

Southern California Edison
2023-WMPs – 2023-WMPs

DATA REQUEST SET O E I S - P - W M P _ 2 0 2 3 - S C E - 0 0 1

To: Energy Safety
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Response Date: 4/19/2023

Question 02:

Regarding Comprehensive System Diagram for All Risk Models Used
Provide comprehensive system diagrams in MS Visio or PPT for all risk models.

1. A comprehensive diagram for operational models and
2. A comprehensive diagram for planning models.

Section 6.1.2, Summary of Risk Models, asks for a summary of risk models in table form with specific fields. Section 6.2.1, Risk and Risk Component Identification, asks for a chart that demonstrates the components of overall utility risk.

This request is comprehensive of all models that work together in the Decision-Making Framework (DMF). The requested diagram should show:

- a. Interaction between the models presented graphically (e.g., inputs and outputs coming to and going from models to other models),
- b. Organization with the use of swimlanes where applicable,
- c. Starting and ending points,
- d. Decisions and process flows,
- e. Use of a legend and colors to classify inputs/output types and model-to-model interactions, and
- f. The full cycle of models working together and creating feedback for model adjustments and fine-tuning.

Response to Question 02:

SCE has provided two diagrams in response to this question.

MARS Framework: As SCE states on page 90 of its WMP, “The MARS Framework is used to calculate overall utility risk from both wildfire and PSPS. The MARS Framework converts PSPS risk (PSPS Likelihood and PSPS Consequence) and Wildfire risk (Probability of Ignition and Wildfire Consequence) into a unitless risk score based on the principles in the S-MAP Settlement.”

IWMS Risk Framework: As SCE states on page 90 of its WMP, “The IWMS Risk Framework defines three risk tranches within SCE’s HFRA based on potential consequences should an ignition occur at a specific utility asset location. This analysis includes elements such as potential egress constraints and Communities of Elevated Fire Concern (CEFC). The IWMS Risk Framework is anchored on wildfire consequence should an ignition occur and does not adjust consequences based on the probability of ignition. SCE takes this approach because probability of ignition changes over time due to many variables such as age, loading, etc. Furthermore, in some locations the

consequences of an ignition that leads to a wildfire may be so extreme that it is prudent to mitigate ignition risk regardless of probability.”

SCE uses the MARS and IWMS frameworks as planning models. SCE does not have operational risk models. SCE describes its PSPS decision making process in Section 9.2 of its WMP (page 623). SCE also provides information to the public in a white paper on its PSPS decision making process available at:

https://newsroom.edison.com/_gallery/get_file/?file_id=609d61cbb3aed37d0f3d5f6a&ir=1