

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
Wildfire Mitigation Plans Discovery 2022
Data Response

PG&E Data Request No.:	WilliamBAbrams_002-Q35		
PG&E File Name:	WMP-Discovery2022_DR_WilliamBAbrams_002-Q35		
Request Date:	April 13, 2022	Requester DR No.:	Email Transmittal – 2022WMP DR-02
Date Sent:	April 25, 2022	Requesting Party:	William B. Abrams
PG&E Witness:		Requester:	Will Abrams

SUBJECT: PG&E WMP GAP ANALYSIS GIVEN KINCADE FIRE TESTIMONY AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

Expert Testimony: Mr. Gary Uboldi, Fire Captain Specialist Peace Officer with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection who has investigated over 400 wildfires across his 20+ year career

Expert Testimony: Mr. Joseph Hemstock, 38 Year as PG&E as Supervisory Inspector, Crew Foreman, Electrical Transmission Supervisor and other lead roles plus 10 years as PG&E consultant

Testimony Date: February 9, 2022 (See Attachment B: Pre-Trial Transcript)

BACKGROUND TESTIMONY/EVIDENCE:

Pg. 276 (lines 5-14)

“A. No. I mean from this gentleman at CalPine who sent it to Kim Gutierrez, I'm not sure this information about these switches, additionally this, and worrying about potential line relay action due to -- that has nothing to do with what I understand. This from Kenny Gutierrez, would it be possible to drop the leads out there, out at 9 and 10, mothball it during the coming clearance. Q. So-- A. And I said yes.”

QUESTION 35

- a. Do line crew supervisors still have the authority to “mothball” infrastructure with direction from outside sources?
- b. How has PG&E implemented corrective actions given the wildfire risks associated with how infrastructure is decommissioned or mothballed?

ANSWER 35

The “9 and 10” power plant referenced in the cited testimony has at all relevant times been owned by Calpine; Calpine alone made the decision to “mothball” the plant. PG&E has and had no role in Calpine’s decisions whether or how to mothball Calpine facilities.

As noted in response to question 15, section 7.3.3.17.2 of the 2022 WMP addresses PG&E's approach to "idle" transmission facilities—which can include facilities connected to decommissioned or mothballed power plants. PG&E has issued new guidance on open jumpers – which could include jumpers previously connected to mothballed or decommissioned facilities--that requires such jumpers to be cut as short as practicable, typically two to three feet in length. PG&E also surveyed its transmission system to identify and remediate open jumpers that did not comply with this new guidance.