

Weekly Wildfire Update

WECCSA

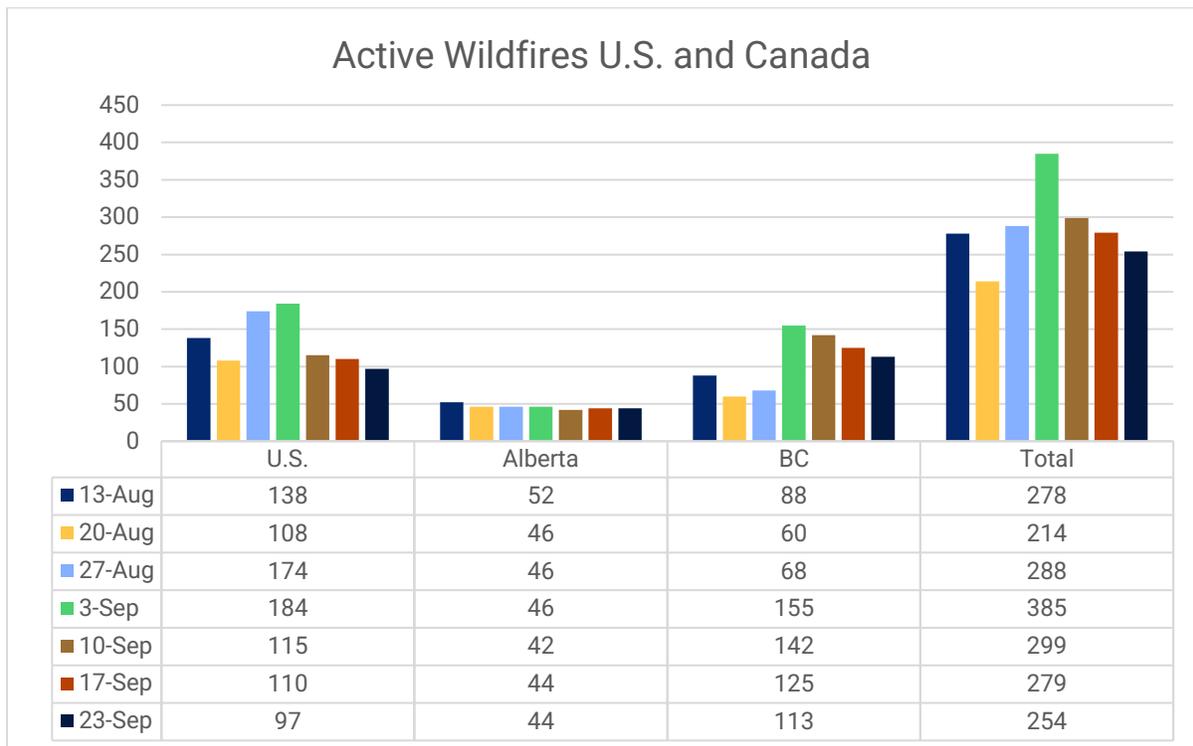
September 23, 2025

This is a high-level summary of the wildfire risk to the bulk power system. Because fires are dynamic, and circumstances may change quickly, this information is for general purposes only and should not be relied on as accurate.

Active Wildfires (U.S. and Canada)

In the Western U.S., the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) reports 29 large (>1,000 acres) wildfires under full suppression strategies in 10 western states. Washington is reporting the most activity with 12 large fires, followed by Montana and California with four each. Alberta has two and British Columbia has 7 fires burning out of control, a large decrease from last week for British Columbia. Overall, active wildfires (<1 acre) decreased 7% compared to last week. This is mainly due to favorable fire weather in the lower two-thirds of the interconnection.

Active fires in the Western Interconnection—September 23, 2025



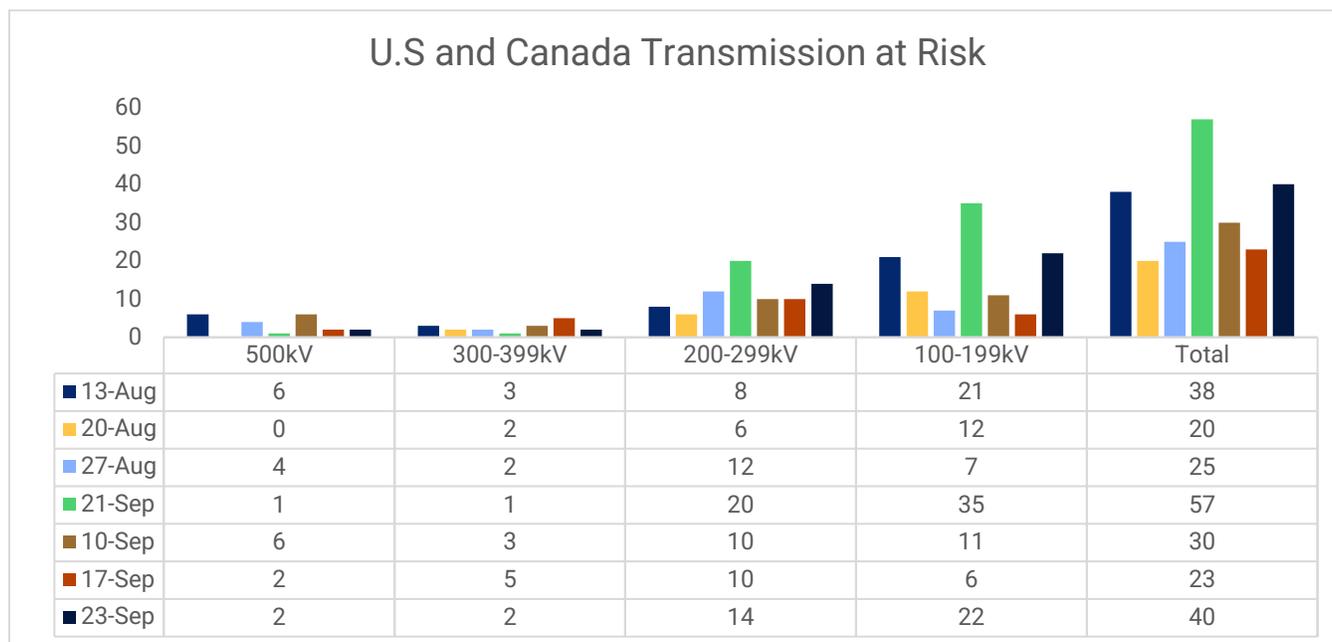
Western Interconnection Transmission Lines at Risk (U.S.)

An at-risk transmission line is any line within three miles of:

- an active wildfire,
- a new incident discovered in the past 24 hours, or
- a hotspot detected by NOAA satellite.

Lines at Risk—September 23, 2025

The number of interconnection lines at risk increased from last week, but impact to the bulk power system was minimal.



Events of Note

The Lower Sugarloaf Fire that began September 1 in the Wenatchee National Forest caused the removal of two 345kV lines for five days as it burned through the transmission right-of-way. The fire is at 27% containment and continues to place lines at risk. Currently, 30,362 acres have burned.

Wildfires of Note (Canada)

British Columbia—None to report this week.

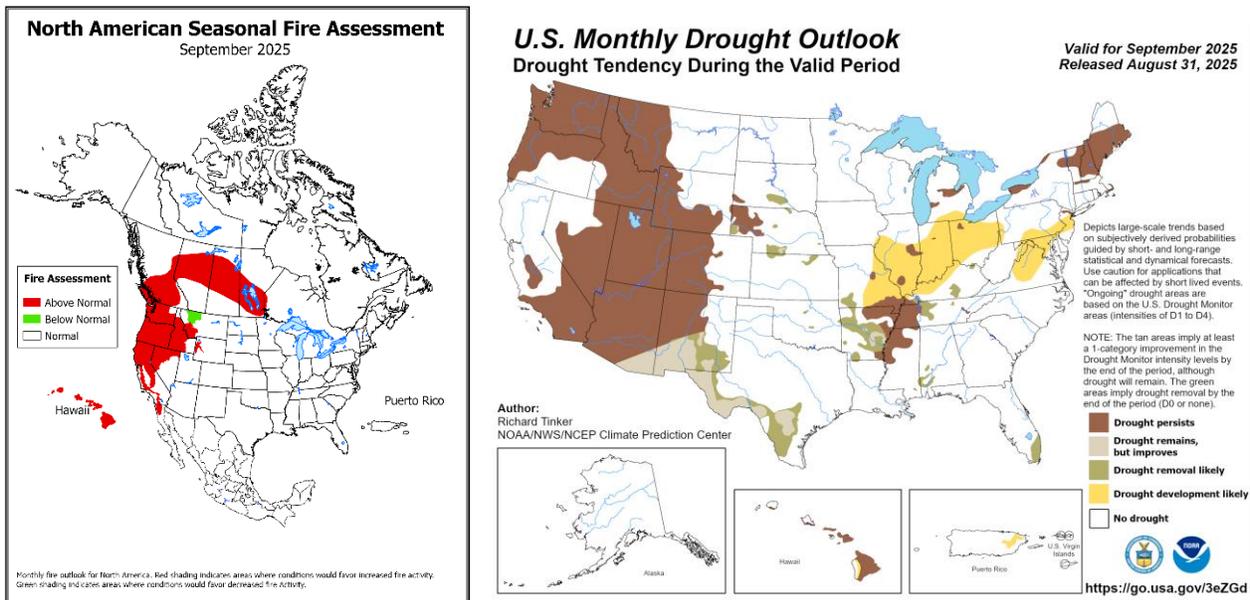
Alberta—None to report this week.

A wildfire of note is a fire determined to be of significant public interest and may pose a threat to public safety, communities, or critical infrastructure.

Wildfire, Drought Outlook, and Fire Weather Conditions—September Canada

The forecast for September anticipates well-above-normal fire risk for the southern half of British Columbia and central Alberta.

There will still be an overall drying trend that will enhance fire activity. Additionally, warmer-than-average temperatures will add to the fire potential. Southern British Columbia is expected to have the greatest risk for fire activity, and the rest of the Prairie Provinces are predicted to have higher-than-normal fire weather conditions.

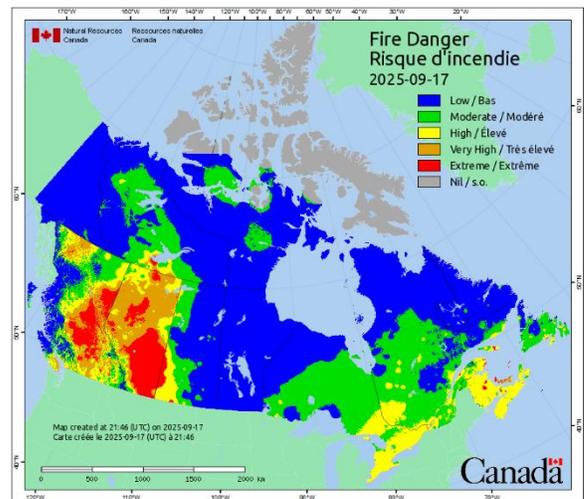
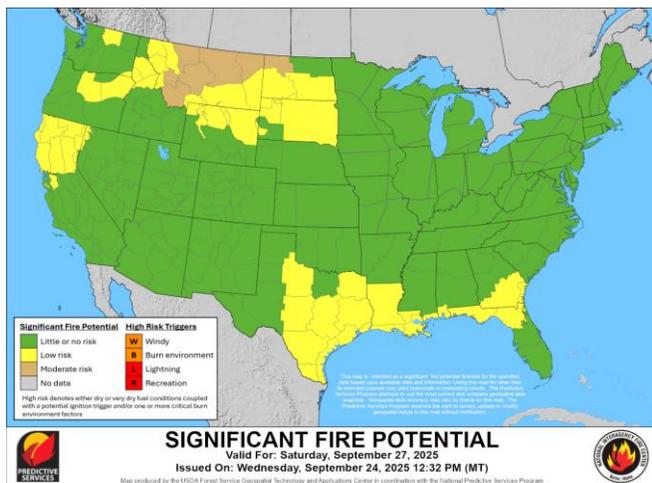
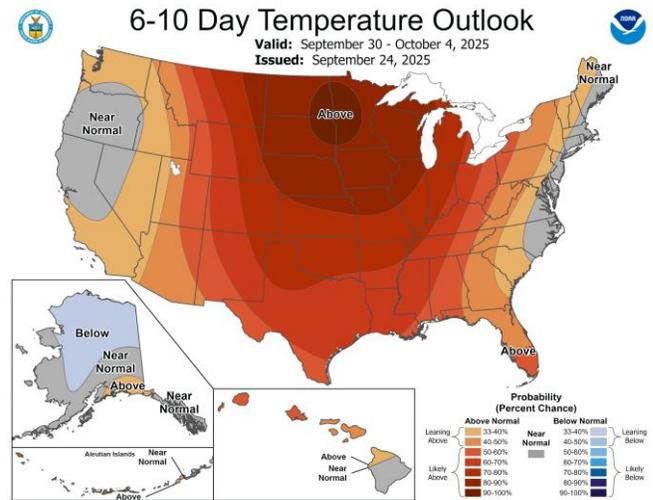
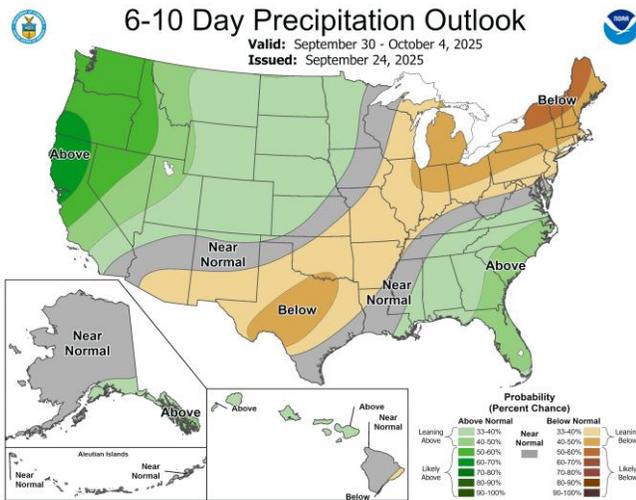


United States

Above-normal significant fire potential is forecast for most of the Pacific Northwest, California, northern Nevada, southwestern Idaho, and the southern Idaho Panhandle through September. Above-normal potential is forecast for much of eastern Nevada. Drought will persist across much of the interconnection. Extreme drought will continue in the southwestern U.S., including areas of southeastern California, southern Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and the Pacific Northwest.

Six to Ten Day Outlook

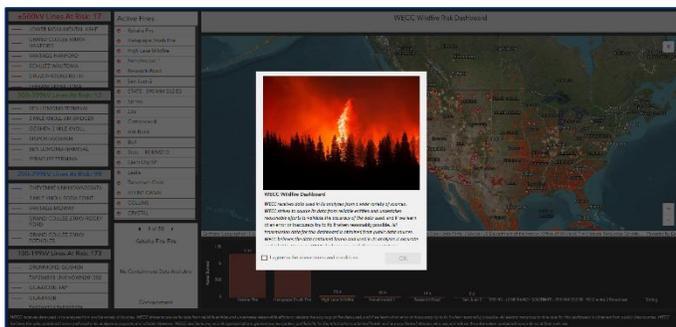
The precipitation outlook for the next week ranges from above normal along the Pacific coastline to normal across eastern side the interconnection. Precipitation in Canada is forecast to be normal for the next week. Temperatures will be above normal along the eastern third of the interconnection, turning to more seasonal on the pacific coast. British Columbia and Alberta will enjoy sunny and mild temperatures for the next week. Significant fire potential is forecast to be low in the western U.S., due to higher precipitation and cooler weather across most of the interconnection. Pockets of extreme fire danger in central British Columbia and Alberta will continue to increase the risk of wildfire.





Wildfire Smoke and Air Quality

Smoke has largely decreased over the interconnection and is predominantly hovering over Canada and the northern states.



Current Wildfire Conditions

The WECC Wildfire [Dashboard](#), posted on wecc.org, shows the current wildfire conditions. Users new to wecc.org must create a user ID and password for access.