

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

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|------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| PG&E Data Request No.: | WilliamBAbrams_002-Q10                      |                   |                                   |
| PG&E File Name:        | WMP-Discovery2022_DR_WilliamBAbrams_002-Q10 |                   |                                   |
| 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

Testimony Date: February 8, 2022 (See Attachment A: Pre-Trial Transcript)

**BACKGROUND TESTIMONY/EVIDENCE:**

Pg. 96 (lines 18-21), Pg. 98 (lines 1-5)

“What was odd about this configuration was that these ends were loose and there's nothing securing them, allowing them to have a substantial amount of movement back and forth. I had never seen that before... There's nothing holding them in place. Right now they're just dangling. Gravity is just holding them in that position. If the wind blows, they swivel, so allows this to swing back and forth.”

**QUESTION 10**

- a. What additional risk mitigation practices has PG&E implemented to ensure that jumpers are secured and not left “dangling” and susceptible to wind?
- b. Are rigid jumpers now more often used?
- c. What added inspection criteria have been added so this never leads to another catastrophic fire again?

**ANSWER 10**

As the testimony established, jumper cables are supposed to move in the wind. (Tr. 327:18-20.) Subsequent to the Kincade Fire, PG&E issued new guidance requiring that open jumpers be cut as short as practical, typically two to three feet in length. See “WMP-Discovery2022\_DR\_WilliamBAbrams\_002-Q03Atch01CONF.pdf.” The jumpers on the subject tower were significantly longer than two or three feet. Significantly reducing the length of the open jumpers significantly reduces the extent to which they

can move in the wind. PG&E also surveyed its equipment to identify and correct any open jumpers not meeting this guidance.