

*Southern California Edison*

*WSD-011 – Resolution implementing the requirements of Public Utilities Code Sections 8389(d)(1), (2) and (4) related to catastrophic wildfire caused by electrical corporations subject to the Commission’s regulatory authority*

**DATA REQUEST SET T U R N - S C E - 0 0 8**

**To: TURN**

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**Job Title: Engineering Manager**

**Received Date: 3/16/2021**

**Response Date: 3/19/2021**

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**Question 001.b:**

In SCE Response to TURN-DR-003-01 SCE provided pole inventory by class size using standard pole size classification. In its GRC workpapers (WPSCE04V05APt01, p. 259 of the workpapers), SCE calculates a unit cost for covered conductor by using 605 poles disaggregated into five “load cases.” The study header states “HFRA Pole Sample Mixed Large Small Study – Extract.”

b. Please explain the meaning of each of the five “load cases” in the GRC workpaper. At a minimum:

i. Please explain what the weights refer to, including but not limited to whether and how exactly they relate to pole size.

ii. If the weights do not relate to pole size, please explain why SCE does not believe pole size is a relevant factor to estimate the additional number of pole replacements needed to install covered conductor.

iii. If the weights do not relate to pole size, please explain if and how the load cases reflect the presence of any particular type of conductor and/or other assets on the pole.

iv. Please explain and illustrate how existing HFRA pole size was incorporated into the SCE GRC workpaper to estimate additional pole replacements.

v. Please explain if and how the “load case” numbers correspond at all to pole size classification. This may also support SCE’s response to question 1(ii) above.

**Response to Question 001.b:**

SCE objects to this question on the grounds that it seeks information outside the scope of this proceeding. Notwithstanding this objection, SCE responds as follows.

b. The five load cases in the GRC workpaper refer to the five types of wind loading across SCE’s territory, which are: Light 8lb and Heavy 6lb, 12lb, 18lb, and 24lb.

i. The weights refer to the increase weights of covered conductor over bare conductor in pounds per linear foot. This weight is not related to pole size.

ii. SCE does believe that pole size is relevant to estimate the additional number of pole replacements needed to install covered conductor. The study took a random sample of poles across various heights and classes to determine if the increased weight and cross-sectional area of covered conductor would make a pole fail pole loading with covered conductor installed.

iii. The load cases represent wind loading in various areas across SCE’s territory. Due to the

increased weight and cross-sectional area of covered conductor, these wind loading cases have varying effects on pole loading.

iv. In the workpaper, SCE used a random sampling of existing pole configurations with the change from bare conductor to covered conductor to determine the impact on pole loading when covered conductor is installed.

v. The load case does not correspond to pole size but rather to wind loading. In areas with high wind loading, larger class poles may need to be installed to support the additional forces imparted by higher wind loads.