

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

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

Rulemaking 18-12-005
(Filed December 13, 2018)

**COMMENTS OF THE CITY OF MOORPARK ON SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
EDISON AFTER-ACTION REPORT FOR THE JANUARY 4, 2025 DE-
ENERGIZATION EVENT**

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Dated: March 18, 2025

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In accordance with the provisions of D.19-05-042 and D.21-06-034, the City of Moorpark submits these comments on SCE’s post-event report for the January 4, 2025 de-energization event, as well as for the remainder of SCE’s troubled 2024–2025 de-energization season. SCE’s de-energization program has been in place for six years, operating under the Commission’s well-established regulations and expectations, but it would be impossible to know that based on how poorly SCE has acquitted itself this season. The Commission must thoroughly examine SCE’s de-energization practices and mandate the necessary improvements to be implemented quickly.

I. SCE’S TROUBLED DE-ENERGIZATION SEASON

Accurate and timely dissemination of information is critical before, during, and after de-energization events. Local governments, which are responsible for the on-the-ground work of keeping utility customers safe when the power goes out, need accurate and timely outage information to coordinate with first responders and responsible agencies or departments, provide community support resources, perform wellness and welfare checks, place temporary stop signs at non-functional traffic lights, respond to voluminous inquiries from residents, and otherwise manage the community during the outage. Non-residential customers need accurate and timely information to help them preserve perishable items, make adjustments to business plans, shut off

equipment that will be damaged by abrupt power loss and restoration, manage school attendance, plan for backup generation, and otherwise prepare for power outages. Critical facilities need accurate and timely outage information for situational awareness to ensure that they can plan ahead and prepare for continued operation and provision of public services during the de-energization event. And residential customers also need accurate and timely information to help them preserve the contents of their refrigerators, plan for impacts to their jobs and school schedules, charge batteries for medical devices, or make alternative arrangements if they cannot be without electricity. All of these critical responsibilities become significantly more difficult when the utility is unable to provide the necessary information about the de-energization event it is conducting.

Repeated issues with missed, inaccurate, or otherwise unhelpful notifications have been a hallmark of SCE’s de-energization program for years now.¹ During the January 4, 2025 de-energization event, SCE’s communications with Moorpark are captured in the sentiment of its City Manager, who noted it was “so bad that it felt like the utility had simply given up trying to comply with the notification requirements.” The January 4 event starkly illustrated how little progress SCE has made in improving the known shortcomings and longstanding flaws in its de-energization program.

A. Moorpark’s Experience During SCE’s Late 2024 De-Energization Events

Before turning to the January 4 de-energization event, Moorpark wishes to highlight the challenges it faced during the late 2024 events that affected the City. Impacts from de-

¹ See, e.g., R.18-12-005, *Motion of Center for Accessible Technology for Order to Show Cause Against Southern California Edison for Severe Notification Failures During the 2023 Wildfire Season, passim* (cataloguing the problems with SCE’s de-energization notifications during the 2022 and 2023 fire seasons) (August 6, 2024).

energization events are cumulative, and repeated outages impose increasingly unsupportable burdens on impacted residents, businesses, and communities. And if there are operational problems during smaller events, it is guaranteed that there will be problems during big events; that proved true for SCE this winter.

During the November 6, 2024 de-energization event, SCE provided notifications that the Brennan and Morganstein Circuits were re-energized. In reality, the circuits were not re-energized and remained out of service for approximately 30 hours. SCE's inaccurate notifications created confusion and consternation throughout the community, preventing Moorpark from adequately planning and preparing to address the power outage that impacted at least two of its neighborhoods. Moorpark notes that it frequently receives notifications from SCE that a circuit is being monitored when the circuit has actually been de-energized with no warning.

During the de-energization event on December 10, 2024, the loss of power to traffic signals contributed to a serious collision on State Route 118. A large utility truck entered the intersection without stopping for the inoperable light and collided with a sedan; the utility truck then collided with the traffic signal pole, which trapped the driver. The driver was extricated and sustained moderate injuries. The intersection was shut down for two hours for the cleanup and investigation. Moorpark understands that CalTrans, which is responsible for the State Route, was informed of the de-energization and loss of power at that intersection. This incident highlights the public safety risks created by de-energization events and shows the importance of accurate and timely information to facilitate inter-agency coordination and response.

In addition to the collision, the loss of traffic signals caused significant traffic congestion for several days, which disrupted the flow of vehicles and forced drivers to take detours through

residential neighborhoods. This was not only a burden on local residents, but it created challenges for the impacted neighborhoods and affected local commerce. While the traffic-related issues were not necessarily the result of identifiable SCE miscommunications, they serve as an important reminder that de-energization events have very real on-the-ground impacts and must therefore be taken seriously. Traffic control is a critical component of local government response to power outages, and a critical public safety issue, because without proper traffic management or temporary stop signs, drivers and pedestrians may not know how to safely navigate intersections, which can lead to accidents, injuries, or even fatalities. The Commission must ensure that SCE's de-energization practices are sufficiently robust and reliable to ensure that local governments receive the necessary support when they need it to make sure things run smoothly and safely during the power outage.

B. Moorpark's Experience During the January 4, 2025 De-Energization Event

The January 4 de-energization event highlighted many of the weak points in SCE's de-energization program. According to SCE's letter requesting a two-month extension of time to file its post-event report, the January 4 event was the "largest and most complex event SCE has ever experienced in its history of using [de-energization], with over 600,000 customer accounts in scope and over 350,000 ultimately de-energized."² First, the questionable phrasing that suggests SCE merely "experienced" the event rather than the reality that it was responsible for every decision involved in implementing the event shows poor form. Second, SCE has had six years to plan, prepare, and practice for a worst-case-scenario de-energization event. While it may be acknowledged that no plan perfectly survives contact with reality, SCE has overseen at

² *Request for Extension of Time to Comply with Deadlines for SCE's January 4, 2025 PSPS Post-Event Report and SCE's 2024 PSPS Post-Season Report*, p. 1.

least 78 de-energization events since 2018³—there should be very few bugs left to work out by now.

1. SCE’s Structural Communication Issues

In addition to the chronic notification inaccuracies and failures resulting from SCE’s internal processes, Moorpark’s access to information has been impeded by a recent internal reorganization that SCE appears to have undergone. Moorpark previously had an SCE government affairs representative who was generally able to timely provide requested information directly to residents and businesses, and who took the time to respond directly to customer inquiries from residents about de-energization events. Following the internal reorganization, Moorpark’s new government affairs representative appears to be responsible for a much larger service area, which has resulted in an overburdened representative and communication delays, among other issues. During the de-energization event, Moorpark observed that its SCE government affairs representative is responsive to inquiries that come directly from the City. Residents and businesses, however, are left to direct their inquiries to websites and phone numbers where they rarely get the information they need. During the January 4 de-energization event, Moorpark connected a number of residents who had emailed the City with questions about the event and SCE’s plans for frequent-outage circuits with the new government affairs representative. However, Moorpark did not observe a high response rate to those inquiries, likely due to a philosophical change within SCE not to have their government affairs staff respond directly to customer inquiries. The reduced level of substantive engagement

³ Total number of unique post-event reports in SCE’s *PSPS Reports to the CPUC* web portal. (Available at <https://www.sce.com/wildfire/wildfire-safety>.) While not all events resulted in de-energization, SCE was still obligated to analyze weather data, identify circuits in scope, provide notifications, and perform other activities that are a critical part of its de-energization program.

from Moorpark's primary means of communicating with SCE not only harms Moorpark and its residents, but it limits and undermines SCE's understanding of community needs and concerns, which ultimately diminishes service quality. Moorpark has raised this specific issue with SCE in the letter included as Attachment A.⁴

SCE's standard practice of directing all de-energization inquiries to SCE's website and 1-800 numbers is also problematic. The information SCE provides on those platforms does not address many of the questions that customers have about why their circuit is de-energized despite widespread undergrounding in their neighborhood or because the weather conditions do not appear to justify de-energization, why the power outage is lasting so long, when power will be restored, and many other concerns and issues about their on-the-ground experiences during the de-energization. When SCE cannot provide the information its customers want, they start asking those questions of the City. During de-energization events, Moorpark receives significant numbers of inquiries and complaints from residents, which inundates email inboxes and phone lines. City Hall essentially becomes a de facto de-energization call center. While Moorpark understands that SCE cannot provide information on its website and 1-800 numbers that will answer every single customer's questions, SCE can certainly provide more information, better information, and more timely and accurate information to the public and its public safety partners. The information that SCE currently provides is patently insufficient.

2. Impacts of the De-Energization Event

The January 4 event impacted every circuit in Moorpark. In addition to the well-known

⁴ SCE sent Moorpark a letter in response on February 21, 2025. The letter states that SCE shared Moorpark's feedback internally with the relevant teams and provides general intentions to make the necessary improvements, but ultimately contains little in the way of substance or firm commitments. SCE's local government liaison also delivered a presentation on SCE's de-energization program and system-hardening activities at the March 5, 2025 City Council meeting.

personal and public safety risks created by a large-scale power shutoff, Moorpark’s residents experienced several unique impacts.

(a) Brennan Circuit Reliability Issues

The Brennan Circuit has been subject to a higher number of de-energizations, and longer-duration events, than the other circuits in Moorpark. In recent years, the circuit has created an “island of darkness” where residents are repeatedly affected while surrounding areas retain power. When customers on the Brennan Circuit began receiving notifications of the impending de-energization event, a number of them contacted their City officials to express deep frustration at the years-long pattern of outages and the lack of meaningful information from SCE about hardening plans for the circuit. Residents spoke of experiencing power insecurity every fall, feeling trapped in their homes, and watching helplessly while the areas surrounding their neighborhood remained energized or were re-energized while their homes remained dark for additional days.

While Moorpark understands that SCE had targeted a circuit upgrade by the end of February 2025 and the installation of an additional weather station device to monitor conditions affecting the Brennan Circuit in the next 12–18 months, it is not clear that SCE actually has a plan to harden the circuit against de-energization. A January 15 email from Moorpark’s SCE government affairs representative to a concerned resident stated that “[t]he team continues to review grid upgrades that can be made to the Brennan circuit and additional weather station placement.” During SCE’s March 5 presentation to the City Council, Moorpark learned that, while two miles of planned covered conductor installation and a new request to replace a bare-wire segment of the circuit have apparently been marked for internal prioritization, it will still take approximately 18 months for the circuit hardening work to make its way through SCE’s internal processes. Given the history of outages on the Brennan Circuit, it is not clear why SCE

is only now considering replacing bare-wire portions of the infrastructure.

There are also questions regarding whether SCE has the capability to switch the local circuits to provide Brennan Circuit residents a reprieve from outages. Some residents have reported claims from SCE representatives that SCE intended to perform such switching, but the City's recent communications with SCE representatives indicates that such switching is impossible. Whatever the recent history of the circuit might be, the present situation is extremely unreliable and the information coming from SCE is inconsistent. At least one resident on the Brennan Circuit reported six outages totaling over 130 hours in the six weeks prior to January 23. Given the longstanding history of outages on the circuit, the fact that SCE appears to have only recently created a plan to reduce de-energization impacts is deeply concerning.

(b) No Community Resource Center

SCE did not establish a Community Resource Center (CRC) in Moorpark, despite having an agreement with the City, the scope and duration of the outage, and repeated requests from the City and residents. Some residents who had been without power for multiple days showed up at the Arroyo Vista Recreation Center, the pre-designated CRC location in Moorpark, because they needed support and resources to help them weather the outage. Without the CRC, the residents were forced to find spare outlets in the lobby to charge their devices and generators, shifting responsibility for providing resources to Moorpark. The City received numerous complaints about the lack of an official CRC. It is Moorpark's understanding that SCE did not have the resources to establish a CRC in the City; while Moorpark acknowledges that certain things are outside SCE's control, the fact remains that SCE is obligated to plan for large-scale de-energization events, which necessarily includes securing the appropriate level of CRC resources.

(c) Inaccurate Notifications

Throughout the de-energization event, SCE provided the local governments in Ventura

County with miscommunications, conflicting messaging, no messaging at all, too much messaging, notice of rescheduled re-energization times, and numerous other unsatisfactory communications and notifications. It is well-established in this docket, and in the Commission's de-energization regulations, that local governments must have accurate and timely information. SCE patently failed to meet these longstanding requirements.

One of the particular difficulties created by the lack of timely and accurate re-energization information is the inability to know which traffic signals can be restored to normal service and what actions the City needs to take to maintain public safety. During de-energization events, the City must make resource deployment decisions regarding personnel, backup batteries, and temporary stop signs; that coordination is made significantly harder by a lack of information about when the power is expected to be restored.

(d) Local Economic Impacts

De-energization events are expensive—sometimes to the point of being unsustainable—for the impacted residents, businesses, and local governments. Extended and repeated power outages increase food insecurity and place strain on household budgets when the perishable goods in refrigerators and freezers spoil. Additionally, people with refrigerated medication may face the added costs of prescription refills, while pharmacies may be closed or overwhelmed, making it difficult to obtain medication at all. When businesses cannot open because the power is out, their hourly workers are often not paid and perishable inventories are put at risk, which leads to a loss of income for both the employees and the business. The uncertainty of when power will be restored adds stress, creating mental and emotional strain for individuals, compounding the pressures of an already challenging situation.

Businesses also lose significant revenue every day of an outage, and if the outage lasts long enough or if there are multiple outages in a short period of time, the loss of revenue may

prove fatal. Moorpark received reports from residents that they incurred between \$800–\$2,000 in expenses for backup generators, fuel, and dining out due to food spoilage. Moorpark has also seen media coverage detailing the tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars lost by individual local businesses over the course of the January 2025 de-energization events. It should also be noted that the de-energizations in Ventura County meant that evacuees from the Los Angeles wildfires could not find hotel rooms; the forced scarcity of available rooms, combined with the widespread loss of power, exacerbated an already difficult situation for the evacuees, prevented some local businesses from serving customers, and overburdened the businesses that were able to remain open.

Moorpark does not argue that de-energization should never be used as a wildfire prevention tool, but the significant impacts to residents and businesses is an important reminder of why de-energization is supposed to be the measure of last resort.

3. Moorpark’s Response to SCE’s Post-Event Report

SCE’s post-event report tells an abridged and polished version of the January 4 event that, while not technically incorrect, does not provide a full accounting of the on-the-ground chaos Moorpark and its residents experienced. The report’s focus on wildfires that were theoretically avoided by the power shutoffs misses the larger point. As Moorpark City Councilmember and Mayor Pro Tem Tom Means observed during the March 5, 2025 City Council meeting, the perceived trade-off between preventing wildfires and conducting de-energization events is a false choice. No City official or resident is advocating for a total cessation of wildfire mitigation actions. What the Commission, stakeholders, and SCE need to be focusing on is whether the mitigation actions are being conducted as well as they can be, in a

footprint that is only as large as necessary to address the fire risk.⁵ SCE has not yet achieved that goal.

(a) Changed De-Energization Thresholds

The report states that SCE lowered its de-energization thresholds and modified its protocols in response to the windstorm and concurrent wildfires, as well as other real-time factors that affected the perceived level of wildfire risk.⁶ Approximately 58% of SCE’s missed notifications are attributed to those changes.⁷ While Moorpark acknowledges that the concurrent high-wind conditions and wildfires created a challenging environment, and while Moorpark does not opine on whether SCE’s lower thresholds and broader de-energization footprints were reasonable, SCE’s protocol changes created widespread chaos and confusion on the ground. Moorpark and its residents experienced de-energizations with no notification, de-energizations with late notifications, notifications of de-energization for circuits that remained energized, and notifications that did not provide accurate or useful information. In short, it was impossible to tell when or where the power would be turned off. As previously stated, the overwhelming sense was that SCE had given up attempting to issue accurate or timely notifications.

Moorpark was also unaware that the protocols had been changed during the event, nor that the grounding of aerial fire suppression resources was a primary driver of the changes.⁸ This information was not provided by SCE during any of the briefings that Moorpark attended.

A repeated theme in SCE’s post-event reports over the years is fast-changing weather

⁵ The recording of the March 5, 2025 City Council meeting is available here: [City Council/Successor Agency Meeting Agendas & Videos | Moorpark, CA - Official Website](#).

⁶ SCE January 4, 2025 Post-Event Report, pp. 4–5, 29 (SCE Report).

⁷ *Id.* at p. 29.

⁸ *Id.* at pp. 25, 29, 41.

conditions and the resulting missed or inaccurate notifications. It may not be possible to plan for exactly what the rapid changes in wind or fire weather will be in all instances, but it is certainly possible to create protocols that facilitate sharing of accurate and timely information when circumstances change. It is also possible to design databases and computer-based processes with sufficient capacity to ensure they can handle large volumes of information during large de-energization events, and it is possible to test those systems beforehand to confirm that they will work as designed. Implementing such measures would reduce the 28% of missed notifications caused by data and process issues, which have been a longstanding source of trouble for SCE.⁹ The cautionary tale of PG&E's notorious website meltdown in October 2019, which occurred because failed to plan for the likelihood of significant traffic to the website, appears not to have served as a lesson for SCE.

A basic requirement of emergency management, which all the utilities are required to use as a foundational framework for their de-energization programs, is to plan for worst-case scenarios, including large events and concurrent emergencies. Neither SCE's reports over the years nor its performance during the January 4 event indicate that SCE has successfully done so.

(b) Insufficient Customer Resources

Moorpark observed two primary shortfalls in SCE's provision of useful resources for customers during the January 4 event. First, SCE did not establish a CRC in Moorpark. Second, SCE's website and 800-number resources do not provide some of the critical information that residents want. Again, while Moorpark acknowledges that practical realities may prevent SCE from meeting all customer needs during every event, SCE's six-year-old de-energization program should be better-equipped by now.

⁹ SCE Report, p. 29.

(i) No CRC in Moorpark

As noted above, Moorpark made repeated requests for a CRC in the City. Moorpark has had CRCs in the past during significantly less impactful events, and Moorpark received no proactive communication from SCE that it would not provide a CRC during the January 4 event. It is concerning that SCE's report does not contain any information about CRC requests that SCE denied, nor any discussion of the extent to which SCE's CRC resources were constrained or otherwise limited. The attendance numbers for the three CRCs that SCE established in Ventura County show that they were a critical resource to customers during the multi-day outages: the Simi Valley CRC had 800 visitors; the Fillmore CRC had 874 visitors; and the Thousand Oaks CRC had 452 visitors.¹⁰ It is important to establish CRCs in the affected communities and not require residents to travel one or two cities over to reach the nearest CRC, given that driving through areas affected by widespread power outages, compounded by potential fire threats and increased traffic from evacuees, poses a threat to personal and public safety.

(ii) Customer Information Needs

When customers are unable to get the information that they need from SCE about what is happening on the ground, they call City Hall or other local government departments. SCE's report contains a recitation of the automatic notification templates, the website and 800-number it directs potentially impacted customers to, and the standard notification timeline requirements,¹¹ but the report does not address whether those resources are useful to customers. The City was inundated with questions about why a particular circuit is frequently impacted, why a circuit is offline when it is underground, why a particular block or area is de-energized but

¹⁰ SCE Report, Attachment C, Tab 15; see also SCE Report at p. 38.

¹¹ SCE Report, pp. 20–23, and Attachment A.

nearby houses are not, why the power is out even though it's not windy, what are SCE's plans to reduce outages on specific circuits, and what on earth was happening? Moorpark recognizes that it is not feasible to anticipate every single question an impacted customer might have during an event, but it is certainly possible to provide more detailed and accurate information on the website and to ensure that call center staff are better-prepared to provide substantive information. It is not workable for local governments to become SCE's backup call centers.

The fact that SCE provided approximately 20 million discrete notifications and customers still turned to Moorpark for information indicates that the substance of SCE's notifications is not adequate.¹² The volume of notifications is irrelevant if the information provided is late, incorrect, or generally unhelpful. The large number of complaints SCE received about the January 4 event also suggests that customers need more from SCE than it is currently providing. The types of questions and concerns that customers have during de-energization events are not a mystery six years into the formal de-energization program. It is within SCE's power to improve the substance of its informational resources. The Commission should direct SCE to do so before the 2025 de-energization season begins.

(c) Additional Issues

It was concerning to learn from the report that SCE lost communication with grid SCADA system and tools, which resulted in SCE de-energizing circuit segments in and around Ventura County out of an abundance of caution.¹³ Moorpark recognizes that sometimes equipment breaks or systems fail, but there is no information in the report about the nature of the failure or what specific steps SCE is taking to prevent it from happening again. Over-broad de-

¹² *Id.* at p. 29.

¹³ *Ibid.*

energization due to equipment failure is a serious issue that created significant impacts for customers. SCE should be more forthcoming about the cause of, and proposed solutions to, the failure.

SCE also notes that weather forecasting is uncertain at a granular level, notwithstanding its active expansion of its machine learning modeling capabilities.¹⁴ While there may be sudden changes in weather patterns that affect SCE's ability to provide certain types of advance notice of de-energization, the risk and outage modeling must be developed so that it can forecast as accurately as possible at a granular level. The level of granularity influences the scope of the outage. SCE must continue to deploy weather stations and refine its modeling and protocols to ensure that future de-energization events are as surgical as possible.

C. Proposed Corrective Actions

In light of SCE's chronic notification and information-sharing problems, as well as the significant community impacts that result from de-energization events, Moorpark requests that the Commission take the following actions.

First, the Commission should direct SCE to provide Moorpark with a concrete plan and project timeline to harden the Brennan Circuit. SCE's internal prioritization of this work is appreciated, but it is not a firm commitment nor is it enforceable. The hardening work should be performed within 6–12 months, maximum.

Second, the Commission should direct SCE to work with Moorpark and other local government entities to improve real-time communication and transparency regarding de-energization events and re-energization efforts, and to ensure that SCE is able to provide sufficient resources to support the impacted communities.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

Third, the Commission should establish notification and information-sharing improvement targets for SCE to implement before the 2025 de-energization season begins. The improvement targets must include a mandate to ensure SCE staff are equipped to answer questions in real time and should also establish requirements to ensure that members of the public are able to speak to a real person on the phone. SCE should be penalized if it fails to meet its targets.

Fourth, the Commission should order SCE to provide a one-time bill credit to all customers affected by the January 4 de-energization event, as PG&E did at the Governor's behest following its first large-scale (and poorly executed) de-energization in October 2019. Moorpark recommends that residential customers receive a \$250 credit and commercial customers receive a \$500 credit.¹⁵

II. CONCLUSION

Moorpark appreciates the opportunity to address the shortcomings it has observed in SCE's de-energization program and the resulting impacts to City residents. While Moorpark supports utility efforts to mitigate wildfire risk, the overall execution of SCE's de-energization events has deteriorated, and SCE's poor performance during the January 4, 2025 event shows that SCE has a significant amount of work to do. The Commission must direct SCE to make substantive changes to its de-energization practices before the upcoming fire season, and must enforce its directives if SCE fails to meet them. SCE has implemented nearly 80 de-energization events in the six years its de-energization program has existed. Surely SCE should be achieving better results by now.

¹⁵ The 2019 credits PG&E issued were \$100 to residential customers and \$250 to commercial customers. Moorpark's recommended credits use SCE's financial loss per customer amount, and also account for rising costs and inflation in the five-plus years since PG&E's credits. (SCE Report, p. 15.)

Respectfully submitted March 18, 2025, at San Francisco, California

DOWNEY BRAND, LLP

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ATTACHMENT A



CITY OF MOORPARK

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January 10, 2025

Steven D. Powell, President and Chief Executive Officer
Southern California Edison Company
224 Walnut Grove Ave.
Rosemead, California 91770

SENT VIA EMAIL

RE: Concerns Regarding Southern California Edison's (SCE) Reorganization and Impact on Community Responsiveness During PSPS Events

Dear Mr. Powell:

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to express serious concerns regarding the recent reorganization within SCE, particularly as it pertains to the company's responsiveness to community needs, and its broader implications for the City and its residents. The ongoing challenges, especially surrounding Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) events, have raised significant issues that require immediate attention and intervention.

While we understand the operational changes transpiring within your organization, it is becoming increasingly ostensible that the restructuring has led to a reduction in the responsiveness of SCE to the concerns and needs of local communities, including our own. Our residents have found it increasingly difficult to receive timely updates, accurate information, and adequate support during PSPS events. This lack of communication and action is causing undue stress for City residents, particularly those who are vulnerable and have access and functional needs, and who rely on consistent power for life-sustaining medical devices and other essential services.

Furthermore, the reorganization appears to have led to a decline in the resources dedicated to addressing these challenges. The City is now finding itself in a position where it is being placed in an untenable situation, with more strain on municipal resources to manage the effects of PSPS events. This regression in SCE service and response times is not just an inconvenience; it is a matter of public safety and well-being.

We strongly request the opportunity to discuss these critical issues further with you and your team. However, it is essential to be clear: at the end of the day, SCE must take immediate action to reallocate resources and prioritize the needs of the community, particularly in relation to PSPS events. The current trajectory is not only unsustainable, but it also jeopardizes the safety and well-being of residents, places an overwhelming strain on local resources, and fosters a growing sense of anxiety and uncertainty throughout the City. The City cannot, and should not, be expected to bear this onus alone any longer.

CHRIS R. ENEGREN
Mayor

RENEE DELGADO
Councilmember

CHRIS BARRETT
Councilmember

TOM MEANS
Councilmember

DR. ANTONIO CASTRO
Councilmember

Thank you for your attention to this critical issue. We look forward to a productive conversation and, more importantly, a plan of action that will help address these ongoing concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Troy Brown', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Troy Brown
City Manager

C: City Council
Natalie Yanez, SCE Government Relations Manager