

Southern California Edison
2023-WMPs – 2023-WMPs

DATA REQUEST SET CalAdvocates-SCE-2023WMP-11

To: To: Cal Advocates
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Job Title: Senior Advisor, Compliance
Received Date: 4/20/2023

Response Date: 4/24/2023

Question 02:

SCE states in its response to Question 13(b) of data request CalAdvocates-SCE-2023WMP-07: In 2023, SCE is building an open work predictive prioritization algorithm, which incorporates TRI [Tree Risk Index] as well as tree growth rate factors, to help to better identify, prioritize, and complete work orders and mitigate the associated risk. This will help SCE prioritize the completion of higher risk work first.

- a) When does SCE intend to implement the abovementioned “open work predictive prioritization algorithm”?
- b) Please describe how the “open work predictive prioritization algorithm” will work (i.e., what mechanisms or procedures does it use to reach outputs).
- c) Please describe how the abovementioned “open work predictive prioritization algorithm” will utilize each of the following in helping to “better identify, prioritize, and complete work orders and mitigate the associated risk”:
 - i. Tree Risk Index
 - ii. Tree growth rate factors
- d) Please list and describe the “tree growth rate factors” referenced above.

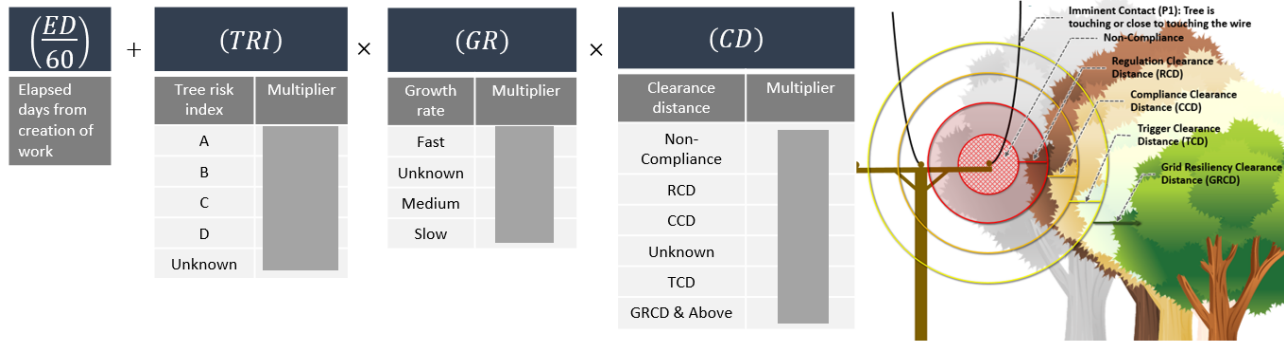
Response to Question 02:

a) When does SCE intend to implement the abovementioned “open work predictive prioritization algorithm”?

SCE plans to implement this algorithm in 2024, barring any unforeseen issues.

b) Please describe how the “open work predictive prioritization algorithm” will work (i.e., what mechanisms or procedures does it use to reach outputs).

The image below illustrates the proposed algorithm SCE anticipates using to prioritize mitigations, which is subject to change. The algorithm includes four main factors: (1) elapsed time from creation of work; (2) Tree Risk Index (TRI) category; (3) tree growth rate; and (4) relative clearance distance of vegetation from SCE’s conductors. Each factor assigns a multiplier value to calculate an overall risk score. This overall risk score is used to determine risk prioritization for mitigation. Since SCE is still in the process of developing the values for the multiplier, this field is grayed out in the image below.



c) Please describe how the abovementioned “open work predictive prioritization algorithm” will utilize each of the following in helping to “better identify, prioritize, and complete work orders and mitigate the associated risk”:

i. Tree Risk Index

ii. Tree growth rate factors

The intent of the algorithm is to assign a numeric value to each tree prescription and prioritize the mitigations based on the score, subject to feasible and efficient use of tree crew resources. The algorithm assigns a numeric value for each category, which includes TRI and the tree growth rate, based on the inherent risk.

d) Please list and describe the “tree growth rate factors” referenced above.

All trees in SCE’s tree inventory database are assigned a growth rate of slow¹, medium², or fast³. These growth categories are assigned based on standard arboricultural knowledge for the associated species.

¹ Slow growth rate is defined as a species that may not require annual pruning if trimmed to GO95 Rule 35, Appendix E recommended clearance. Many slow growing species will hold the annual trim cycle if minimally pruned (e.g., Oaks, Joshua Tree, Fir).

² Medium growth rate is defined as a species that may fall into a 1-3-year trim cycle based upon site factors, including climate, irrigation, soil compaction, and shade.

³ Fast-growing is defined as typically falling into a consistent annual trim cycle if pruned correctly.