

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

<b>PG&amp;E Data Request No.:</b>	SPD_004-Q024
<b>PG&amp;E File Name:</b>	WMP-Discovery2026-2028_DR_SPD_004-Q024
<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 30, 2025

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

**QUESTION 024**

When discussing PSPS Risk on pages 74-75 in the 2026-2028 Base WMP, PG&E states that "...PSPS likelihood and PSPS consequence are calculated by the probability and consequence of each individual customer service\_point\_ID (SPID)." Describe each step in the procedure that PG&E takes to estimate the PSPS likelihood and consequence of each individual customer service\_point\_ID.

- a. Explain how PG&E predicts where PSPS events will occur for customers that PG&E has not had a PSPS event.
- b. Explain how PG&E uses each of the Model Inputs listed in Figure PG&E-B-1.3 to estimate PSPS likelihood for each individual customer service\_point\_ID.
- c. Page 68 notes that the "combination of weather, switching, and restoration is represented as total CMI". Are the values associated with weather, switching and restoration measured in CMI and just added together? Additionally, explain the following:
  - i. How does PG&E estimate the severity of an expected weather period in which a customer is expected to be de-energized?
  - ii. How did PG&E come up with the estimate that patrol and restoration typically take 11 hours?
  - iii. Why did PG&E not use Estimated Time of Restoration?

**ANSWER 024**

- a. PG&E's Outage PSPS Risk model does not predict future PSPS events in the traditional sense. Instead, it uses a data-driven approach that incorporates both historical and forecasted event data to estimate risk at the individual customer service\_point\_ID (SPID) level that has seen a PSPS outage in the past.
- b. The lookback events are leveraged by utilizing the frequency of events. The lookback includes all potential weather events and identifies the customer impacted and duration. In addition, the lookback also identifies what type of event it was (i.e.

Dx only, Tx only, Dx/Tx). Additionally, a customer weighting is applied to prioritize customers at higher risk. Essentially, there is a risk for each historical customer event, and that can be aggregated to the granularity of a customer, isolation zone, CPZ, or circuit.

- c. Yes, the values associated with weather, switching and restoration measured in Customer Minutes Interrupted (CMI) are added together.
  - i. PG&E estimates severity through PG&E's Meteorology models and historic weather events.
  - ii. This is a historical average over a few years; it was used to reflect a value as close to reality as possible, and it is included in the lookback events data as part of the total outage duration.
  - iii. PG&E didn't use Estimated Time of Restoration (ETOR) because the default value in the lookback dataset is a placeholder (24 hours after All Clear) which is a conservative estimate. For real PSPS events, this gets updated based on actual conditions like terrain, daylight, and crew availability. But for hypothetical lookback events, no such updates were made. Also, ETOR reflects the time to restore the *last* customer on a Time Place (TP), which overstates the average restoration time for most customers. So, using it would misrepresent the typical customer experience.