

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

PG&E Data Request No.:	OEIS_002-Q06		
PG&E File Name:	WMP-Discovery2022_DR_OEIS_002-Q06		
Request Date:	February 22, 2022	Requester DR No.:	Data Request OEIS-PG&E-22-002
Date Sent:	March 4, 2022	Requesting Party:	Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety
PG&E Witness:		Requester:	Kevin Miller

**C. Grid Design and System Hardening**

**QUESTION 06**

Regarding PG&E’s response to Maturity Survey question C.III.c (*What level of sectionalization does the utility’s distribution architecture have?*):

- a. Provide the percentage of circuits that have more than 2000 customers within one switch.
- b. Describe PG&E’s plan to isolate circuits to reduce the number of customers within one switch.

**ANSWER 06**

- a. PG&E overhead main line design guidelines recommends a three-phase switching device every 250 customers or one mile of overhead line, whichever comes first. In HFTD areas, there are over 1,900 distribution “default” sectionalizing devices to isolate HFTD customers during PSPS events. Information regarding the number of customers affected by these devices is provided below:
  - 7% of these devices impact 2,000 or more customers in HFTD areas
  - 10% of these devices impact 1,000 to 1,999 customers in HFTD areas
  - 23% of these devices impact 200 to 999 customers in HFTD areas
  - 60% of these devices impact less than 200 customers in HFTD areas
- b. PG&E continues to install new PSPS sectionalizing devices within HFTD areas to isolate smaller targeted customers zones as described in WMP Section 7.3.3.8.1. New device locations are selected based on the highest frequency of PSPS occurrence based on the PSPS 10-year Lookback Model, and locations that minimize the most customers impacted (either via switching/load transfer opportunities or installation close to the designated meteorology shutoff polygons). Also, as described in WMP Section 7.3.3.7 PG&E continues to replace non-exempt fuses in HFTD areas with exempt fuses, which can also be used as sectionalizing devices during PSPS depending upon the designated meteorology shutoff polygons during each event.