

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

PG&E Data Request No.:	OEIS_007-Q001
PG&E File Name:	WMP-Discovery2026-2028_DR_OEIS_007-Q001
Request Date:	April 29, 2025
Requester DR No.:	OEIS-P-WMP_2025-PG&E-007
Requesting Party:	Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety
Requester:	Nathan Poon
Date Sent:	May 7, 2025

SUBJECT: REGARDING DISTRIBUTION HAZARD PATROL

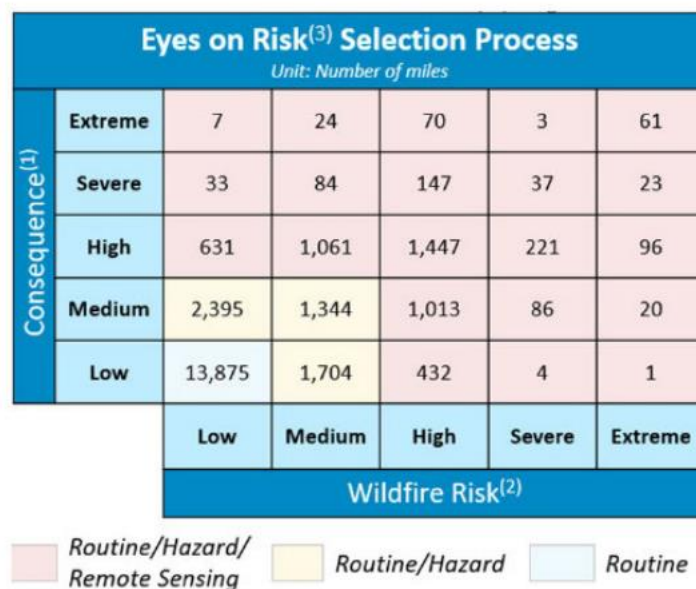
QUESTION 001

Page 367 of the 2026-2028 Base WMP states:

“PG&E is transitioning the Distribution Hazard Patrol Program scope from focusing on all HFTD and HFRA locations to focusing on areas categorized by risk, which may represent a subset of HFTD miles.”

PG&E includes the following figure describing inspection methods used within the HFTD/HFRA:

**FIGURE PG&E-9.2.2.1-1:
INSPECTION SELECTION MATRIX**



- Provide footnotes (1), (2), and (3) for the figure above.
- Provide the number of vegetation-caused ignitions that have occurred on the miles identified in the Inspection Selection Matrix above for 2020-2024. Provide a value for each

combination of Consequence and Wildfire Risk as shown in the Inspection Selection Matrix. Provide this data in tables with the same x- and y-axes as the Inspection Selection Matrix (see example below). Provide a separate table for each year 2019-2024 and a summary table with 5-year totals (six tables total).

Consequence	Extreme					
	Severe					
	High					
	Medium					
	Low					
		Low	Medium	High	Severe	Extreme
Wildfire Risk						

- c. Provide the number of vegetation-caused outages that have occurred on the miles identified in the Inspection Selection Matrix above for 2020-2024. Provide a value for each combination of Consequence and Wildfire Risk as shown in the Inspection Selection Matrix. Provide this data in tables with the same x- and y-axes as the Inspection Selection Matrix (see example above). Provide a separate table for each year 2019-2024 and a summary table with 5-year totals (six tables total).
- d. Provide a GIS file showing the miles identified in the Inspection Selection Matrix above color-coded to show the circuits that will be inspected by “Routine” only, by “Routine/Hazard” only, and by “Routine/Hazard/Remote Sensing.” Include the following attributes:
 - i. CircuitID (as defined by the Energy Safety Data Guidelines)
 - ii. CircuitName (as defined by the Energy Safety Data Guidelines)
 - iii. Inspection category (i.e., Routine only, Routine/Hazard only, and Routine/Hazard/Remote Sensing)
 - iv. Consequence category (i.e., Low, Medium, High, Severe, and Extreme)
 - v. Wildfire Risk category (i.e., Low, Medium, High, Severe, and Extreme)
- e. Explain PG&E’s decision-making process for defining the Consequence categories in the Inspection Selection Matrix above. Include the Consequence score range for each category as a percentile of scores from within the HFTD and HFRA.
- f. Explain PG&E’s decision-making process for defining the Wildfire Risk categories in the Inspection Selection Matrix above. Include the Wildfire Risk score range for each category as a percentile of scores from within the HFTD and HFRA.
- g. Explain PG&E’s decision-making process for choosing to limit the scope of Hazard Patrol to 75.14% of its risk. Discuss the variables that contributed to this decision (e.g., geography, workforce, resources, effectiveness of other mitigations, etc.).
- h. Explain how PG&E plans to mitigate the remaining 24.86% of the risk that is not in scope for Hazard Patrol.

ANSWER 001

- a. Please see below for footnotes:

(1) Groupings for consequence are based on the percentiles of circuit segments in the following categories: Extreme 0-1%, Severe 1-2%, High 2-10%, Medium 10-20%, Low 20-100%.

(2) Groupings for wildfire risk are based on the percentiles of circuit segments in the following categories: Extreme 0-1%, Severe 1-2%, High 2-10%, Medium 10-20%, Low 20-100%.

(3) “Eyes on risk” demonstrates the anticipated average “eyes on risk” value per year and may fluctuate per year depending on changes in overhead circuit mileage.

- b. Please see tables below for the number of vegetation-caused ignitions that have occurred on the miles identified in the Inspection Selection Matrix above for 2020-2024.

2020 Vegetation Caused Ignitions

Consequence	Extreme	1	0	0	0	0
	Severe	0	0	0	0	0
	High	0	0	0	0	0
	Medium	3	6	9	1	0
	Low	63	8	2	0	0
		Low	Medium	High	Severe	Extreme
Wildfire Risk						

2021 Vegetation Caused Ignitions

Consequence	Extreme	0	0	0	0	0
	Severe	1	0	1	0	0
	High	0	1	5	2	1
	Medium	4	3	6	1	0
	Low	65	11	3	0	0
		Low	Medium	High	Severe	Extreme
Wildfire Risk						

2022 Vegetation Caused Ignitions

Consequence	Extreme	1	0	0	0	0
	Severe	0	0	0	0	0
	High	1	4	1	0	0
	Medium	0	2	6	0	0
	Low	40	4	0	0	0
		Low	Medium	High	Severe	Extreme
Wildfire Risk						

2023 Vegetation Caused Ignitions

Consequence	Extreme	0	0	0	0	0
	Severe	0	0	0	0	0
	High	0	0	1	0	0
	Medium	2	2	2	0	0
	Low	33	6	4	0	0

Low	Medium	High	Severe	Extreme
Wildfire Risk				

2024 Vegetation Caused Ignitions

Consequence	Extreme	0	0	0	0	0
	Severe	1	0	0	0	0
	High	1	2	2	0	0
	Medium	2	2	1	0	1
	Low	38	2	5	0	0
		Low	Medium	High	Severe	Extreme
Wildfire Risk						

2020-2024 Vegetation Caused Ignitions 5 Year Summary

Consequence	Extreme	2	0	0	0	0
	Severe	2	0	1	0	0
	High	2	10	13	2	1
	Medium	11	15	24	2	1
	Low	239	31	14	0	0
		Low	Medium	High	Severe	Extreme
Wildfire Risk						

- c. Please see tables below for the number of vegetation-caused outages that have occurred on the miles identified in the Inspection Selection Matrix above for 2020-2024.

2020 Vegetation Caused Outages

Consequence	Extreme	0	0	1	0	3
	Severe	0	0	6	3	6
	High	15	28	86	40	10
	Medium	66	116	217	15	11
	Low	1325	409	163	1	0
		Low	Medium	High	Severe	Extreme
Wildfire Risk						

2021 Vegetation Caused Outages

Consequence	Extreme	0	0	3	0	4
	Severe	2	3	14	8	3
	High	34	57	203	82	14
	Medium	133	259	378	36	13
	Low	2768	661	266	2	7
		Low	Medium	High	Severe	Extreme
Wildfire Risk						

2022 Vegetation Caused Outages

Consequence	Extreme	1	0	1	0	5
	Severe	0	0	3	1	0

High	12	23	65	25	13
Medium	63	89	132	10	13
Low	1293	347	134	1	2
	Low	Medium	High	Severe	Extreme
Wildfire Risk					

2023 Vegetation Caused Outages

Consequence	Extreme	3	0	0	0	6
	Severe	2	2	13	12	2
	High	42	107	232	56	35
	Medium	230	209	312	37	11
	Low	3514	1024	405	6	4
	Low	Medium	High	Severe	Extreme	
Wildfire Risk						

2024 Vegetation Caused Outages

Consequence	Extreme	0	0	2	0	3
	Severe	0	0	12	2	3
	High	12	33	99	28	11
	Medium	117	114	157	41	6
	Low	2508	532	211	1	0
	Low	Medium	High	Severe	Extreme	
Wildfire Risk						

2020-2024 Vegetation Caused Outages 5 Year Summary

Consequence	Extreme	4	0	7	0	21
	Severe	4	5	48	26	14
	High	115	248	685	231	83
	Medium	609	787	1196	139	54
	Low	11408	2973	1179	11	13
	Low	Medium	High	Severe	Extreme	
Wildfire Risk						

- d. See “WMP-Discovery2026-2028_DR_OEIS_007-Q001Atch01.kmz”, which shows the miles identified in the Inspection Selection Matrix above. Circuits are color-coded to show those that will be inspected by “Routine” only; by “Routine/Hazard” only; and by “Routine/Hazard/Remote Sensing. Within the .kmz file are the requested attributes listed below:
- I. CircuitID (as defined by the Energy Safety Data Guidelines)
 - II. CircuitName (as defined by the Energy Safety Data Guidelines)
 - III. Inspection category (i.e., Routine only, Routine/Hazard only, and Routine/Hazard/Remote Sensing)
 - IV. Consequence category (i.e., Low, Medium, High, Severe, and Extreme)
 - V. Wildfire Risk category (i.e., Low, Medium, High, Severe, and Extreme)

- e. Consequence categories capture locations that if a failure occurs, these locations could result in a higher catastrophic outcome. As such, as part of defining an inspection strategy, these locations should be patrolled, independent of whether there was a high probability of vegetation failures in the past as defined from the WDRM model. In essence, these locations could have limited vegetation, but any such vegetation failures could lead to a higher chance of a catastrophic outcome. For the Consequence score range for each category, please see footnote [1] referenced in response to 7a above.
- f. Wildfire risk categories capture the locations in which the overall vegetation-related wildfire risk is high, given historical failure events and consequence driven by the WDRM. For the Wildfire Risk score range for each category, please see footnote [1] referenced in response to 7a above.
- g. PG&E's decision-making process is based on creating a risk-based prioritization for its inspections, balancing between targeting the highest risk locations, with consideration of reducing customer touchpoints to the extent possible. This further allows the vegetation work to be focused at higher risk locations as PG&E optimizes resources utilized for vegetation work. Additionally, given PG&E's portfolio of wildfire mitigations, those resources can be deployed to focus on permanent risk mitigation programs like system hardening, continuous monitoring devices, and electric corrective maintenance work.
- h. The 24.86% of risk not within scope for the Hazard Patrol program will still be inspected on the Distribution Routine program, as that program will continue to inspect all portions of the distribution overhead electric system not impacted by external factors.
 - Please note: The percentage of risk not within scope for the Hazard Patrol program may change as we continue to assess and develop our plans for 2026.