

## Comments Received in March 2020

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**From:** Cleve Molette <imtreyy@yahoo.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, March 11, 2020 12:25 PM  
**To:** Wildfire Safety Advisory Board  
**Cc:** Marcie Edwards (Consultant); Diane Fellman (Consultant); Diane Fellman (Consultant); John Mader (Consultant); John Mader (Consultant); Jessica Block (Consultant); Jessica Block (Consultant); Alexandra Syphard (Consultant); Alexandra Syphard (Consultant); Christopher Porter (Consultant); Christopher Porter (Consultant); Ralph Armstrong, Jr. (Consultant); Ralph Armstrong, Jr. (Consultant); Torres, Monica  
**Subject:** WSAB Comments Regarding the March 11, 2020 Meeting of the Wildfire Safety Advisory Board  
**Attachments:** PSI Power Source Isolator - Cleve L Molette - Patent Pending.pdf; PSI Power Source Isolator - Cleve L Molette - Patent Pending.pps

Good Morning,

My comments are that I created a device that can de-energize downed power lines before they can hit the ground and cause wildfires. Either attachment shows how one embodiment of this device works.

Would the WSAB support the use of this device by state and local power utility companies? Could WSAB please reply to give me feedback on member's thoughts on the device?

I'm offering the intellectual property rights for sale to the state or a local municipality/utility company. Not only would it mitigate wildfires statewide and eliminate the need for public safety power shutoffs, but all companies worldwide would have to pay the state/municipality to use the device over the next 20 years.

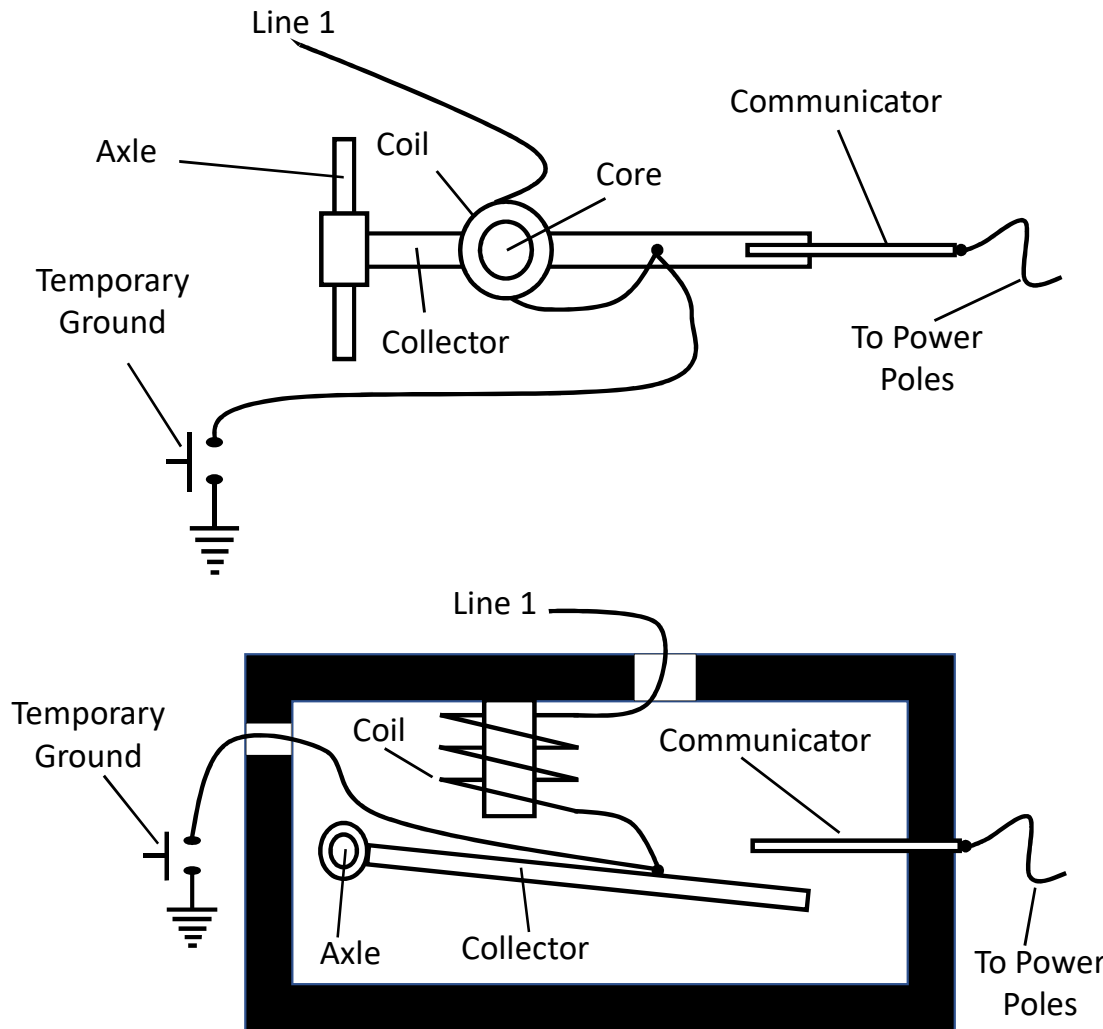
Please reply and let me know either way. Thanks for your time.

Cleve Molette

PSI  $\psi$  Power Source Isolator  
Patent Pending

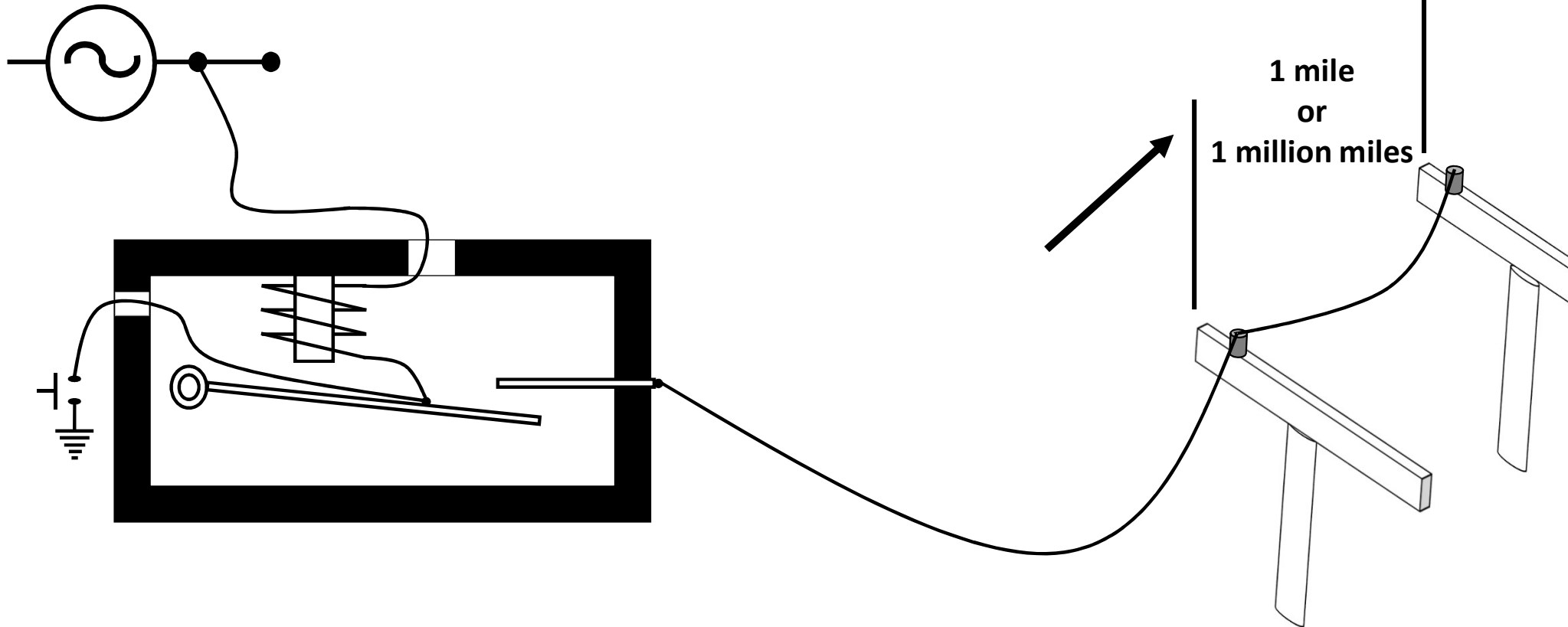
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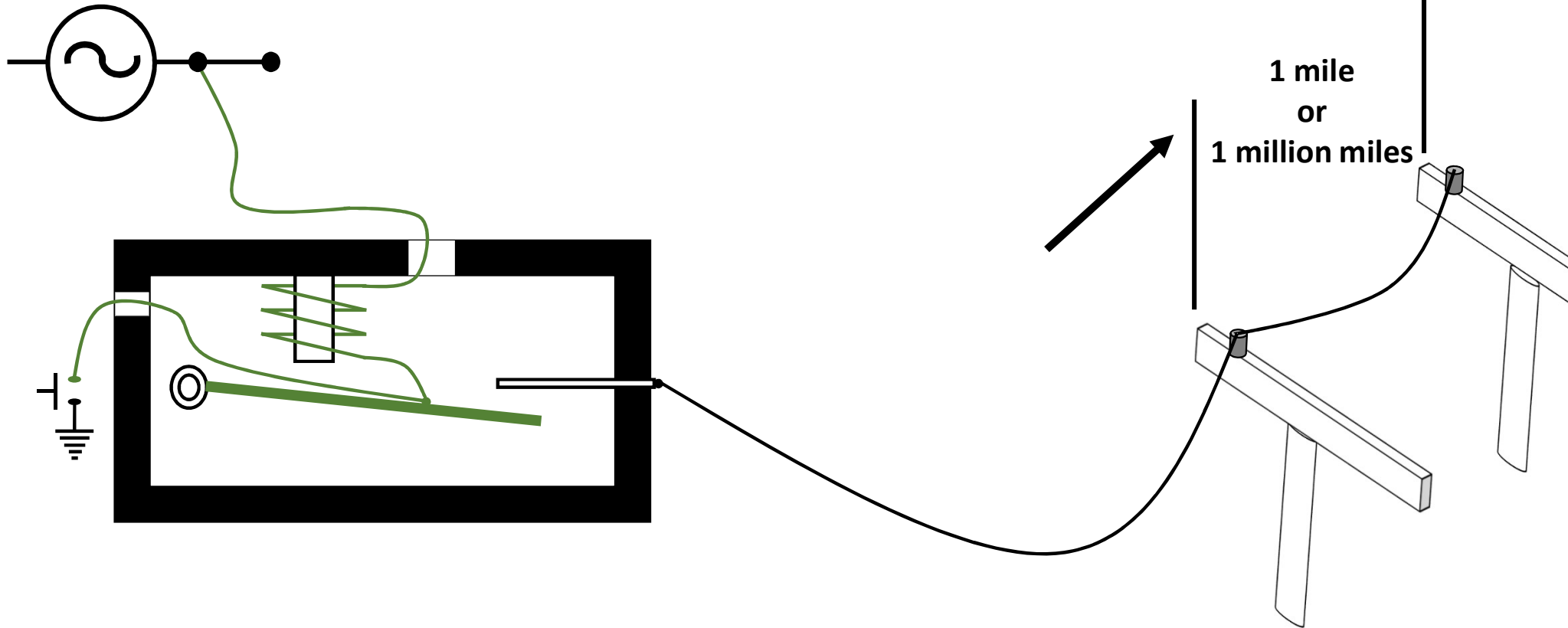
- PSI deenergizes broken powerlines instantly before they hit the ground.
- Distance is not a factor. If a powerline breaks at any distance, PSI will deenergize it.
- The embodiment shown is only a prototype.
- PSI intellectual property rights are available for sale to the State.
- The following slides show its operation.

PG&E Generator



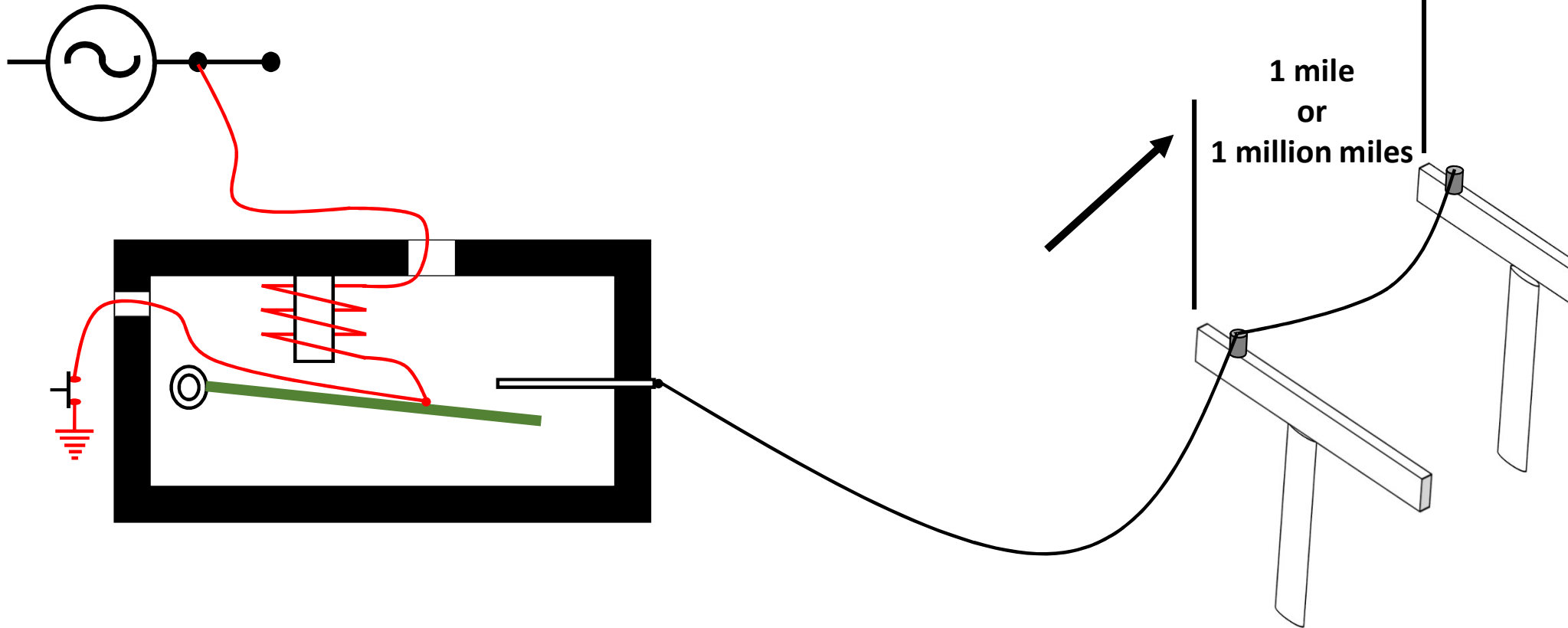
- A PG&E (or other state utility company's) generator is connected to one end of the coil.
- The other end of the coil is connected to the collector and to a temporary ground.
- The communicator is connected to the power transmission lines

PG&E Generator



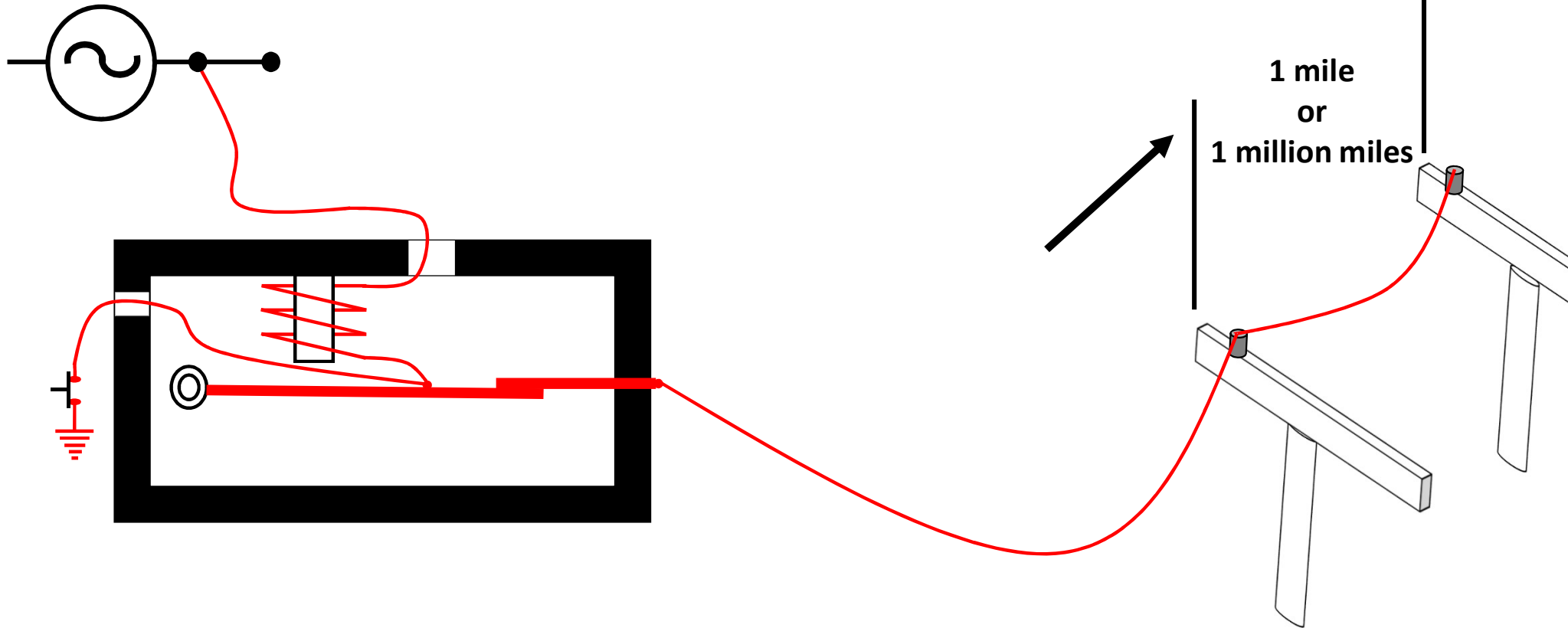
- Generator power is not flowing but is available to the parts as indicated in green.
- The collector and powerlines remain black signifying no power.

PG&E Generator



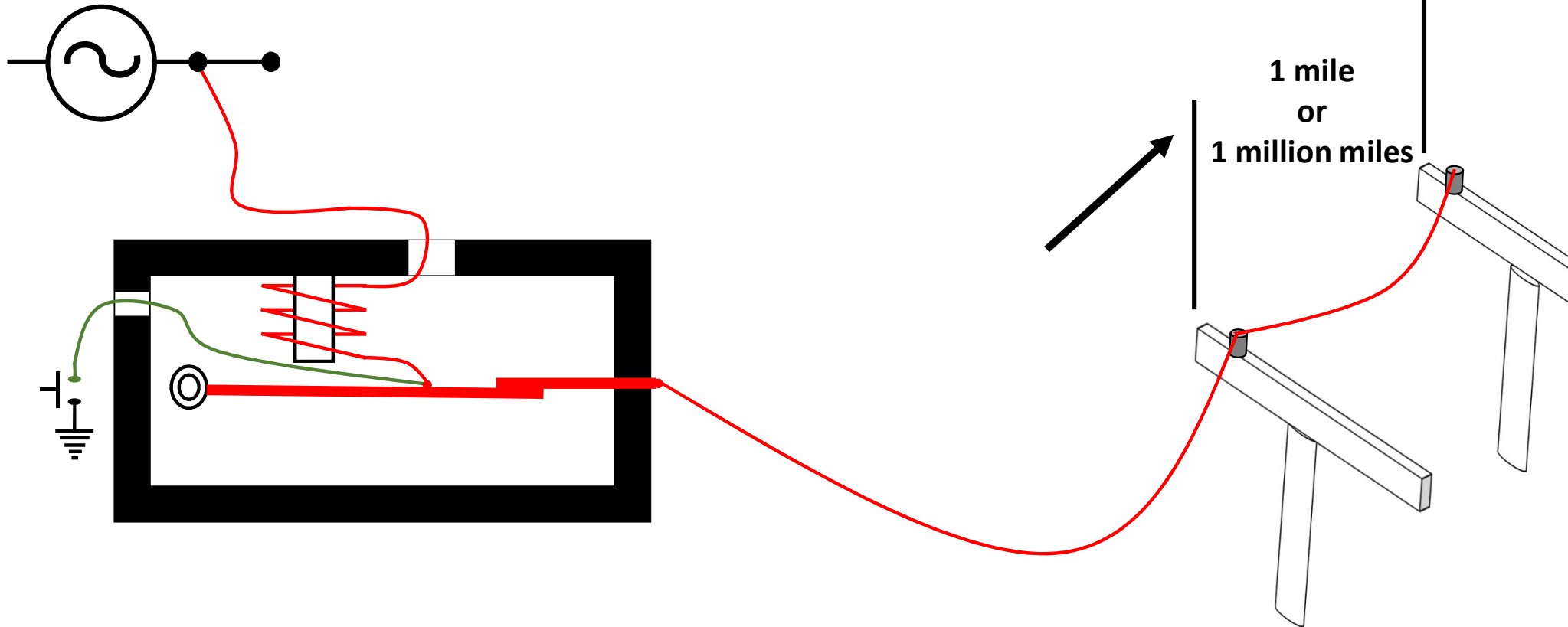
- The temporary ground is activated and power flows as indicated by red.
- Power flow through the coil creates an electromagnetic field indicated by the pulsing.

PG&E Generator



- The electromagnetic field draws the collector into contact with the communicator.
- Power also begins to flow through the communicator to the power lines.

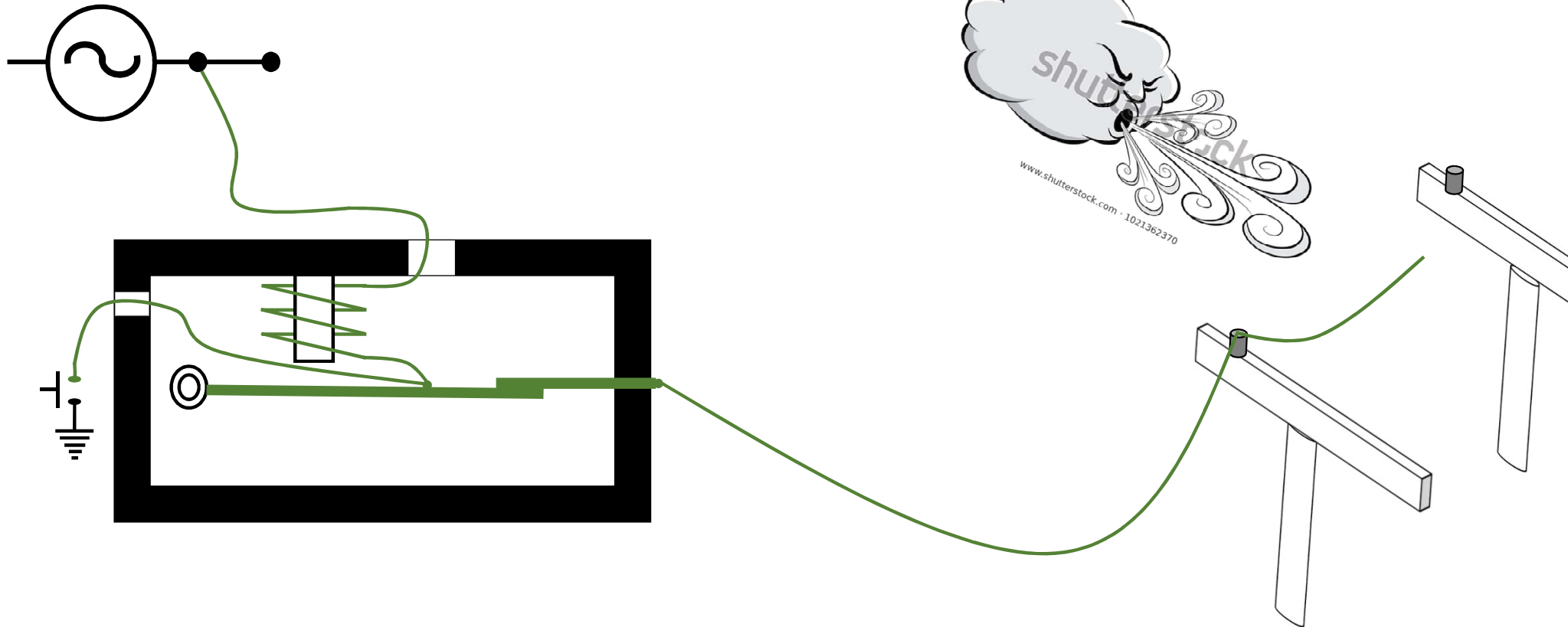
PG&E Generator



- The temporary ground is released and that circuit returns to power available status.
- Continued flow of power to the poles maintains the electromagnetic field.
- As power flows, the magnetic field keeps the collector and communicator connected.

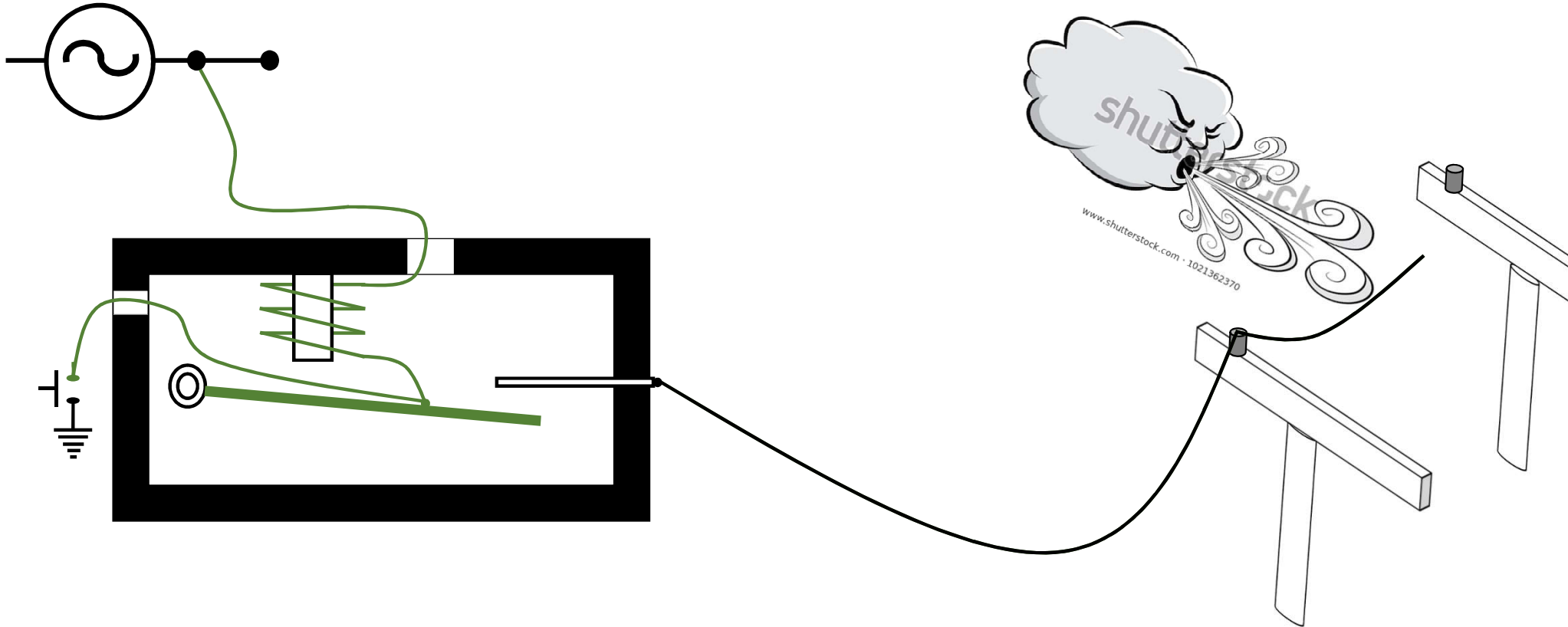


## PG&E Generator



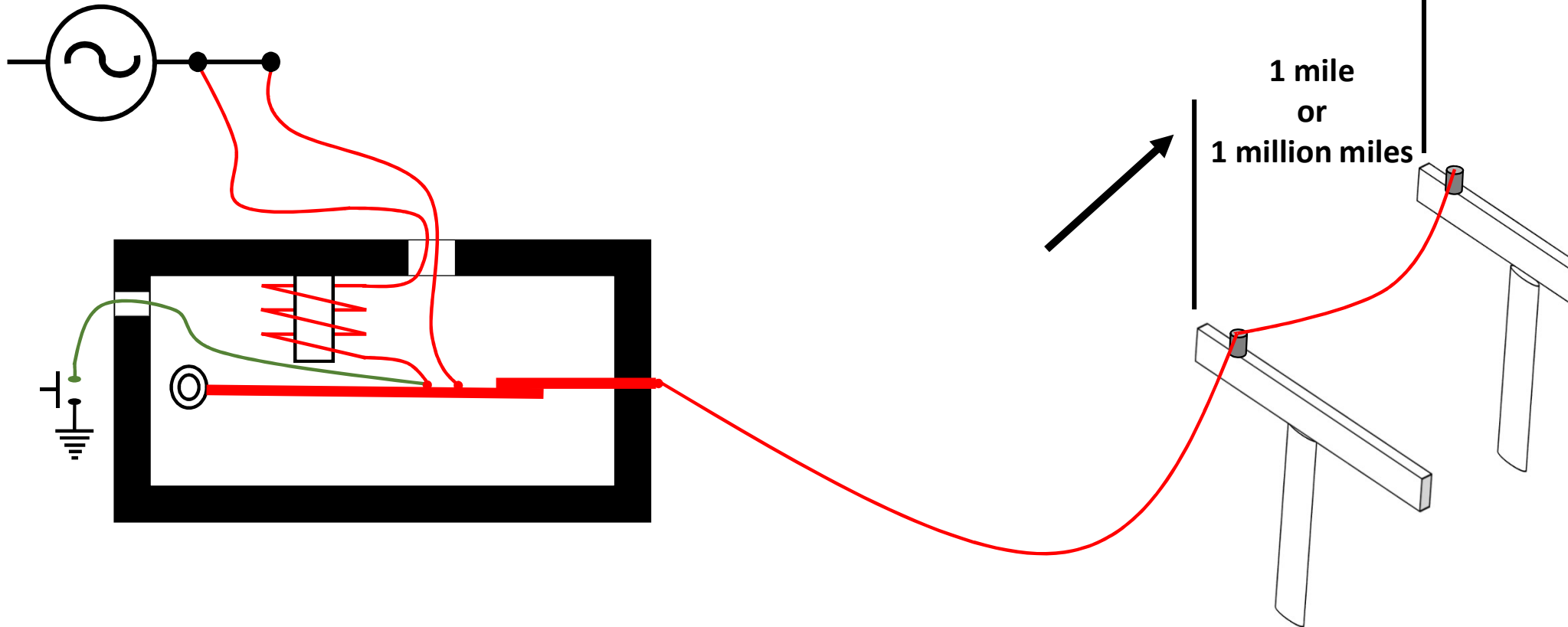
- When high-winds break a powerline, power stops flowing through the coil instantly.
- The magnetic field collapses instantly.

## PG&E Generator



- With no magnetic field, the collector breaks contact with the communicator instantly.
- Power pole wires are therefore isolated from the power source instantly.
- The pole wires are dead instantly before they can hit the ground causing wildfires.

PG&E Generator



- Alternatively, an additional line can supply cleaner power than that from the coil.
- PSI will still function in case of a broken power line.
- Use a separate generator if amperage is an issue with the configuration shown.