

*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 3**

**To: OEIS**  
**Prepared by: Kyle Ferree**  
**Job Title: Senior Advisor**  
**Received Date: 5/28/2025**

**Response Date: 6/2/2025**

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**Question 02.a-b:**

Regarding FPI

- a. SCE states on pg. 424 that, “Based on a risk analysis of the historical fire data, the FPI portion of a circuit’s PSPS threshold is set at 13 for most areas. However, exceptions exist for certain areas and situations in which the FPI threshold is set at 12”.
  - i. Provide the Fire Potential Index (FPI) breakpoint levels (i.e. 1-5, 6-10, 11-13) and how each is used in the initiation of PSPS events.
  - ii. The PSPS initiation criteria level for each FPI breakpoint.
- b. Provide the following information regarding the FPI breakpoints and how they are used for actions taken in the field.
  - i. A detailed description of actions taken in the field that are associated with each FPI breakpoint (i.e. 1-5 no additional actions, 6-10 fire suppression equipment at worksite, 11-13 no active line work).

**Response to Question 02.a-b:**

a.

- i. SCE interprets the term “FPI breakpoint” in this question as the FPI threshold that SCE uses to drive the initiation of a PSPS event or other field actions.

Currently, SCE has set the baseline FPI threshold at 13 for most areas and most events based on a risk analysis of historical fire data. Exceptions in which the baseline FPI threshold may be set at 12 include:

- Fire Climate Zone 1 (FCZ1) (Coastal region) — The threshold for FCZ1 is set at 12 because probability calculations indicated a significantly higher ignition risk factor at an FPI threshold of 13 for this FCZ compared to other FCZs (2, 3, 4, 9, and 10). (Figure 2)
- Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) preparedness level of 4 or 5 — The GACC coordinates multiple federal and state agencies to track and manage regional fire resources. It provides a daily fire preparedness level on a score of 1-5. A high score signals that there could be resource issues in responding to a fire.
- Circuits located in an active Fire Science Area of Concern (AOC) — AOCs are areas within FCZs that are at high risk for fire with significant community impact. This designation is based on factors that are common to FPI as well as

egress, fire history, and fire consequence. Further details about AOCs can be found in SCE's Wildfire Mitigation Plan.

Additionally, SCE has set the baseline FPI threshold at 11 for circuits located on Catalina Island because the island has very limited firefighting capabilities and because of the town of Avalon's egress issues in the event of an emergency.

- ii. SCE will initiate a PSPS event when forecast conditions are expected to meet or exceed baseline FPI thresholds and wind speeds are forecast to meet established criteria.

Note: Baseline FPI thresholds may be lowered in response to broader fire weather concerns.

b.

- i. See above for a description of how FPI is used in the process of initiating a PSPS event.

SCE also issues a Fire Weather Threat (FWT) when forecast conditions are expected to meet or exceed established FPI and wind speed criteria. SCE uses an FPI threshold of 11 to declare a FWT (when winds are also forecast to meet or exceed FWT criteria).

FWT are declared for distribution and subtransmission, only. When declared, SCE will ensure that reclosers for identified circuits are non-automatic via auto 322 or group controls. The Fire Weather Threat Report (Watch List) will be updated to reflect identified circuits with operating restrictions. Any circuits on that list will not be tested until a complete patrol of the line following a relay operation or scheduled work.

"FPI breakpoints" are not used to drive any additional actions taken in the field.