

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: Senior Advisor
Received Date: 6/17/2025

Response Date: 6/20/2025

Question 05:

Regarding Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Buffer:

On page 160 of SCE's 2023-2025 Base WMP, SCE states that as part of its HFRA boundary assessment, SCE creates/adds a 600-ft buffer from a WUI boundary into urbanized landcover.

- a. Is this buffer still included within SCE's HFRA?
 - i. If not, explain why.
 - ii. If so, explain how this is captured within SCE's 2026-2028 Base WMP including how it impacts decision making on grid hardening installations.

Response to Question 05:

a. SCE has never included a 600-ft buffer from WUI boundaries into urbanized landcover as a part of its HFRA. SCE has in the past produced a map with a 600-ft buffer from overhead assets in WUI as part of its process to review HFRA boundaries. SCE compared this buffer area to other data, including historical fire scars and wildfire consequence models, to determine which areas should be added to the HFRA.

i. SCE uses Silvis Labs Wildland-Urban Interface ("WUI") data and urbanized landcover data from Technosylva Fuels 2030 (LandFire 2016 updated with additional classifiers from Technosylva) in assessing the boundaries of SCE's HFRA and proposed additions to the HFTD (*see* SCE's 2026-2028 WMP, pp. 132-133).

Use of a 600-ft buffer from overhead assets in WUI may be confused with footnote 101 on the same page 160 of SCE's 2023-2025 WMP, which states that in applying wildfire mitigations, "SCE uses a 200-foot buffer extended from the HFTD to account for possible internal mapping discrepancies of assets." That 200-foot buffer is still included in SCE's HFRA.

ii. N/A