

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 8

To: OEIS
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Job Title: Sr. Manager
Received Date: 6/17/2025

Response Date: 6/20/2025

Question 03:

Regarding Fire Weather Methodology:

On pages 82 to 89 of SCE's 2026-2028 Base WMP, SCE describes its updated fire weather day selection process, including defining fire climate zones (FCZ), as well as using fire behavior matrix (FBM) and fire behavior outcome (FBO).

- a. Describe what step(s) within SCE's integrated wildfire mitigation strategy (IWMS) risk framework is/are impacted by SCE's new fire weather methodology.
- b. Describe how the implementation of SCE's new fire weather methodology has impacted the output of the IWMS risk framework, including any changes to the miles associated with each IWMS risk category (defined in Table SCE 5-02, on page 59 of SCE's 2026-2028 Base WMP)

Response to Question 03:

- a. In the previous fire simulation and its wildfire consequence quantifications, SCE had used the worst 444 fire weather days across its service territory, focusing on HFRA, in the match drop simulations. In the updated model that was completed later last year, SCE used an updated fire weather day selection process, including defining fire climate zones (FCZ), as well as using fire behavior matrix (FBM) and fire behavior outcome (FBO), to select the fire weather days at the FCZ level, which provides more refined and localized fire weather information for the fire simulation engines. The results from the new model (FireSight8) provide input (specifically, the number of acres burned within the first 8 hours of an ignition) to the IWMS risk framework.
- b. These changes can impact fire simulation results and some miles associated with each IWMS risk category (see table below for miles based on results from FireSight8). SCE continues to evaluate these results.

IWMS Category	Miles
Severe	2931
High-Consequence	2955
Other HFRA	3814