

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

Question 06.a-c:

Regarding Fire Climate Zones (FCZ):

- a. On page 67 of SCE's 2026-2028 Base WMP, SCE states that "resulting consequences can then be adjusted based on the ratio of FWD for each FBO specific to each FCZ."
 - i. Clarify how these ratios are used within the consequence score.
 - ii. Provide an example of how these ratios are used within the consequence score for an FCZ.
- b. On page 86 of SCE's 2026-2028 Base WMP, Figure 5-31 shows how the FWD ratio is calculated from the TWD of each FCZ. Clarify how the numbers within each FCZ matrix lead to the FWD ratio.
- c. On pages 77 and 84 of SCE's 2026-2028 Base WMP, SCE discusses how burn likelihood has an assumed probability of 1.
 - i. Explain as to how the new FWD approach and the ratios generated from it address the intent of the burn likelihood.
 - ii. Describe how the new FWD approach would impact how burn likelihood probability is determined.

Response to Question 06.a-c:

- a. Given that SCE currently uses the maximum consequence at 8 hours across all wildfire simulations at a given location, there is no need to adjust the consequences based on the ratio of FWD for each FBO specific to each FCZ. SCE provided this information in the WMP in response to a pending requirement in the California Public Utilities Commission Risk-Based Decision Making Framework proceeding to produce a full distribution of consequence values to justify the use of tail values (see Figures 5-33 and 5-34 on page 89 of SCE's WMP), as well as stakeholder feedback in previous OEIS Risk Modeling Working Groups to quantify the frequency of return intervals for various fire weather conditions.
- b. The numbers in parentheses in each FBO quadrant depicted in Figure 5-31 for Fire Climate Zone (FCZ), as an example, are a count of historical weather days over SCE's 40-year climatology that could be categorized by those weather conditions. The sum of all weather days in each quadrant equals the Total Weather Days (TWD). The sum of all weather days in quadrants 1D, 2D, 3D, 4D, 2C, 3C, 4C, 3B, 4B, 4A indicate the total Fire Weather Days. The ratio of FWD to TWD indicates the percentage of FWD in relation to the full historical climatology.

- c. See responses to Part c, below:
 - i. Given that SCE only performs wildfire simulations for Fire Weather Days (FWD), which are fuel and wind conditions in which an ignition event can transition into a wildfire, there is no need to perform further adjustments to account for burn likelihood.
 - ii. See mathematical example: Burn Likelihood “1” x Total FWD in FCZ1 as an example “0.8%” = 0.8%; meaning that 0.8% of all historical weather days in FCZ1 in SCE’s historical weather data set represent conditions in which an ignition event can transition into a wildfire.