 1. Discuss how your PSPS meteorology and fire science predictive models performed in prior year. What changes were made to the models in prior year? What are the planned modeling improvement efforts?**

SDG&E’s Meteorology and Fire Science predictive models performed well overall in 2025, and SDG&E continues to strive for improvement as technology and science evolves. In 2025, two new high-resolution weather forecast simulations were established, creating 8-day that provide insight into the primary variables used to predict fire weather events, including temperature, humidity, winds, and fuel moistures, at 2.5 kilometer resolution. Of these models, one was initialized with a publicly available AI weather model, while the others enhanced previously existing forecasts to better quantify uncertainty. SDG&E also began developing a forecast model ensemble of 100 members to allow for a more probabilistic approach to fire weather forecasting that better quantifies uncertainties in the forecast. This ensemble provides a seven-day outlook into all variables currently included in SDG&E weather forecast models. In 2026, SDG&E plans to fully operationalize this 100-member ensemble.

- 2. What were the challenges in quantifying risks and benefits in terms of determining the scope (size and duration) of the PSPS you conducted?**

January 7-16, 2025 PSPS event:

The primary challenges in determining the scope of this event revolved around uncertainty due to the event duration, strength, and uncertainty in weather forecast models. Between January 7 and January 16, four distinct waves of winds occurred, the strongest of which were categorized as mountain wave events, defined as winds that tend to occur outside of typical Santa Ana wind corridors. Mountain wave events are notorious for being poorly handled by weather models. The inherent uncertainty due to the weather modeled projections, in addition to the projected strength and widespread nature of the winds, led to an overly broad scope for this event.

January 20-24, 2025 PSPS event:

As in the January 7-16, 2025, event, the primary challenges in determining the scope of this event were related to the event duration, strength, and uncertainty in weather forecast models. Multiple waves of wind were forecast to occur, and the overall event type was forecast to be a mountain wave event. The final two waves of wind were forecast to be stronger than those that occurred in the first half of January, and, given the inherent uncertainty in wind projections from weather models, led to an overly-broad scope for this event.

- 3. Explain mitigations conducted for each PSPS event in the year, including but not limited to fast trip activations, circuit switching and sectionalization, and microgrid activations.**

SDG&E interprets “fast trip” to be synonymous with Sensitive Relay Profile (SRP) settings. While both PSPS and SRP programs are effective wildfire mitigation tools, they operate independently with separate implementation criteria and cost/benefit analysis and therefore should not be viewed as alternatives to each other.

SDG&E remotely enables SRP on its system when high-risk fire weather is present. This includes when the Fire Potential Index (FPI) rating is Elevated or Extreme, when a Red Flag Warning (RFW) is issued, or when a PSPS event is forecasted. When these criteria are present, SRP is enabled only in regions experiencing high-risk weather. SRP settings increase the sensitivity of protective devices to faults on the electric system and activate quickly to de-energize damaged infrastructure, reducing ignition risk. Similar to unplanned outages, outages triggered by SRP settings are unpredictable and do not allow for advanced customer warning, therefore, the communication plan is the same for both types of outages. PSPS de-energizations, however, are planned, proactive power shut offs to mitigate catastrophic wildfire risk due to extreme weather conditions, therefore advanced notification can be provided to customers and stakeholders and customer support resources can be mobilized in preparation for a potential outage.

January 7-16, 2025 PSPS event:

See Section 10⁸ of the January 7-16, 2025 PSPS Post-Event Report for explanations of mitigations conducted.

January 20-24, 2025 PSPS event:

See Section 10⁹ of the January 20-24, 2025 PSPS Post-Event Report for explanations of mitigations conducted.

4. Explain how you fully incorporated public safety partners in your exercise planning. How many were invited to, and attended each planning meeting? Describe your communication efforts-dates and methods-to solicit participation.

To best incorporate Public Safety Partners in exercise planning, SDG&E referred to the CPUC's guidance on Public Safety Partner qualifications. SDG&E then invited the company-complied list of Public Safety Partners (over 1,000 partners) to complete a survey asking partners to share their interest in planning, playing, observing, or supporting the exercises in other ways. SDG&E received survey responses from 43 representatives. Responses were tracked and follow-ups were conducted based on the indicated level of participation. Partners were encouraged to identify additional parties to include and staff conducted additional outreach with known stakeholders at local events and conducted small group outreach such as jurisdictional networking and partner exercises. These partners were then included in the Initial Planning Meeting/Concepts and Objectives Meeting (partner attendance: 2), the Midterm Planning and MSEL Review Meeting (partner attendance: 4), and the Final Planning Meeting (partner attendance: 2). For each meeting, SDG&E communicated the meeting details ahead of time, shared a read-ahead, one page document when possible, and sent meeting slides and notes after each session. When stakeholders requested more information, SDG&E followed up with additional small-group meetings. SDG&E ultimately had 101 participants in the tabletop exercise and 158 participants in the functional exercise.

⁸ SDG&E Jan. 7-16, 2025, Post Event Report, page A-76 – A-82.

⁹ SDG&E Jan. 20-24, 2025, Post Event Report, page A-73 – A-79.

5. Recap the lessons learned from all of your de-energization exercises, the resulting action items, their implementation, and observed consequences.

Table 2: 2025 Lessons Learned from De-energization Exercises

De-energization Exercise	Action Items	Implementation	Consequences
PSPS TTX	Continue discussions about coordination and risk-based decision making between the OIC, DOIC, RMSU, WiNGS Ops, and Meteorology. Consider providing additional practice for increased benefits.	Completed	Continued reinforcement of proactive coordination and risk-based decision-making should be institutionalized into future exercises and trainings.
PSPS TTX	Review current procedures related to shared circuit coordination and revise as needed.	Completed	The possibility of rogue weather events validates the need for clear messaging protocols for unexpected changes in scope.
PSPS FE	Current format and data requirements for the State Executive Briefing make it challenging to provide accurate and timely updates in a rapidly evolving operational environment.	Ongoing	SDG&E is currently in contact with CalOES to streamline the process.
PSPS FE	Review current EOC roster and identify key areas of operational risk regarding personnel staffing.	Completed	The current “Summer Readiness” Training program was used to expand the cadre of trained and qualified personnel.
PSPS FE	Explore the feasibility of developing an on-demand reporting feature to be shared with other positions outside of Situation Status for real-time information sharing.	Completed	GIS team has developed an on-demand reporting feature that provides valuable response data to other positions.

6. Discuss how you fully implemented the whole community approach into your de-energization exercises.

In addition to upholding regulatory requirements, industry standards, and internal goals of excellence, SDG&E strives to involve the broader community in the development of preparedness plans and procedures. To better reflect the roles and responsibilities of Public Safety Partners and consumers in the guidance and response materials, SDG&E:

- Works closely with both internal and external AFN partners and departments.
 - AFN plans and staff are consulted during exercise and response development. Regular discussions with the AFN department are held throughout the year to comply with AFN requirements and best practices.
 - Monthly touchpoints with key AFN Support Partners are held to communicate procedural changes and innovate adjustments to service delivery to improve efficiency and customer experience.
 - The pre-season PSPS Support Partner conference is held annually and addresses procedural questions collaboratively
 - Tabletop exercises for AFN partners are hosted to test procedures.
- Plans and executes exercises:
 - Invites designated Public Safety Partners and PSPS AFN support partners to participate in planning, observing, and participating in exercises.
 - Conducts outreach to additional Public Safety Partner groups and organizations to engage them in planning and exercise participation in exercises.
 - Designs scenarios collaboratively to address partner concerns and goals.
 - Reviews AAR, lessons learned, and formal and informal feedback from partners.
 - Develops exercises based on lessons learned and through feedback from AFN support partners and CBO General Partners.

Attendance at SDG&E's PSPS exercises included representatives from local jurisdictions, fire agencies, tribal representatives, non-profit organizations, and telecommunications companies.

7. Discuss the complaints you received (as documented in POSTSR4) and any lessons learned and implementation of changed business practices.

Complaints were received related to the consistency and clarity of PSPS notifications. Some customers reported gaps in advance messaging for locations that were included in the event, while others noted that the timing between initial notifications and actual de-energization was shorter than expected. Critical service providers—including schools, water agencies, and healthcare facilities—expressed that these timing issues made it difficult to coordinate operational needs and communicate with their stakeholders.

Customers also provided feedback on perceived inconsistencies in how de-energization areas were determined, noting that impacts did not always align with their expectations based on local conditions. Rural school districts reported significant operational challenges from repeated outages and requested additional support such as backup generation and expanded

community resource offerings. Telecommunications providers requested adjustments to notification methods and volume.

During the PSPS event, multiple complaints were posted on social media channels . Most expressed general dissatisfaction about the outage and its duration. Some commenters also discussed the lack of high winds in their area. Feedback gathered from social media, along with feedback from post-season research that is currently being conducted online and by phone, will be used to improve communications in 2026.

Seven complaints were received expressing frustration with de-energizations, navigating support services, and the website and app. There was conflation with the Generator Assistance Program and Generator Grant Program with the backup battery support offered through 2-1-1. Although the customer complaints were beyond the AFN Liaison’s scope to resolve, they were reviewed to gain insight into customer experiences during de-energization events.

MBL Complaints were primarily focused on general dissatisfaction with de-energizations. Comments included concerns with mild localized weather conditions, inability to use medical devices and water systems, and potential food spoilage. Less than 10 customers expressed concern with communications. One customer commented that communications were not efficient, which may have been in reference to community members without cellular service or internet capability. Another customer commented they had not received any communication. Their information was shared accordingly for investigation.

8. How did your PSPS notifications, to both customers and public safety partners/local governments, perform over the year? What changes will you make to improve performance?

The Partner Portal mobile application delivers push notifications to subscribed Public Safety Partners, supplementing email notifications. Throughout 2025, PSPS related notifications were drafted, sent, and successfully delivered during each event. The required regulatory cadence was followed by issuing push notifications after each email notification to provide timely delivery of critical event information. This process will be enhanced by updating push notification templates to improve efficiency and deliver consistent messaging across operational periods and events.

A new customer notification system, implemented in 2024, was used for the first time during the November 6-8 PSPS event. Overall, the launch of the new system was considered a success, however a technical error identified by the support team impacted the email template for six commercial customers with multiple meters that did not have phone numbers on file with SDG&E. Once the technical issue was identified, the supplemental email notification was disabled, which inadvertently disabled the primary notifications. Primary notifications were re-enabled and customers received subsequent notifications. In addition, customers with listed phone numbers were called and texted. As a result of the technical error, two critical facility customers did not receive the 48-72-hour notification and four critical facility customers did not receive the 1-4-hour notification.

Additionally, a new customer notification (M9a) was created during the November PSPS event that informed customers that their power would remain out overnight due to the

dynamic nature of the weather event. The notification was added to the new CNS system accordingly (email, voice and text).

The customer notification system was used again in December, during an event with unique challenges. A rapid onset of widespread, high wind forecasts necessitated further revisions to the forecasted scope of the PSPS event. The de-energization approach was updated to include the de-energization of transmission infrastructure as entire circuits were de-energized due to extreme conditions and changes to switching plans. The updated approach resulted in the addition of customers to the scope of the potential PSPS event. Of the 1,048 customers who did not receive notifications because they were not included in the original PSPS event scope, 102 were MBL customers and 6 were CFI. Backup generation was leveraged where available and additional backup generation was procured to reduce the impacts of notification failures where possible.

In the future, changes to switching plans will be determined and communicated in advance of the customer notification process. Communications between the Electric Operation Center and the Customer Notification Team will be enhanced to reduce the likelihood of missed notifications. This will include verification of the isolation devices to be used for notifications when there is potential for all transmission lines into a substation to be de-energized.

Post-Season Customer Research:

The Post-Season Survey is being conducted at the time of this filing and will include feedback on PSPS direct customer notifications. Results are expected in the coming weeks and will be used to enhance current notifications.

9. Describe feedback received from CBOs and customers on CRC performance last year. How was the feedback collected and how is feedback being incorporated into future CRC plans?

Customer feedback is typically gathered through the Liaison team and the contractor who staffs the CRCs. Feedback is also collected through direct communication from constituents to local government offices and then forwarded to SDG&E. General CRC feedback centered around improving support during a PSPS event. Some noted a desire for more substantial supplies.

Feedback gathered in December of 2024 showed a need for more resources and warming items at the CRCs. As a result, adjustments were made during the January 2025 PSPS events to better meet the needs of affected residents. During the January 2025 PSPS events (January 7-16 and January 20-24), warm items were provided at CRCs such as gloves, beanies, hand warmers, blankets, and coffee in addition to personal solar chargeable power banks, electrical outlet car inverters, bags/blocks of ice, snacks, water, and SDG&E website resources. In the future, support services will be improved by expanding the range of supplies and services offered at CRCs, which will better meet the needs of residents. Additionally, feedback will continue to be regularly solicited from customers and CBOs to better understand their needs and expectations.

Attachment 1

Attachment 1

**POSTSR 2A: PSPS Data By Census Tract (Geospatial)
(Excel File)**

Attachment 2

Attachment 2

**POSTSR 2B: PSPS Data By Census Tract (Non-Spatial)
(Excel File)**

Attachment 3

Attachment 3

POSTSR 3: Education and Outreach Costs (Excel File)

Attachment 4

Attachment 4

**POSTSR 4: Complaint Tracking Data
(Excel File)**

Attachment 5

Attachment 5

**Updated Post-Event Report Tables
(Excel File)**

Attachment 6

Attachment 6

Updated January 7 – 16 Post-Event Report Geodatabase File