

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 M G R A - S C E - 0 0 3

To: Cal Advocates

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Received Date: 2/17/2021

Response Date: 2/19/2021

Question 008:

Regarding the use of the Technosylva fire spread model and its used to calculate wildfire consequences:

What is the typical computational time for a Technosylva run of “maximum” duration? Include assumptions regarding CPU type, speed and memory consumed

Response to Question 008:

Wildfire consequences are calculated based on the spread of a fire over an eight (8) hour period predicted for each ignition point. Fire spread predictions are run for each of the 41 weather scenarios extracted from the SCE 20-year climatology. This results in 41 different risk values for each variable (acres, structures, population) for each ignition point.

This results in approximately 29 million simulations. This data is computed in a cloud environment by SCE’s vendor (Technosylva). A single simulation can be run on a typical laptop computer with eight (8) gigabytes of RAM from anywhere between approximately 30 seconds to 2 minutes.