PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
Wildfire Mitigations Plans Discovery 2026-2028
Data Response

PG&E Data Request No.:	OEIS_004-Q001
PG&E File Name:	WMP-Discovery2026-2028_DR_OEIS_004-Q001
Request Date:	[April 18, 2025
Requester DR No.:	OEIS-P-WMP-2025-PG&E-004
Requesting Party:	Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety
Requester:	Nathan Poon
Date Sent:	April 29, 2025

SUBJECT: REGARDING THIRD-PARTY MODEL REVIEW

QUESTION 001

a. Page 12 of the E3 review states that "the main driver for consequence is the FPI score which further reduces the impacts of the in-depth simulations coming from the Technosylva analysis. "On page 15 of the Wildfire Consequence Model V4-document, two criteria are mentioned for the predictive destructive criteria, one for FPI-R and one for the Technosylva simulations.

   i. Out of the simulated weather history, how many days from 2012 through 2022 have met each criterion in the highest risk circuits?

   ii. Provide a detailed description of how FPI-R compared to predictive destructive criteria influence the consequence score.

ANSWER 001

a.

   i. The criteria for "predicted destructive" are computed for every 100x100m raster pixel containing grid infrastructure. We confirmed that this request is for the tabulation of days where at least one grid pixel containing part of each high risk circuit segment meets each of the "predicted destructive" criteria. There are 90 high risk circuit segments in Tables 5-5 and 6-1 of the 2026 WMP, so those were used for the analysis, the results of which are tabulated in "*WMP-Discovery2026-2028_DR_OEIS_004-Q001Atch01.xlsx*" in the worksheet titled "Predicted destructive days."

   ii. The predicted destructive criteria draw on two different sources of information:

- The predictions of the FPI model, an empirical model trained on historical fire outcomes conditional on weather and environmental covariates, via its 1-5 R-score (4+ are classified as predicted destructive conditions). The R-score expresses how likely a destructive fire is, given the input conditions, based on model fit using outcomes of historical fires. These values are available and adopted by the v4 wildfire consequence model for all 183

days of the June-November wildfire season annually from 2012 through 2022.

- The flame length and rate of spread produced by wildfire simulations run by Technosylva across all grid locations. These metrics describe how intense and fast-moving simulated fires were, with thresholds for predicted destructive set to include all the values output by simulations of historically destructive fires. For the v4 model, and in keeping with past practice, the simulations were performed across the set of worst wildfire conditions days identified by PG&E's meteorology team from the weather data for each year. There are approximately 30 such days with simulation data available each year, with data spanning 2012 through 2020 available at the time of v4 model finalization.

Either source of data is sufficient to label conditions as "predicted destructive". The FPI model is probabilistic and tuned to past outcomes, while the flame length and rate of spread come from deterministic physics-based simulations. The simulations tend to respond to finer scale fuel and topographical information.