

**PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY  
Wildfire Mitigation Plans Discovery 2023  
Data Response**

PG&E Data Request No.:	OEIS_012-Q002		
PG&E File Name:	WMP-Discovery2023_DR_OEIS_012-Q002		
Request Date:	August 30, 2023	Requester DR No.:	P-WMP_2023-PG&E-012
Date Sent:	September 5, 2023	Requesting Party:	Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety
DRU Index #:		Requester:	Dakota Smith

**SUBJECT: REGARDING PG&E’S RESPONSE TO RN-PG&E-23-03**

**QUESTION 002**

- a. In its response relating to EPSS, PG&E states that it “does not have detailed mitigation effectiveness analysis at this time. These analyses are being developed based on subject matter expertise while empirical data is being collected.”
  - i. Explain what is meant by this statement, particularly given PG&E has provided effectiveness estimates for EPSS previously.
  - ii. In PG&E’s 2023-2025 WMP, PG&E provides an estimated effectiveness of 68% for EPSS IN 2022. Is this still an accurate effectiveness estimate? If not, why?
  - iii. When does PG&E plan on calculating a more updated effectiveness estimate? What factors is PG&E including for this calculation?

**ANSWER 002**

- i. This statement was tied to the sentence prior, in which PG&E explains the “EPSS grid-based mitigations provide critical improvement to customer experience and risk reduction for both ignition and reliability risk...” PG&E’s reference to “does not have detailed mitigation effectiveness” is referring specifically to and must be read in context with the reliability effectiveness of EPSS mitigation work, for which there is no detailed mitigation effectiveness analysis available at this time.
- ii. Yes, the 68% ignition mitigation effectiveness value is still accurate.
- iii. With respect to ignition mitigation effectiveness values for EPSS that have previously been provided, these are point estimate metrics based on empirical data from the implementation of the 2022 EPSS program.

We have initiated a more detailed analysis of ignition mitigation effectiveness of EPSS that is currently underway with the UCLA B. John Garrick Institute for Risk Science, which will provide improved controls for variability between years and program criteria along with quantified uncertainty.

The first draft of the work with the UCLA B. John Garrick Institute for Risk Science is anticipated to conclude in November of this year. The differences

between this calculation and the current approach do not necessarily include additional factors but rather a refined statistical approach.