One major challenge in implementing dynamic wedge is how radiation treatment planning (TP) is handled. The CMS FOCUS 3DTP system requires a physical filter to calculate isodoses in the presence of a dynamic wedge (DW). FOCUS provides two photon dose calculation algorithms. The Clarkson algorithm separates primary and scatter contributions, where the wedge filter in turn, decreases the primary beam intensity as a function of filter attenuation (e^{-ut}) across the wedge. This algorithm does not account for beam hardening or softening, or the differential scatter contribution across the beam. The FFT convolution algorithm calculates the dose by convolving the total energy released with energy deposition kernels. The wedge alters the energy distribution as a function of it's properties and dimensions. Though the FFT method can account for energy change, this is only needed for physical wedges. In both algorithms, the wedges are modeled with uniform thickness in the non-wedge plane, which is ideal for physical wedges, but contra-indicated for the soft wedge as an oblique filter path will be calculated. We derived the attenuation parameters from measured diode data, to back project the wedge filters. We then compared the measured and calculated distributions at multiple depths. On first comparison, modifications of nearly 5% to the attenuation co-efficients with the Clarkson calculations were required. The non-wedge plane disagreement of nearly 8% was due to the oblique path calculated by the algorithms. We will also present FFT results in this discussion, along with results for physical wedges.