(U 338-E)

Southern California Edison

Q1 2026 Quarterly Data Report

May 1, 2026

Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety's (OEIS or Energy Safety) Final Data Guidelines v4.1 that were adopted on December 22, 2025 (Data Guidelines), this Q1 2026 Quarterly Data Report (QDR) includes Southern California Edison Company's (SCE) (1) Geographic Information System (GIS) geodatabase v4.1 and the related Spatial Status Report v4.1, in Excel that further denotes what spatial data SCE is providing at this time; (2) Wildfire Mitigation Data Tables, in Excel, pursuant to Energy Safety's Wildfire Mitigation Data Table template for Tables 1-12 v4.1; and (3) a description of the data included in the GIS database and Wildfire Mitigation Data Tables.

SCE appreciates Energy Safety's acknowledgment that utilities are at various stages of their data maturity and that the Data Guidelines are intended to be a phased approach including ongoing changes to the GIS schema. The confidential geodatabase is being submitted directly to Energy Safety. Pursuant to the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 17, Chapter 1, Article 3, Section 29200, SCE has attached its application for confidential designation of the data provided within the Q1 2026 QDR.

SCE is in the process of identifying changes in prior quarterly data and the best approach to provide updates to Energy Safety. SCE appreciates Energy Safety's understanding as we update our internal QDR processes to better align with the requirements set out in Data Guidelines v4.1 Section 2.4.

II. GEOSPATIAL DATA

Based on the Data Guidelines, this QDR provides recorded GIS data for the January through March 2026 period and represents completed work only.

SCE has identified the following items to provide additional clarity on certain activities:

- Due to the lag between field completion and updates to SCE's mapping system of record, some Grid Hardening work completed in Q1 2026 may not include the required geospatial geometry data at the time of submission.
- HFTD Class will reflect null if a location is not yet mapped in SCE's system of record at the time of filing. The null designation is intended to avoid confusion. SCE previously categorized structures as being in Non-HFTD until the system of record was updated with location information.
- Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP) projects can be planned for circuits that traverse in and out of high fire risk areas (HFRA). SCE may include structures in non-HFTD within these work orders, as they are typically near the HFTD boundary or are part of a circuit that extends from HFTD to non-HFTD.
- Circuit miles completed and reported within the Quarterly Notification Letter (QNL) have been added to the "**UnitsRepresented**" field for the following feature data sets:
    - Asset Inspection Line
        - IN-4 Transmission Infrared and Corona Scanning: represents circuit miles inspected
    - Grid Hardening Point
        - SH-1 Covered Conductor: represents total miles per completed work order
        - SH-2 Undergrounding Overhead Conductor in HFRA: represents total miles undergrounded per work order
    - Veg Inspection Polygon and Veg Inspection Line (VM-1, VM-4, VM-7, VM-8) - represents the total miles per grid/polygon
        - VM-1 Hazard Tree Management Program (Distribution): represents circuit miles inspected and prescribed
        - VM-4 Dead and Dying Tree Removal: represents circuit miles inspected and prescribed
        - VM-7 Inspections for Vegetation Clearance from Distribution Lines: represents circuit miles inspected
        - VM-8 Inspections for Vegetation Clearance from Transmission Lines: represents circuit miles inspected
- SH-1 Covered Conductor
    - All structures pertaining to work order design for covered conductor installations are reflected in the data reported within the QDR.
- SH-2 Undergrounding Overhead Conductor

    - Work orders reported may reflect overhead (OH) and underground (UG) work. The miles reported reflect circuit miles of underground installation.
    - The field labeled "**UndergroundFacility**" for all SH-2 work orders in the Grid Hardening Point feature class is set to "other" because SCE does not track targeted undergrounding based on the equipment type values provided by Energy Safety.
- SCE's Vegetation Management Inspection activities may include records designated as Non-HFTD. This occurs when circuits initially classified as HFTD during the scoping process subsequently undergo field-based spatial line geometry changes that extend into Non-HFTD areas.
- Veg Inspections and their resulting Project remediations may occur in different quarters, and as a result the counts per feature data set may not align.
    - VM-2.1 Additional Structure Brushing and VM-2.2 Compliance Structure Brushing Vegetation Management Projects will not have a corresponding VmiID, as the structure brushing occurs immediately upon inspection and is not the result of a separate visit and/or work order.
- Veg Inspection and Project Field Notes are in the process of being added to source systems and are not yet available for reporting. SCE is in the process of trying to make this available for future reports.
- SCE's Transmission and Distribution notifications requiring action by third-party Communication Providers (CIP) are considered resolved once the provider has been notified and are reported with the **WorkOrderResolution** field value of "Remediated through communication with external party," consistent with Energy Safety guidance.

The Following activities had no activity in Q1 and are not included in this submission:

- PSPS Event and Damage related feature classes
- Red Flag Warning
- IN-3 Infrared Inspections of Energized Overhead Distribution Facilities and Equipment
- IN-5 Generation High Fire Risk-Informed Inspections and Remediations in HFRA

SCE appreciates that Energy Safety, through its comprehensive, updated Data Guidelines, intends to obtain and standardize significant amounts of wildfire-related data. SCE also understands Energy Safety's desire to understand our current systems and data availability. To this end, SCE also provides updated responses in the GIS Status Report that generally describe the status of the requested data fields, actions we plan to take if a particular data field is not being provided at this time, the timeline for completing those actions, and whether the data is confidential. SCE describes its approach in the updated quarterly GIS Status Report.

SCE also notes that it does not capture several data elements that still require time for our teams and subject matter experts to assess with respect to the labor, operational, system and technical requirements. Where available, SCE provides more details of our submission at the Feature Class level within the accompanying GIS Status Report. While SCE understands that Energy Safety desires specific timelines to address all data gaps, we cannot provide all assessments with this

QDR submission.

Like previously-filed QDRs, SCE is providing the requested spatial data in the geodatabase. Additionally, SCE is submitting an updated Status Report based on the datasets described above. SCE notes that it continues to take a phased approach to improve the data being provided. SCE looks forward to continuing collaboration with Energy Safety, utilities, and other stakeholders to refine and improve the Data Guidelines.

III. WILDFIRE MITIGATION DATA TABLES 1-12

Introduction:
SCE provides Wildfire Mitigation Data Tables 1-12 pursuant to the requirements in Data Guidelines v4.1.

The information provided in conjunction with ignition events and "utility-ignited" wildfire statistics in Tables 1-12 should not be construed as an admission of any wrongdoing or liability by SCE. SCE further notes that the damage metrics provided may be tracked by other agencies, and thus SCE does not guarantee the accuracy of such information. Additionally, in many instances the cause of wildfires is still under investigation, and even where an Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) has issued a report on the cause, SCE may dispute the conclusions of such a report.

SCE provides data for all Wildfire Mitigation Data Tables and also includes additional information for certain tables to provide further clarification:

Table 1: Quarterly Initiative Update (QIU)
SCE notes that WMP Activity Targets are described in several documents including the QDR and throughout the 2026-2028 WMP. While SCE has made efforts to align the language and numerical values across these locations, in the case of discrepancies, SCE's intention is that Table 1 is to serve as a temporary source for WMP initiative actuals for each quarter and until SCE's Annual Implementation Report (AIR) is completed. Once completed, SCE considers the AIR the best and final authoritative and governing source for all WMP activity actuals and targets.

Table 2: Performance Metrics
For Table 2, SCE reports notifications and inspections data associated with WMP program-related inspections only. Table 2 does not include data associated with AGP (annual grid patrol), transmission patrol, IPI (intrusive pole inspection), PLP and PLC (pole loading programs), certain miscellaneous conditions identified by crews or trouble men apart from inspections activities, or notifications found in non-high fire areas.

- **Time Between Inspection and Resulting Remediation:**
  SCE interprets these data points to include only closed work orders (notifications) that were completed on Jan. 1, 2020 or later and identified through an overhead inspection program (e.g., risk-informed ground inspection, aerial, etc.) regardless of the date that the finding was identified. Included in this calculation are work orders that have been subject to external

constraints such as permitting, access constraints, and/or long lead time environmental clearances that may have extended the remediation time. Furthermore, work orders identified as a Level 1 condition (i.e., Priority 1) are emergent and made safe for the public within 24 hours. The resulting permanent repair may extend longer due to material availability, customer access, and/or local permitting requirements.

- **Asset / Vegetation Management Open and Past-Due Work Orders**
  SCE provides open and past-due work order (notification) counts as a snapshot in time at the end of each quarter. These figures include work orders that may have been constrained due to external factors that are outside of SCE's control (e.g., permitting and customer access) and include only work identified through inspection programs.

  Asset management work orders are defined as past-due when the repair has not been completed by the GO 95 specified compliance timeframes or SCE's internal due date, whichever is sooner.

  Vegetation management work orders are defined as past-due based on the clearance distances at time of inspection as recommended by GO 95, Rule 35, when the required trimming activity has not been completed by SCE's prescribed internal timeframes:
  - **30 Days:** Trees with clearances less than the Regulation Clearance Distance (RCD)
  - **90 Days**: Trees with clearances greater than the RCD and are less than or equal to the Trigger Clearance Distance (TCD)

- **Circuit Mile Conversion:**
  SCE accounts for completed inspections by noting the counts of assets inspected instead of noting by circuit miles. To present completed inspections in the requested format, SCE uses a calculated average span length multiplied by the number of structures inspected. Unique span length multipliers are used for Transmission and Distribution and HFRA and Non-HFRA calculations.

- **Inspection Methods:**
  SCE provides counts of structures inspected, circuit miles inspected, grid condition findings and fixes from inspections where applicable. SCE does not differentiate its inspections in its system of record by the exact methods provided by Energy Safety. For the methods that SCE does not use, SCE has provided values in the blank meaning column to account for the null rows.

- **Value of assets destroyed by utility-related ignitions:**
  The information provided in conjunction with all of the "utility-ignited" wildfire statistics in tables 1-12 should not be construed as an admission of any wrongdoing or liability by SCE or concession that the wildfire was actually caused by SCE equipment. SCE is required to submit an Electric Safety Incident Report when certain criteria are met, including any allegation that an incident is attributed to SCE equipment, even if there is no evidence supporting such allegation. SCE further notes that the damage metrics provided may be tracked by other agencies and thus SCE does not guarantee the accuracy of such information. Additionally, in many instances the causes of wildfires are still under investigation and even where an Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) has issued a report on the cause, SCE may dispute the

conclusions of such report. Ignition costs include only those repair WOs that have been closed by time of report out. Additional costs may still be pending.

Updated estimates of these costs may be provided in SCE/EIX quarterly financial statements, where applicable.

- **Response Time**
  For metric 8a, data for crew response time to a locked circuit breaker incident is not readily available for instances not involving hazard conditions such as 911 or wire down calls. SCE will continue to review the available information in its outage systems to provide this information in a future filing. Currently, any quarterly data would reflect only 911 and wire down events and is not a good representation of SCE's overall response time.

- **Community Outreach Metrics**
  For metric 17a, SCE has no jurisdiction over evacuation orders. Because of this, SCE is unable to obtain the requested data, analyze it, and report on evacuation related requirements in this table. SCE anticipates this to be a recurring challenge going forward.

Table 3: List and Description of Additional Metrics
In Table 3, SCE identifies several performance metrics that may be helpful to inform the evaluation of the performance of SCE's wildfire mitigation portfolio. SCE identified metrics because WMP activities are designed to reduce wildfire ignitions associated with its electrical infrastructure and reduce the impact of PSPS de-energization events to customers. Importantly, these metrics are within the reasonable control of utilities when appropriately normalized for weather and other exogenous factors. Other metrics such as safety incidents, acres burned, or structures destroyed -- though important to understand, track, and monitor -- are impacted by events and circumstances outside of the utility's control such as climate change, droughts, fire suppression efforts, and fire response.

Metrics and underlying data are critical components for WMP development, execution, and evaluation, but we continue to emphasize that the near-term focus should be on efficient implementation of our planned activities, while the assessment of whether the activities are having the desired and expected impact on risk reduction should be measured over a longer time horizon. A clear distinction is necessary between initiative targets as outlined in Table 1 that establish goals and monitor compliance with approved WMPs and metrics that evaluate effectiveness of these approved plans and inform future WMP updates. As stated in previous filings and submittals, tracking initiative targets for approved WMPs is the best means of determining progress and assessing WMP compliance in the near-term.

Tables 4: Weather Patterns: No additional clarification is needed at this time.

Tables 5 & 6: Risk Event & Ignition Drivers: No additional clarification is needed at this time.

Table 7: State of Service Territory and Utility Equipment: No additional clarification is needed at this time.

Tables 8 Location of Utility Equipment Additions and Removals: No additional clarification is needed at this time.

Tables 9: Location of Infrastructure Upgrades: SCE provides equipment upgrade data where available. In some instances, the exact circuit and/or geospatial locational data and line lengths required are not available at the time of reporting. This is due in part to detailed designs not yet completed for certain infrastructure projects (e.g., detailed design for projects requiring a Permit to Construct or a CPCN from the CPUC do not begin until the Commission approves the project). Where detailed design is available, SCE is working internally to begin incorporating the geospatial data needed to provide these data points for future submissions.

Table 10: Recent Use of PSPS and Other PSPS Metrics:

- **Fast-Trip Events and Unplanned Outages Resulting from Fast Trip**

  SCE provides all outages that have occurred while fast-trip settings were enabled. This does not mean that those outages would only have occurred because of fast trip. Sensitive protection settings are designed to activate quickly when a fault is detected by de-energizing a circuit or circuit segment, which minimizes the overall fault energy and reduces the probability of ignition. SCE's fast trip settings are enabled during times of increased fire risk (red flag warning, fire weather threat, fire climate zone threat, or thunderstorm threat).

Table 12: Open Work Orders/Notifications

For Table 12, SCE reports notifications associated with WMP program-related inspections only. This means that Table 12 does not include AGP (annual grid patrol), transmission patrol, IPI (intrusive pole inspection), PLP and PLC (pole loading programs), certain miscellaneous conditions identified by crews or trouble men apart from inspections activities, or notifications found in non-high fire areas.

Some notifications in Table 12 may appear past due. For P1 notifications, SCE policy is to keep them open when associated with claims, even after the condition has been made safe. For P2 and P3 notifications, delays may result from external constraints such as environmental permitting, third-party dependencies (e.g., customers or communication infrastructure providers), or GO 95 exceptions. GO 95 exception applies when an external constraint prevents SCE from completing work within a compliance timeframe. Several scenarios qualify for a GO 95 exception: (1) permitting, (2) third-party refusal, (3) no access, and (4) system-wide emergency. While the resolution of GO 95 exceptions is largely outside of SCE's control, SCE includes GO 95 exceptions in its backlog reporting. SCE prioritizes open notifications based on risk and compliance.