

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
Wildfire Mitigation Plans
Rulemaking 18-10-007
Data Response

PG&E Data Request No.:	MGRA_009-Q09		
PG&E File Name:	WildfireMitigationPlans_DR_MGRA_009-Q09		
Request Date:	February 17, 2021	Requester DR No.:	WMP-2021 MGRA DR-3
Date Sent:	February 22, 2021	Requesting Party:	Mussey Grade Road Alliance
PG&E Witness:		Requester:	Joseph Mitchell

The following data requests are being issued to PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E.

The first set of data requests refer to the outage, risk event, and ignition data presented in Tables 2, 7.1, and 7.2 of the standard data tables, as well as the weather metrics for high wind warning (HWW) and Red Flag Warnings (RFW) found in Table 6.

IOUs are requested to provide an additional table using these data for the years 2015 through 2020. The following table provides a visual guide as to the format (for 2015 only – other years to be included in equivalent columnar format).

#	Outcome metric name	2015									
		HFTD Tier 2					HFTD Tier 3				
		Total	RFW	HWW	HWW&RFW	HWW&^RFW	Total	RFW	HWW	RFW&HWW	HWW&^RFW
1.a.	Number of all events with probability of ignition, including wires down, contacts with objects, line slap, events with evidence of heat generation, and other events that cause sparking or have the potential to cause ignition										
1.b.	Number of wires down (total)										
1.c.	Number of outage events not caused by contact with vegetation (total)										
1.d.	Number of outage events caused by contact with vegetation (total)										
7.c.ii.	Number of ignitions										

Events are to be classified in the following manner:

RFW: the event occurs within a National Weather Service Red Flag Warning perimeter during the time that the Red Flag Warning is active.

HWW: the event occurs within a National Weather Service High Wind Warning perimeter during the time that the High Wind Warning is active.

HWW&RFW: the event occurs in an area with simultaneously active High Wind Warning and Red Flag Warning.

HWW&^RFW: the event occurs in an area with an active High Wind Warning and NO simultaneous Red Flag Warning

Regarding the use of the Technosylva fire spread model and its used to calculate wildfire consequences:

QUESTION 09 (15)

Have Technosylva fire spread simulations been run for 24 and 48 hour propagation times? If yes, how do the results compare to the results of 8 hour simulations in terms of average acres impacted and in terms of computing resources? If not, why has this not been performed?

ANSWER 09 (15)

We have run on-demand simulations longer than the default time extent of 8 hours, including both 24 and 48-hour propagation times. A 24 hour simulation increases the computing time by roughly 4x compared to the 8 hour default, according to Technosylva.

Without specific time and location constraints, the average acreage component of this question cannot be answered, as acreage depends significantly based on the underlying conditions in the area of concern, including variables such as live and dead fuel moisture, weather conditions, fuel loading and terrain.