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

PG&E Data Request No.:	OEIS_001-Q001		
PG&E File Name:	WildfireMitigationPlansDiscovery2023_DR_OEIS_001-Q001		
Request Date:	September 8, 2023	Requester DR No.:	P-WMP_2023-PG&E-013
Date Sent:	September 13, 2023	Requesting Party:	Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety
DRU Index #:		Requester:	Dakota Smith

SUBJECT: REGARDING SECTION 6.1.1, RISK SCORE CALCULATIONS

It is unclear from statements in its revised 2023-2025 WMP (printed 8/7) whether PG&E uses probability distributions or maximum value in its risk score calculations—likelihood (LoRE) multiplied by consequences (CoRE). On pages 173-174 (section 6) PG&E discusses how a classifier system is used to calculate mean (average) MAVs by pixel which are than aggregated to a risk score.

These explanations of how consequences are calculated in section 6 appears inconsistent with Table 9.2.2.1 on page 898 (section 9); the table states maximum population impact from Technosylva simulation is used to calculate safety consequence and that maximum buildings impact from Technosylva simulation is used to calculate financial consequence.

To address this data request:

QUESTION 001

a) Please indicate whether the consequence component of PG&E's risk score calculations (CoRE) use averages or maximum values.

b) If PG&E uses maximum values in the consequence component of its risk score calculations, please indicate which maximum values it uses and explain why maximum values are used instead of averages.

ANSWER 001

a) As indicated on page 173 of the Second Revised 2023-2025 WMP, the wildfire consequence used in the Wildfire Distribution Risk Model (WDRM) utilizes mean (average) MAVF CoRE values, which are based on historical data. The WDRM provides an annual wildfire risk value and, as such, utilizes mean (average) values to represent the wildfire risk over that period.

b) The safety and wildfire consequence values described in Table 9.2.2-1 on page 908 of the Second Revised 2023-2025 WMP are for the PSPS Risk-Benefit Tool to quantify the risk and benefits associated with initiating or not initiating a PSPS during high wildfire risk conditions. As described on page 907, the modeling considerations are to estimate the consequences of wildfire risk and PSPS risk

during the high wildfire risk conditions prompting a PSPS event. To better represent those low-frequency/high-consequence conditions, the maximum values for safety and wildfire consequence are used.