

*Southern California Edison*  
*2026-WMPs – 2026-WMPs*

**DATA REQUEST SET O E I S - P - W M P \_ 2 0 2 5 - S C E - 0 0 2**

**To: Energy Safety**  
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**Response Date: 5/29/2025**

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**Question 05.a-b:**

Regarding 8- and 24-hour Simulations:

- a. On pages 57-58 of SCE's 2026-2028 Base WMP, Figure SCE 5-12 shows a comparison of an 8-hour simulation fire size to a "final" fire size.
  - i. List and describe the datasets used to determine each fire size.
  - ii. Clarify at what hour of truncation SCE used for the "final" fire size.
- b. On page 87 of SCE's 2026-2028 Base WMP, SCE discusses the use of maximum consequence based on truncated 8- or 24-hour simulation periods.
  - i. Explain SCE's process for choosing whether to use 8-hour or 24-hour simulations in a given situation.
  - ii. Describe how SCE differentiates using 8-hour vs. 24-hour simulations based on "extreme events"

**Response to Question 05.a-b:**

- a. See responses to each part, below:
  - i. SCE used a historical wildfire dataset from Simtable<sup>1</sup> to create Figure 5-12.
  - ii. SCE did not truncate the wildfire sizes depicted in Figure 5-12. The final wildfire sizes depicted in this figure vary from wildfire to wildfire.
- b. See responses to each part, below:
  - i. SCE currently uses 8-hour maximum consequence values for both its MARS and Integrated Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (IWMS) frameworks. However, SCE continues to explore the use of 24-hour simulations based on benchmarking with other large investor-owned utilities, as well as guidance from the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) Risk-Based Decision-Making Framework (RDF) Proceeding (R.20-07-013).
  - ii. SCE does not differentiate between 8- and 24-hour simulation based on "extreme

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<sup>1</sup> Simtable's website is [www.simtable.com](http://www.simtable.com).

events.” The initial purpose of wildfire simulations within both the CPUC HFTD<sup>2</sup> as well as the RDF proceeding were to provide a *relative* ranking of wildfire consequence for the purpose of prioritizing mitigation deployment. The interpretation of how wildfire consequences should be used has subsequently evolved in the RDF proceeding (*see, e.g.*, RDF Phase III Decision 24-05-064). In accordance with that guidance, SCE continues to explore the use of alternative simulations duration to more accurately reflect “extreme events.”

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<sup>2</sup> The REAX-based risk model used to determine CPUC HFTD boundaries, for instance, used a standard *six-hour* wildfire simulation duration.