

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

PG&E Data Request No.:	SPD_004-Q025
PG&E File Name:	WMP-Discovery2026-2028_DR_SPD_004-Q025
Request Date:	May 1, 2025
Requester DR No.:	CONF-SPD-PGE-WMP2026-004
Requesting Party:	Safety Policy Division
Requester:	Edwin Schmitt
Date Sent:	May 30, 2025

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

QUESTION 025

In its description of CoRE on page 56 in the 2026-2028 Base WMP, PG&E states “Our perspective is that the Burn Probability is a deterministic assessment of local conditions at the time of an ignition event rather than a probabilistic outcome.” There is no mention of Burn Probability in the Wildfire Consequence Model Version 4 (WFC v4) Documentation. Provide a step-by-step description of PG&E’s deterministic assessment of Burn Probability.

- a. If PG&E’s deterministic assessment of Burn Probability is conducted with SME judgement, list the criteria SME’s are required to consider in their assessment.
- b. If PG&E’s deterministic assessment of Burn Probability is conducted with SME judgement, explain how many SMEs participated in an estimation of Burn Probability based on the local conditions for each circuit segment.

ANSWER 025

Clarification of the terminology used in the documentation.

Those paragraphs are intended to link the terminology used in the WMP guidelines to the terminology used by the WFC modeling team. In the WMP guidelines, Burn Probability is the frequency with which a fire reaches a given location over a range of different conditions. For the WFC v4, the range of conditions used are the worst fire weather days (approximately 30 each year), determined by the meteorology department, for 2012-2022 and the outcomes of each set of real-world fire weather conditions is evaluated via Technosylva wildfire simulations. Given the conditions of a specific weather day, the fire simulations are deterministic, which is why the description uses the term “deterministic” even though a variety of outcomes under varying conditions are captured across all the weather days. The WFC ultimately needs to assign consequences to ignition locations (i.e. grid equipment), so the acres burned, structures reached, and flame length and rate of spread for each simulation (calculated based on conditions within the fire footprint) are assigned to the originating location for each weather day. For that reason, the actual “burn probability” values for locations

reached by fires are not directly used in the WFC calculations and are therefore not called out by name in the documentation.

- a. Not applicable based on the explanation above.
- b. Not applicable based on the explanation above.