

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 7

To: MGRA

Prepared by: Bryan Landry

Job Title: Senior Advisor – Strategic

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Response Date: 3/19/2021

Question 002:

On p. 47 of its WMP, SCE states that: “To account for a wide range of historical climate scenarios, SCE uses 41 weather scenarios across a 20-year historical climatology in its WRRM consequence model. By using a wide range of models, SCE can determine the relative risk of wildfire consequence for each location under the maximum likely weather conditions, based on a historic climatology for any given location.”

Are the ignition probability and consequence probability treated as completely independent distributions? Aside from location, are there any input parameters common between the two calculations (such as weather)?

Response to Question 002:

Yes. The probability of ignition (POI) component and the consequence component of the Wildfire Risk Reduction Model are distinct and separate models. By “parameters,” SCE interprets the question to mean – what are some common “features” used in the machine learning models which comprise the various POI sub-components, and what “variables” comprise the weather scenarios for ignition simulations. Some of the features and variables that are common across these components are: wind, wind speed, wind direction, humidity, and temperature.