

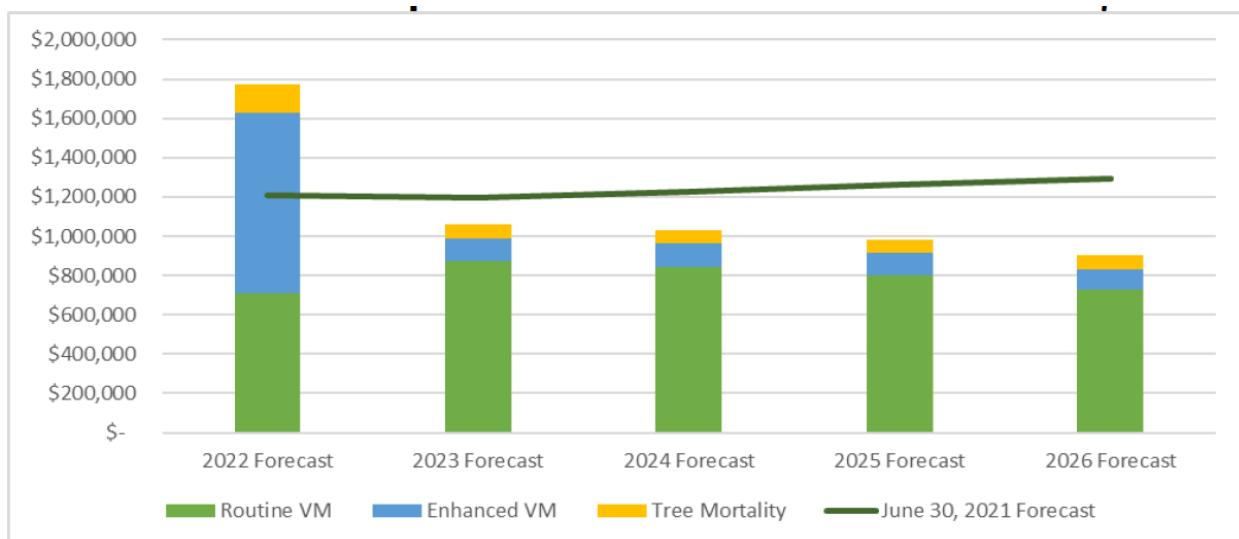
**PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY**  
**Wildfire Mitigation Plans Discovery 2022**  
**Data Response**

PG&E Data Request No.:	CalAdvocates_016-Q11		
PG&E File Name:	WMP-Discovery2022_DR_CalAdvocates_016-Q11		
Request Date:	March 18, 2022	Requester DR No.:	CalAdvocates-PGE-2022WMP-16
Date Sent:	March 23, 2022	Requesting Party:	Public Advocates Office
PG&E Witness:		Requester:	Dillon Copa

The following questions relate to your 2022 WMP Update submission.

**QUESTION 11**

On March 2, 2022, PG&E presented its “2023 General Rate Case Wildfire Supplemental Testimony Overview.” Slide 17 of this presentation includes the following chart, which appears to show a significant decrease in planned EVM spending from 2022 to 2023.



- Does PG&E expect to significantly reduce spending on EVM beginning in 2023, as indicated in this chart?
- If the answer to part (a) is yes, please explain the reasoning for the forecasted decrease in EVM spending.
- If the answer to part (a) is no, please explain the above chart.
- Does PG&E plan to reduce the annual mileage target for its EVM program after 2022? Please explain your answer.
- Does PG&E plan to reduce the scope of work covered by its EVM program after 2022? Please explain your answer.
- Please explain the apparent increase in planned Routine VM spending from 2022 to 2023, shown in the above chart.

## ANSWER 11

- a) Yes. PG&E expects to reduce its spending on EVM from a forecast of \$916 million in 2022 to a forecast of \$118 million in 2023. See Exhibit (PG&E-4), Table 9-9, p. 9-39, line 6, February 25, 2022, GRC Update.
- b) The changes in forecast costs starting in 2023 are due to PG&E's new wildfire mitigation strategy which includes an updated scope for the EVM Program, lower costs for Utility Defensible Space and Wood Management, and fewer additional staff for safety oversight and quality work verification (see Exhibit (PG&E-4) Figure 9-5, p. 9-24 and p. 9-38, lines 3-7, February 25, 2022, GRC Update). Through 2022, the EVM program includes strike trees evaluation and hazard trees mitigation, overhang clearing and radial clearance. Starting in 2023, Enhanced VM only includes overhang clearing (see Exhibit (PG&E-4), Figures 9-6 and 9-7, pp. 9-42 – 9-43, February 25, 2022, GRC Update). Additionally, the forecast number of miles in EVM is reduced from 1,890 miles in 2022 to 1,800 miles annually starting in 2023 (see Exhibit (PG&E-4), WP 9-11, line 1, February 25, 2022, GRC Update).
- c) See response to part (a).
- d) Yes, the forecast number of miles in EVM is reduced from 1,890 miles in 2022 to 1,800 miles annually starting in 2023 (see Exhibit (PG&E-4), WP 9-11, line 1, February 25, 2022, GRC Update).
- e) Yes, see response to part (b).
- f) Starting in 2023 PG&E will conduct strengthened strike tree assessment(s) in High Fire Threat District (HFTD) to identify hazard trees and remove hazard trees as part of the Routine VM program. These activities are referred to as "Incremental Routine VM" (see Exhibit (PG&E-4), starting at p. 9-30, February 25, 2022, GRC Update). The costs associated with Incremental Routine VM are the driver of the increased costs in Routine VM from 2022 to 2023 (see Exhibit (PG&E-4), Table 9-8, p. 9-25, line 6, February 25, 2022, GRC Update).