

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

<b>PG&amp;E Data Request No.:</b>	SPD_014-Q001
<b>PG&amp;E File Name:</b>	WMP-Discovery2026-2028_DR_SPD_014-Q001
<b>Request Date:</b>	September 16, 2025
<b>Requester DR No.:</b>	SPD-PGE-WMP2026-014
<b>Requesting Party:</b>	Safety Policy Division
<b>Requester:</b>	Edwin Schmitt
<b>Date Sent:</b>	September 26, 2025

**SUBJECT: MAPPING WDRM v.3 TO v.4 (SPD-PGE-WMP2026-014)**

**QUESTION 001**

In PG&E's third supplemental response to Question 2 of SPD-PGE-WMP2026-010, PG&E provided SPD with WMP-Discovery2026-2028\_DR\_SPD\_010\_Q002Atch01Supp03.xlsx. On September 9, 2025, SPD met with PG&E to discuss various topics related to the mapping of CPZs from v3 to v4 of the WDRM model associated with the SPD-PGE-WMP2026-010 data request. PG&E explained that it used Conductor Asset ID to map the relationship between v3 CPZ and v4 CPZ.

- a. Provide a detailed explanation of what the Conductor Asset ID is.
- b. Provide a detailed explanation of how PG&E used the Conductor Asset ID to map the relationship between v3 CPZs and v4 CPZs.
- c. Provide an explanation for why PG&E decided to use the Conductor Asset ID to map the relationship between v3 CPZs and v4 CPZs.
- d. Could PG&E have used other spatial data to map the relationship between v3 CPZs and v4 CPZs? Explain what other spatial data could have achieved this result.
  - i. If so, explain why PG&E did not chose to use those methods.
  - ii. If not, explain why not.
- e. List which spatial datasets in PG&E's possession currently include the Conductor Asset ID as a field.
- f. List which tabular datasets in PG&E's possession currently include the Conductor Asset ID as a field.

**ANSWER 001**

- a. Every asset in PG&E's network is given a Global Unique Identifier, also referred to as a GUID or Global ID, in PG&E's Electric Distribution Geographic Information System (EDGIS). These Global IDs serve as the primary identifiers for assets within PG&E's network trace tables, which are structured datasets used to represent the

connectivity and relationships between assets in EDGIS. Network trace tables help define network groups, such as circuit segments, by showing how assets are positioned relative to dynamic protection devices.

Conductor Asset ID is this Global ID for each conductor in PG&E's network. It represents a length of conductor with homogenous asset information. A Global ID is given to each length of conductor between two network nodes. A network node is any equipment that create a separation point along the conductor, for example, switches, transformers, and fuses.

- b. When comparing the circuit segment snapshots between WDRM v3 and WDRM v4, if a conductor global ID on one circuit segment in the WDRM v3 snapshot is on a different circuit segment in the WDRM v4 snapshot, we know one of the following is true: (1) the circuit segment in WDRM v4 was split from the circuit segment in WDRM v3, or (2) the circuit segment in WDRM v3 was merged into a circuit segment in WDRM v4.
- c. The conductor Global ID is how conductors are identified in PG&E's network trace tables, which are fundamental to how circuit segments are defined. These network trace tables are dynamic datasets that are kept up to date by PG&E's Asset Knowledge Management (AKM). The WDRM v3 and WDRM v4 circuit segments, were defined by taking a snapshot of the network trace tables on January 1, 2022, and January 1, 2023, respectively. This makes the conductor Global ID uniquely qualified at identifying where each conductor is in relation to its nearest upstream dynamic protection device when compared between the two snapshots.
- d. Network trace tables use an R-Tree structure to store asset connectivity information from EDGIS in tabular format. The tree level, order number, and branch concepts of R-Tree allow for the upstream and downstream relationship information between electric distribution assets to be determined from a relational query. Because conductor Global IDs are in these table, the mapping between circuit segment snapshots can be completed using relational comparisons as opposed to spatial comparisons. This approach yields greater accuracy and is less impacted by spatial mapping improvements.
- e. PG&E's Electric Distribution Geographic Information System (EDGIS) is the source of Global IDs for all assets in PG&E's distribution network.
- f. Conductor Global IDs are how conductors are identified in PG&Es electric network trace tables, which are fundamental to how network groups are defined and thus the unique identifiers in these tables are pervasive throughout PG&E electric distribution datasets.