

*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 W S D - S C E - 0 0 4**

**To: WSD**

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**Received Date: 3/12/2021**

**Response Date: 3/17/2021**

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**Question 004:**

At the 2/22/21 workshop, the Energy IOUs indicated that for the Consequence Model, Technosylva provides options for using maximum, average, or 90% (P90) values for consequences for wind speed. SCE indicated in the workshop that for planning and mitigation work, it “likely” uses the maximum consequence.

4(a). Does SCE always use the maximum consequence for planning and mitigation work? If SCE does not always utilize the maximum consequence for planning and mitigation work, explain the circumstances and reasons for using other levels of consequence.

4(c). How are the various aspects of the “consequence” weighted? Is the weighting determined by Technosylva or by SCE?

4(d). Does SCE always use the maximum wind speed in the Technosylva Consequence Model? If SCE does not always utilize maximum wind speed in the Technosylva Consequence Model, explain the circumstances and reasons for using a different wind speed.

**Response to Question 004:**

- a.) For wildfire mitigation planning, SCE always uses the maximum modeled consequences across 41 weather scenarios for ignition simulations with an eight (8) hour propagation period.
- b.) Consequences are used in one of three ways – a.) the natural unit consequences are used independent from one another (e.g. acres); b.) combined with other natural unit consequences (e.g. the product of acres and buildings impacted); or c.) the natural unit consequences are converted into multi-attribute risk scores and weighted by SCE for each attribute (50% safety, 25% financial, 25% reliability). The MARS 2.0 conversion factors, weighting, and scaling are outlined in the Chapter 4.3.7 of SCE’s 2021 WMP Update.
- c.) SCE does not always model consequences at maximum wind speed but, rather, takes the highest consequence for each individual location across all of its weather scenarios. SCE utilizes 41 weather scenarios consistent with fire both summer and winter fire conditions; however, these conditions may not use maximum wind speeds at all locations. These weather scenarios and resulting ignition simulations could result in fires that are either fuel-driven or wind-driven.