

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

<b>PG&amp;E Data Request No.:</b>	SPD_003-Q007
<b>PG&amp;E File Name:</b>	WMP-Discovery2026-2028_DR_SPD_003-Q007
<b>Request Date:</b>	April 24, 2025
<b>Requester DR No.:</b>	SPD-PGE-WMP2026- 003
<b>Requesting Party:</b>	Safety Policy Division
<b>Requester:</b>	Henry Sweat
<b>Date Sent:</b>	April 29, 2025

**SUBJECT: DATA REQUESTS RELATED TO THE 2026-2028 WMP (SPD-PGE-WMP2026-003)**

**QUESTION 007**

Explain how PG&E calculates the risk reduced when there is a combination of undergrounding and covered conductor on a particular circuit segment. Clarify if there is a difference in how the risk reduction is calculated if a primary covered conductor project, primary undergrounding project or a hybrid project is chosen.

**ANSWER 007**

Risk reduction is based on the unique effectiveness values of each mitigation applied against the proportion of a circuit segment addressed by the corresponding mitigation. For example, for a segment with a wildfire mitigation effectiveness value of 67% for OH and 98% for UG, the risk reduction for that circuit segment containing 10 risk points prior to mitigation would be:

1. For OH:  
Risk Reduction = 10 risk points x 67% = **6.7 risk points**
2. For UG:  
Risk Reduction = 10 risk points x 98% = **9.8 risk points**
3. For a Hybrid Project (half of the segment mileage mitigated by OH and half mitigated by UG):  
Risk Reduction = (5 risk points x 67%) + (5 risk points x 98%) = **8.25 risk points**

This is a simplified example of the calculation detailed in PG&E's Advice Letter 7150-E-A.