

**PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
Wildfire Mitigation Plans Discovery 2023
Data Response**

PG&E Data Request No.:	CalAdvocates_013-Q006		
PG&E File Name:	WMP-Discovery2023_DR_CalAdvocates_013-Q006		
Request Date:	April 6, 2023	Requester DR No.:	CalAdvocates-PGE-2023WMP-13
Date Sent:	April 12, 2023	Requesting Party:	Public Advocates Office
DRU Index #:		Requester:	Holly Wehrman

The following questions relate to your 2023-2025 WMP submission.

QUESTION 006

Table PG&E-6.2.2.-1 on p. 168 of PG&E's WMP lists four consequence values derived from the mean MAVF of historical fires.

- a) Has PG&E performed a sensitivity study to determine the effect of these values on the output of PG&E's WFC model? A sensitivity analysis could involve (for example) perturbations in how the mean MAVF of historical fires is calculated, or which historical fires are included in the calculation.
- b) If the answer to part (a) is yes, please summarize the results of this sensitivity study.
- c) If the answer to part (a) is no, please explain why not.
- d) If the answer to part (a) is no, does PG&E plan to perform a study or analysis similar to what is described in part (a)?

ANSWER 006

- a) Yes, a deductive sensitivity analysis was performed to determine the possible effect of these values on the output of PG&E's WFC model. Please see our response to part b) for an explanation of our deductive analysis.
- b) For points within High Fire Risk Areas (HFRA) (or non-HFRA), there is only a single variable that determines the consequences, which is the fraction of days that a location or point spends in predicted destructive or non-destructive conditions. There are no other dependencies. Only the ordinality in the predicted destructive fraction of days matters to the overall consequence ranking of points within the HFRA (or within the non HFRA).
Changing thresholds (i.e. flame length, rate of spread) to determine predicted destructive conditions did not substantially alter the ordinality of the pixels by fraction of predicted destructive days, therefore rankings within HFRA (or within the non HFRA) would not change much.

Additionally, we evaluated whether changing predicted destructive values could result in HFRA locations or points dropping below the consequence ranking of locations or points not in the HFRA. The CoRE from Mean MAVF of Historic Fire values for HFRA (True) categories in table PG&E 6.2.2-1 are at least 3 orders of

magnitude larger than any of the CoRE MAVF values for the non-HFRA (False) categories. Based on our analysis, we determined that changes to consequence beyond 1 order of magnitude were not likely. Therefore, in order for changes to result in significant consequence rank shifts, the category values represented in Table PG&E 6.2.2-1 would need to be much closer.

- c) N/A, please see the responses to subparts a) and b).
- d) N/A, please see the responses to subparts a) and b).