

*Southern California Edison*  
*2023-WMPs – 2023-WMPs*

**DATA REQUEST SET O E I S - P - W M P - 2 0 2 3 - S C E - 0 0 2**

**To: Energy Safety**  
**Prepared by: Bryan Landry**  
**Job Title: Senior Advisor – Strategic Planning**  
**Received Date: 5/8/2023**

**Response Date: 5/11/2023**


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**Question 02:**

"Regarding LandFire 2016 and Custom Fuel Models:

- a. SCE states that, "The key input data used for wildfire consequence estimates are fuel models based on LandFire 2016 with the addition of 19 custom fuel models" (pg. 101).
  - i. Provide the methodology and rational on utilizing Landfire 2016 instead of the more current Landfire 2020 version.
  - ii. Provide information on the "19 custom fuel models." Include fuel type, estimated percentage found across the service area, tons per acre, and how they differ from the standard "Scott & Burgan 2005" fuel models (pg. 145)."

**Response to Question 02:**

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- i. LandFire 2020 was not available in time for use in SCE's fuel modeling. LandFire 2020 development began in 2021 and was released for public use in June 2022. Additionally, the primary update between LandFire 2020 and LandFire 2016 is that LandFire 2020 accounts for burned areas in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. SCE's fuel modeling methodology already accounts for burn areas in those corresponding years by a.) determining the percentage of major fire scars that were burned and b.) projecting forward the likely fuels in those locations to the year 2030.
  - ii. The Scott and Burgan fuel models do not accurately reflect how wildfire may spread (encroach) from wildlands into an urban environment. Given this deficiency, Technosylva developed 19 custom fuel models to better characterize how wildfire would likely spread into urban environments (i.e., urban encroachment). In such, these models are used to more accurately reflect impacts to buildings and population in locations adjacent to wildland environments.

