

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

<b>PG&amp;E Data Request No.:</b>	SPD_004-Q023Supp01
<b>PG&amp;E File Name:</b>	WMP-Discovery2026-2028_DR_SPD_004-Q023Supp01
<b>Request Date:</b>	May 1, 2025
<b>Requester DR No.:</b>	CONF-SPD-PGE-WMP2026-004
<b>Requesting Party:</b>	Safety Policy Division
<b>Requester:</b>	Edwin Schmitt
<b>Date Sent:</b>	May 6, 2025 Supp01: May 30, 2025

**SUBJECT: MITIGATION COST EFFICIENCY ASSESSMENT (SPD-PGE-WMP2026-004)**

**QUESTION 023**

Related to Figure PG&E 5.2.2.3-1 in the 2026-2028 Base WMP, on pg. 72, PG&E states "...the two circuit segments share a common pixel, F6, and a that support structure (pole) asset also located in pixel F6. To keep the total sum of risk on the network constant, these shared risk results must be partially distributed to each of the circuit segments. The aggregation methodology, in this case, would assign half of the F6 pixel risk and half of the support structure risk to each of the circuit segments."

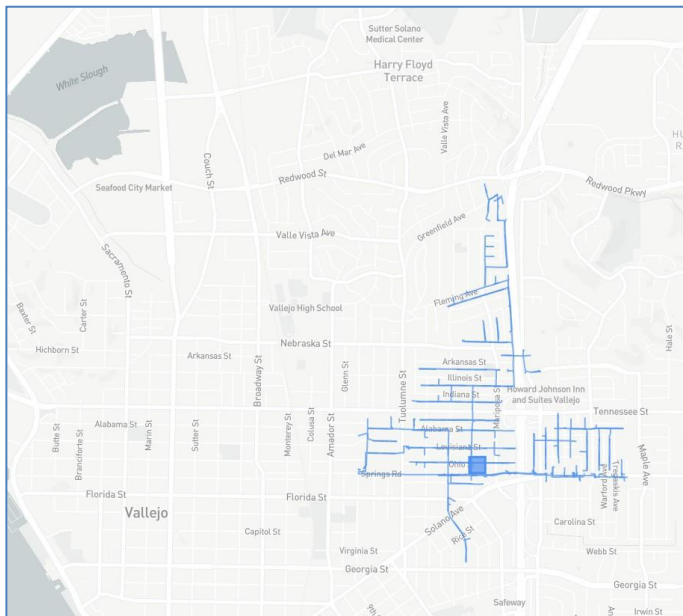
- a. Submit "RaDA Algorithms and Methodologies"
- b. If not explained in "RaDA Algorithms and Methodologies" please explain:
  - i. Why, in this example, was the risk distributed to each of the circuit segments equally?
  - ii. Are there instances where the risk is not distributed equally?
    - a) If so, explain what those instances would be and how PG&E determines the proportion of risk that should be attributed to each circuit segment. Provide examples from a specific circuit segment.
    - b) If not, explain why.
- c. Are there instances of a pixel sharing more than two circuit segments?
  - i. If so, explain why a pixel can share more than two circuit segments. Provide examples by citing circuit segment names.
  - ii. If not, explain why not.

**ANSWER 023 SUPPLEMENTAL 01**

- b. Section 4.2 of "RaDA Algorithms and Methodologies" explains circuit segment aggregation of pixel and asset risk.

- i. MaxEnt models produce risk values for each pixel location that contains one or more assets. However, when a pixel is intersected by multiple circuit segments, it is very difficult to understand which circuit segment might be impacted by a failure event. For example, if a branch falls near a pole that supports multiple primary conductors that belong to two different circuit segments, the branch may cause a failure to the first circuit segment, the second circuit segment or both circuit segments. Since there is no way to know a specific outcome until the event occurs, the risk of the event is distributed evenly to the two circuit segments as the best estimate of future risk.
- ii. Shared pixel risk is always distributed equally. There are no instances of unequal distribution.
  - a) Risk from shared pixels is always distributed equally.
  - b) Explained in answer (i) above.
- c. There are many pixels that are intersected by more than two circuit segments.
  - i. Pixels that are intersected by more than two circuit segments can typically be found near substations.

An example of a pixel with more than two intersecting circuit segments is Pixel 4356\_1929, located in Vallejo:



Pixel 4356\_1929 is intersected by three circuit segments.

VALLEJO B 1102CB:



VALLEJO B 1101CB:



VALLEJO B 0415CB:



- ii. A pixel can be intersected by more than two circuit segments as demonstrated above.

**ANSWER 023**

- a. Please see attachment "*WMP-Discovery2026-2028\_DR\_SPD\_004-Q023Atch01.pdf*" for the requested information.