

**Wildfire Risk Governance Committee  
System Hardening Project Approvals**

February 25, 2021

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**PG&E System Hardening Strategy**

Two (2) potential go-forward strategies for System Hardening have been contemplated:

**1 Recommended RSE Optimized Risk Buy-down**

**Objective:** Reduce the most amount of risk possible, informed by the RSE score, within the GRC planning period.

**Pros:**

- Looks towards the long term as climatic risk is worsening
- Significantly lower residual risk for hardened segments addressed and additional risk reduction benefits (i.e., PSPS, ingress/egress) due to proportion of undergrounding likely

**Cons:**

- Reduced total miles addressable based on time constraints due to proportion of underground
- Due to operational time requirements of undergrounding, some high risk areas may not be mitigated in the near term and must be addressed by other risk mitigation programs (e.g., EVM)

**2 Accelerated Risk Buy-down**

**Objective:** Reduce the most amount of overall risk as quickly as possible.

**Pros:**

- Facilitates risk reduction across the broader service territory (i.e., more miles addressed) based on higher proportion of OH hardening

**Cons:**

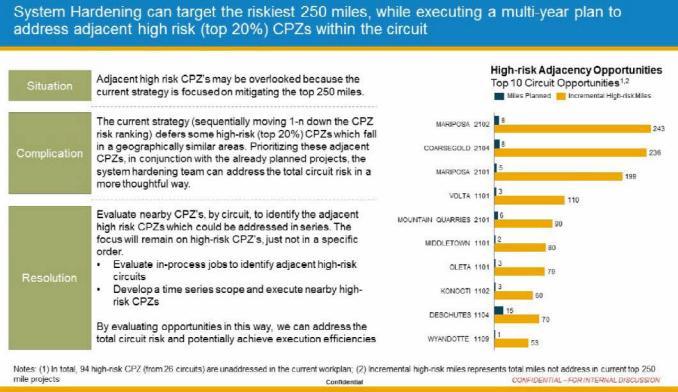
- Residual risk may require "go-backs" with a different mitigation strategy
- Minimal reduction of other risks (e.g., PSPS) not accounted for in current risk modeling

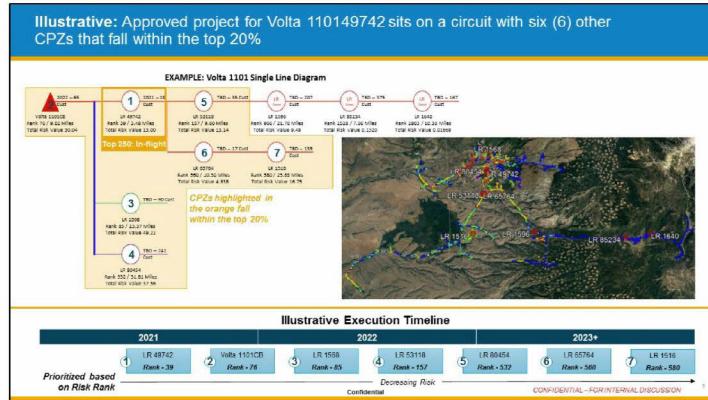
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Key Decision – Approve the PG&E System Hardening Strategy

Approval Status	Pending
Decision Detail	
Approval of the recommended PG&E System Hardening Strategy.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Option 1: Reduce the most amount of risk possible, informed by the RSE score, within the GRC planning period.	
Concerns and Mitigations	
Approvals	
[Redacted]	
Action Items and Validations	
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There is an opportunity to maximize risk reduction from "on-hold" jobs where PG&E has already expended resources to scope and estimate

Situation

Based on the updated 2021 risk model, a significant quantity of scoped / estimated work has been placed on hold to prioritize higher risk segments.

Complication

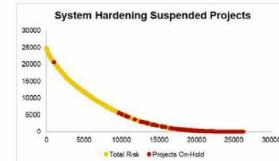
Certain segments of these on-hold projects contain higher risk segments (equivalent to the top 20% MAVF), even though the entire CPZ does not meet the top 20% threshold. These segments of CPZ's can be surgically targeted for system hardening in the highest risk locations to accelerate risk buy-down and achieve greater mileage in the near term.

Resolution

Evaluate the on-hold project list to identify high risk segments for targeted mitigation:

- Review project locations overlaid with risk scores
- Establish risk threshold for targeted mitigation (Recommended threshold is 0.1065—equivalent to top 20% Mean MAVF score)
- Refine scope / estimates to address only the highest risk portions of the project

This strategy will maximize risk reduction in areas which have already expended resources in estimating / scoping and accelerate mileage capture in the near term

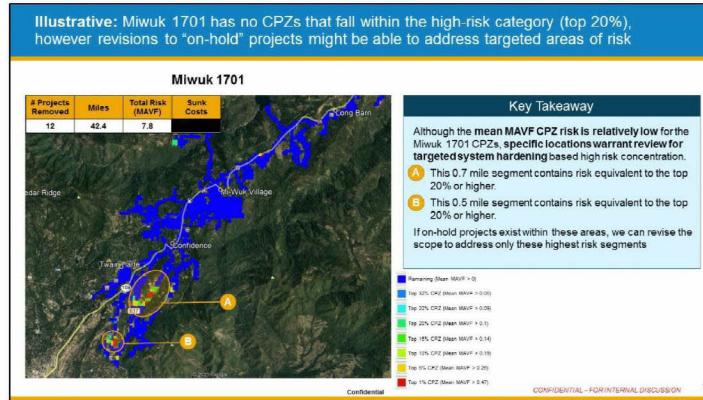


# Projects Removed	Miles	On-hold Project Risk (MAVF)	Sum Costs
478	1,384	1.104	

Represents on-hold projects as of 1.13.2021

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Key Decision – Approval to Expand Scope Prioritization and Approve Overarching System Hardening Strategy

Approval Status	Pending
Decision Detail	
Seeking approval to expand the System Hardening Targeting Strategy to include: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The top 20% highest CPZs in circuits where projects are already being scoped <input type="checkbox"/> High risk sub-segments of the on-hold projects, which have equivalent risk scores to the top 20% CPZs	
Concerns and Mitigations	
Approvals	
Action Items and Validations	
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Request to reconsider specific in-construction projects from the on-hold project list and remove from some approved project list (net impact of +11.8 miles)

**Workplan Change Request Summary**

Action	Value
Keep	+7.6
Review	+5.9
Remove	-1.7
Net Total	+11.8

**Request to Keep (7.6 mi)**

Add back projects which were previously placed on-hold based on work expended:

- In Construction (work started): missed during initial inventory of in construction work – 2 jobs, 3.2mi
- In construction (not started): significant effort to secure permit and relationships at risk – 1 job, 0.5mi
- In construction would that would complete an upstream mainline – 1 job, 1.4mi
- Pending: significant permitting effort which could damage relationships if not executed – 3 jobs, 2.4mi

**Request to Review (5.9 mi)**

Confirm the decision to place projects on-hold given efforts expended and other factors:

- Pending: Significant effort expended to secure easements – 1 job, 3.3mi
- Pending: Significant effort expended to secure permit – 1 job, 1.1mi
- Pending: Complete a mainline for previously executed phases – 1 job, 1.5mi

**Request to Remove (1.7 mi)**

Remove from existing project list based on dependencies identified:

- Review of land requirements will require project redesign or imminent domain – 1 job, 1.7mi

- Project level details on following slide -

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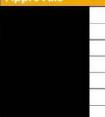
Workplan change request details - 11 projects added (13.5 mi) and 2 projects removed (3.3 mi)				
Order	Miles	Project	Risk Rating	Rationale, details
1.44	CWSP-PINE GROVE 1102 - R1722 - PH 2.6	2,571 (69%)	Sigificant progress; 15 poles installed	
1.75	CWSP-STANISLAUS1702-LR1888-PH 1.2	2,388 (69%)	Sigificant progress; 15 poles installed and SAP issues keeping project at UNSE status	Petty: Required several years of discussion with the CDFW and messaging that the work is critical to the viability of the plan. PGE also developed a mitigation plan and will be on the hook for continued monitoring and reporting to the CDFW. Work is progressing forward.
0.45	RECON 2300 FT - IVNS CANYON-DUNBAR 1101	1,794 (49%)		Complete CPC Phase 1 of system hardening work in the CZ2. Other phases have been approved for construction. Phases 1&2 are 75% complete.
1.57	CWSP-BRUNSWICK 1103-LR5007-PH 2.3	2,144 (59%)		Permit: Anticipate coastal developer permit approval in early 2021, which took 2 years to obtain. Public hearing and emergency statutory exemption under CEQA already.
0.51	RECON-63PIANS CAMP ONE TEN MILE 11 BRAGG	2,140 (59%)		Permit: Applied for a Coastal Development Permit with the Santa Cruz County and have been working with them for the last year. Permits expected by 11/21/21 and anticipate severe detriment to relationships with COF Ward Santa Cruz if project is cancelled.
1.00	CH RECONDUCTOR - RCB ROY 2105 - 502CC117	8,288 (95%)		
0.88	CH RECONDUCTOR - RCB ROY 2105 - 502CC118	1,265 (95%)		
1.75	CWSP-STANISLAUS1702-LR1888-PH 2.3	2,388 (69%)	Easement: 2 of 4 easements acquired [REDACTED] and 4th easement underway [REDACTED]	Easement: 2 of 4 easements acquired [REDACTED] and 4th easement underway [REDACTED]
1.65	PSPS-Clayton 2115 - CB	1,719 (49%)		Easement: 3 easements accepted or nearing acceptance
1.05	HALF MOON BAY 1102 - FUCO12457 RPLC10	2,874 (79%)		Permit: SONRA permit received which took 2 years to acquire
1.52	CWSP-MIWUK1702-LR0018-PH 1.1	2,111 (61%)		Complete! Mainline; remains mainline hardening completed on either side via other projects
Remove		(1.72) CWSP-MIWUK1701-OCB-PH 1.5	2,353 (65%)	Issue Identified; location missed during land review that will require redesign of the project or imminent domain. Have been pursuing land rights since summer of 2020.

Note: Full notes from project management team available in appendix

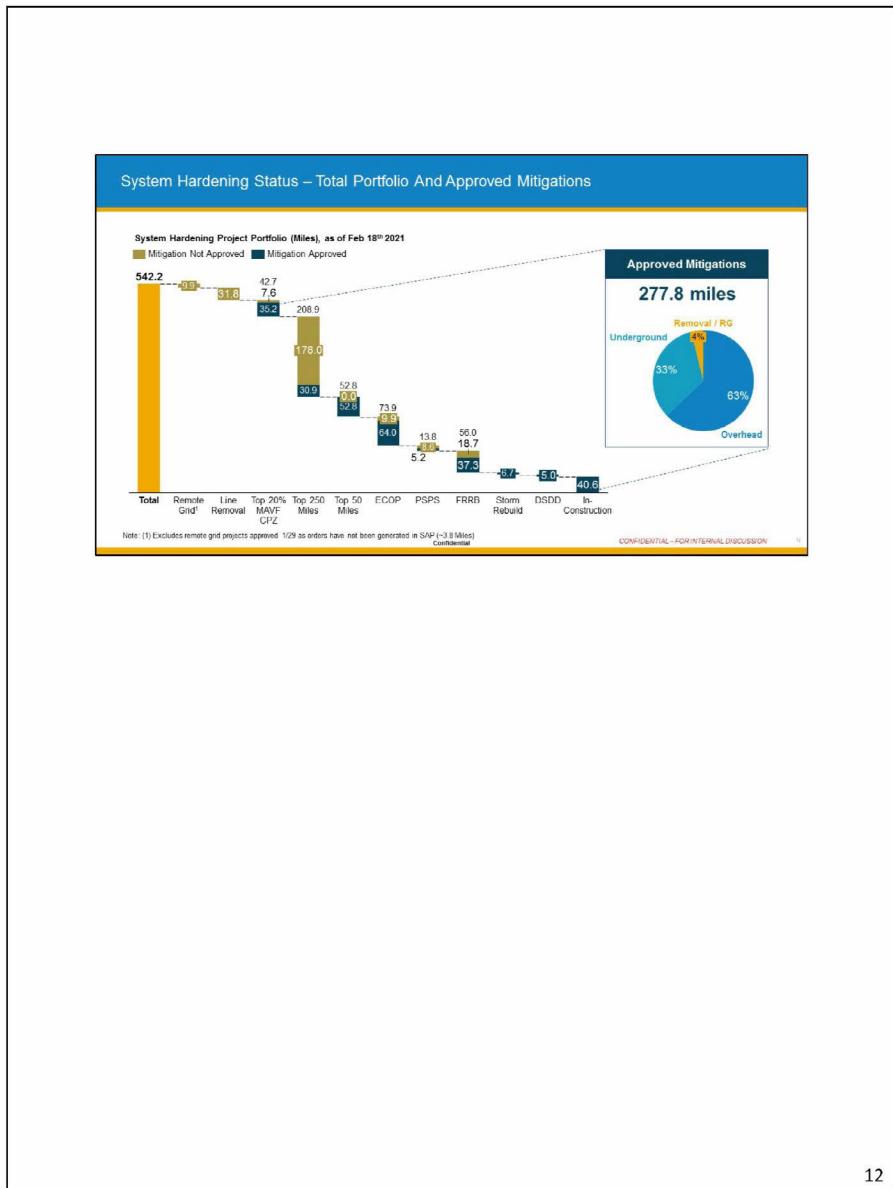
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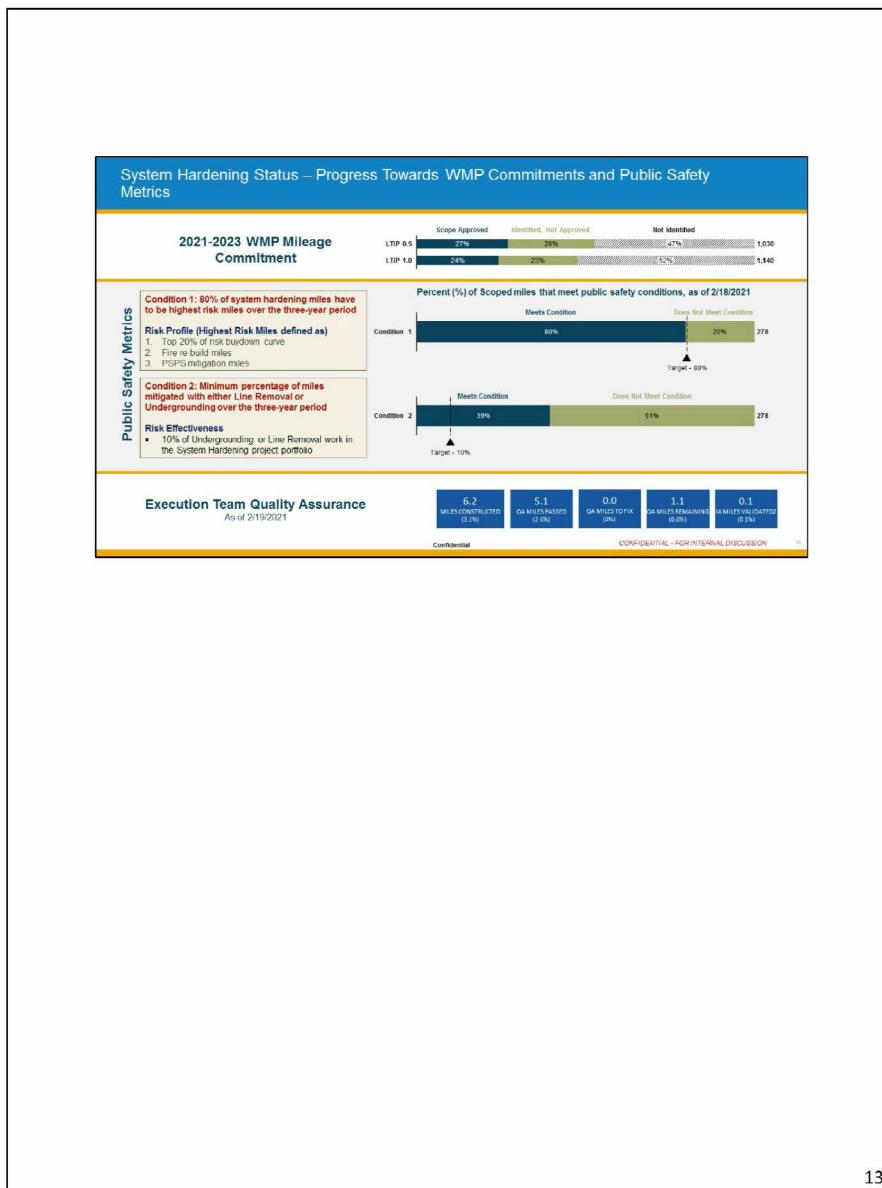
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Key Decision – Approval of workplan change request

Approval Status	Pending
Decision Detail	
<p>Seeking approval / confirmation of on-hold projects which have been placed on hold at request of this committee in light of additional information shared</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ADD 7 projects for 7.6 miles <input type="checkbox"/> CONFIRM 4 projects for 5.9 miles</p> <p>Removed projects which no longer make sense based on new information / other projects which have been placed on hold</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REMOVE 1 project for 1.7 miles</p>	
Approvals	
	
Action Items and Validations	
	

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Today's discussion will include various mitigation recommendations for decision and inform (25.3 miles total)						
The following projects have recommended mitigations:						
Order No.	CPZ	Work Bucket	Total MAVF Core Risk Value	Mean MAVF Core Risk Rank	Recommendation	WGC Request
<b>WGC Decision (7.83 miles)</b>						
1	██████████ Wildwood 11011454	Top 250 Miles	0.4188	52	OH	DECISION
<b>WGC Inform (17.45 miles)</b>						
2	██████████ Middletown 11011548	ECOP - Top 20%	0.1594	474	HYBRID	INFORM
3	██████████ Brunswick 1110CB	PSPS	0.0064	2134	UG	INFORM
4	██████████ Placerville 21061104	REMG	0.0064	2131	REMOTE GRID	INFORM
5	██████████ Mountain Quarries 21016953	Top 250 miles	0.4353	45	HYBRID	INFORM
6	██████████ Bangor 1101CB	PSPS	0.1938	355	UG	INFORM

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Decision: Top 50 Miles - Wildwood 1101 - LR 1454 - PM [REDACTED] (7.83 Miles)

	Key Questions	Outcome
PSPS	Is this an area that is impacted directly by PSPS (>8 Frequency or >1,200 Cust Impact)? Y N	1 event, 18 Cust Impact
	Are there any critical customers within zone necessary to protect? Y N	N/A
PSD	Is OH hardening an acceptable mitigation using distribution line exclusion? Y N	N/A
	Ingress/Exgress concerns identified by PSD pole(s) can be mitigated by utilizing insulating wrapped or composite poles? Y N	Moderate (6-14) or high (15+) strike tree potential areas in the segment 3 spans Moderate
Tree Strike	Moderate (6-14) or high (15+) strike tree potential areas in the segment? Y N	Get Tx line, overhang roots, significant relocation
	Are there any significant dependency or contractability limitations in the areas of impact? (Threshold: 2+ year incremental delay) Y N	Does the alternative fall within a 100% range (e.g., standard warrant replacement) and result in a more timely mitigation method preferred (e.g., OH)? Y N
EASOP	If alternatives fall within a 100% range, is there additional benefit to choosing an alternative that is not the top ranked RSE?	OH Preferred

**Mitigation Decision Tree**

The Mitigation Decision Tree diagram illustrates a process for selecting the most appropriate mitigation method. It starts with a question about PSPS impact. If yes, it checks for critical customers. If no, it moves to PSD. PSD checks for insulating wrapped or composite poles. If no, it checks for significant dependencies or contractability. If no, it checks if alternatives fall within a 100% range. If yes, it prefers OH. If no, it moves to Tree Strike. Tree Strike checks for moderate or high strike tree potential. If no, it moves to EASOP. EASOP checks if alternatives fall within a 100% range. If yes, it prefers OH. If no, it moves to PSD again. PSD also has a feedback loop back to Tree Strike.

Decision: Top 50 Miles - Wildwood 1101 - LR 1454 - PM [REDACTED] (7.83 Miles)					
Wildwood 1101 (7.83 miles)		No System Hardening	Overhead Hardening	Under-Grounding	Hybrid
Project Scope Risk Reduced After Mitigation	-	8.05	17.85	10.10	
Project Scope Residual Risk Value	<b>12.98</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>2.88</b>	
Overall Miles Installed	7.83 Existing OH	7.83	9.64	9.94	
Overall Miles Required	-	-	-	-	
CIR System Hardening Cost	\$ [REDACTED] / mile				
LIG System Hardening Cost	\$ [REDACTED] / mile				
Line Removal Cost	\$ [REDACTED] / mile				
Total Capital & O&M (IAACE Class 5)					
Average O&M Cost (per year)					
NPV @ 6.8% discount rate					
<b>Primary Filter</b>	\$ NPV per unit of risk (HSI)				
PSI Preference (Ingress/Agrass/Fire history)					
Strike Tree Potential (8 Priority, 4.6/mi)					
Ingress / Agrass	High Fall-in Risk Non-satisfactory	Moderate Fall-in Risk Satisfactory	Satisfactory No Fall-in Risk Satisfactory	Satisfactory Moderate Fall-in Risk Satisfactory	
<b>Secondary Filter</b>	18 (0%)	18 (0%)	18 (0%)	18 (0%)	
PSI Mitigation (18 cuts* 1 event)					
Execution timeline (2021, 2022, 2023+)					
Other (Operational Considerations, etc.)					
Recommended					
<p>Supporting Detail for Recommended Alternative: CDR Link #021-04300      Public Safety Specialist: Shasta Tehama-City, Platina Etc - Hwy 36 Tehama mile mark 3.42. Mainly grass/woolly woodland/dense brush with intermixed patches of conifers/Gray Pines. Fuel loading of brush can be very dense on all northern aspects and ridges and within the Bogachum Gorge portion of Cottonwood Creek. Difficult fire terrain. Fire-prone area. No water access. No roads. No structures. No buildings. No homes. No people. No populated areas. No water access. No roads. No structures. No buildings. No homes. No people.</p> <p>Strike Tree Potential: Moderate. Expect to mitigate tree strike hazard on 9 spans with tree removal.</p> <p>Line Removal Locations: Platina Rd, Hwy 36 main route for Evac and Response. Satisfactory mitigation with overhead hardening and tree removal.</p> <p>PSI Mitigation: None</p> <p>Execution Timeline (Land/Bio/Cultural/Constructability): Fug and Fish issues. Buffer zones for work. Monitoring. Bulk Land, Minor Caltrans - 3 Wk field work. Gas Tr line easement along much of route requires hand清掃.</p> <p>Overall Route: Immunity viability. Relocation of overhead assets require entering Caltrans ROW with significant increase in circuit length (25% minimum).</p>					

Key Decision – Approval of workplan change request

Approval Status	Pending
Decision Detail	
Approval of recommended mitigation(Overhead Hardening) for Wildwood 11011454 (PMU) [REDACTED]	
Additional details available <a href="#">EDRS Link</a> (2021-04308)	
Concerns and Mitigations	
Approvals	
Action Items and Validations	

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Inform: ECOP Top 20% –Middletown 1101 - LR 548 H12 - Ph2 - PM [REDACTED]

**Mitigation Decision Tree**

The Mitigation Decision Tree diagram illustrates a process for determining the most effective mitigation strategy. It starts with a general question about the area being impacted by PSPS (~8 Frequency or >1,200 Cust Impact). If yes, it leads to a section on PSPS, which includes questions about critical customers, OHL hardening, and HFRRA Add/Remove. If no, it moves to Tree Strike, which assesses tree potential and dependency. If still no, it goes to PSD, checking if CP2 meets thresholds. Finally, if none of these apply, it goes to ENSP, considering if alternatives fall within a 100% range.

Key Questions		Outcome
PSPS	Is this an area that is impacted directly by PSPS (~8 Frequency or >1,200 Cust Impact)? Y N	2 events 309 custs
	Are there any critical customers within zone necessary to protect? Y N	
Tree Strike	Is OHL hardening an acceptable mitigation using distribution line exclusion? Y N	High Tree Strike Risk
	Is the area being considered for HFRRA Add/Remove? Y N	
PSD	Ingress/Exgress concerns identified by PSPS Does the area contain any poles that can be mitigated by utilizing insulating wrapped or composite poles? Y N	
	Moderate (0.14) or high (15+) strike tree potential areas in the segment? Y N	High
ENSP	Are there any significant dependency or constructional limitations in the areas of impact? (Threshold: 2+ year incremental delay) Does the CP2 meet ECOP threshold (>25% structures warrant replacement) and result in a more timely mitigation method preferred (e.g., OHL)? Y N	
	If alternatives fall within a 100% range, is there additional benefit to choosing an alternative that is not the top ranked RSE? Y N	Hybrid Preferred

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**Inform: ECOP Top 20% –Middletown 1101 - LR 548 - H12 Ph2 - PM [REDACTED]**

Middletown 1101 (9.46 miles)	No System Hardening	OH Hybrid-UG Preferred	Hybrid-UG-Hybrid Alt 1	US-OH-OH Alt 2
Project Scope Risk Reduced After Mitigation	-	14.32	13.44	12.90
<b>Project Scope Residual Risk Value</b>	<b>16.40</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>3.50</b>
Total Cost Estimate	9.46 Existing OH	8.40	9.62	2.79
Overall Miles Required	-	1.48	1.61	1.68
OH System Hardening Cost [REDACTED] risk-mile	[REDACTED] risk-mile			
US System Hardening Cost [REDACTED] risk-mile	[REDACTED] risk-mile			
UIC Capital Cost (AACT Class 5) [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]			
Average O&M Cost (per year)				
NPV @ 6.5% discount rate				
<b>Primary Filter</b>	<b>3 NPV per unit of risk (\$5k)</b>			
Strategic Potential (Ingress/egress/fire history)				
Strategic Potential				
<b>Secondary Filter</b>				
Ingress / Egress				
PPS Mitigation (\$69 costs * 2 events)				
Execution timeline (2021, 2022, 2023+)				
Other (Operational Considerations, etc.)				

High Fall-In Risk Non-satisfactory	Satisfactory Low Fall-In Risk Satisfactory	Non-satisfactory High Fall-In Risk Non-satisfactory	Non-satisfactory High Fall-In Risk Non-satisfactory
618 (0%)	618 (0%) 2022	618 (0%) 2022	618 (0%) 2022

Recommended

**Supporting Detail for Recommended Alternative (EDRS Link: [REDACTED])**

- Public Safety Specialist:** The full report for this object uses many types of analyses, including the most recent version of Pseudo-ECOP (version 201-13). The following provides some additional context:
  - Major concern is the potential for a large-scale emergency at the northern end of the project area, which is considered to be a high-risk area in Middletown (ppg 1250-Medium) being the largest community located approximately 2 miles east of the project area. Pseudo-ECOP (version 201-13) indicates that the northern portion of the project area is considered to be a high-risk area in Middletown (ppg 1250-Medium) being the largest community located approximately 2 miles east of the project area.
  - Strategic Potential: High (H) The strike potential is high for both the northern and southern portions of the project area.
  - PPS Mitigation: No mitigation potential due to limited scope of the hardening project. To achieve PPS reductions, additional scope would have to be included.
  - Execution Timeline: Early (E) Cultural/Connectivity: Work required during the off-season (May 15 – Oct 15) and/or from winter.
  - Other Operational Considerations, etc.: There are no accessibility issues on the working line for the northern portion of the project area. OH has a higher risk level than UIC preferred for this area.
  - Cost: The cost for the two options are distinct and unique cases. Each was reviewed individually and given separate and unique considerations. The final recommendation is OH for the northernmost tap, Hybrid for the middle tap, and UIC for the southernmost tap.

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**Inform: PSPS - Brunswick 1110 - LR 94768 - PM [REDACTED] - Morgan Ranch**

**Mitigation Decision Tree**

The Mitigation Decision Tree diagram illustrates a process for determining the most effective mitigation strategy. It starts with a question about PSPS impact, followed by considerations for critical customers, OHL hardening, and HFRRA Add/Remove. The tree then branches into Tree Strike (Moderate vs. High) and ESRP categories, leading to specific mitigation methods like underground preferred or overhead preferred.

Key Questions		Outcome
PSPS	Is this an area that is impacted directly by PSPS (>8 Frequency or >1,200 Cust Impact)?	Y N 18 events
PSS	Are there any critical customers within zone necessary to protect?	Y N
	Is OHL hardening an acceptable mitigation using distribution line exclusion?	Y N N/A
	Is the area being considered for HFRRA Add/Remove?	Y N [REDACTED] removal approved, project would not be required
Tree Strike	Ingress/Exgress concerns identified by PSS professionals cannot be mitigated by utilizing intumescent wrapped or composite poles.	Y N
PSD	Moderate (6-14) or high (15+) strike tree potential areas in the segment.	Y N Based on Alternative plans
ESRP	Are there any significant dependency or constructability limitations in the areas of impact? (Threshold: 2+ year incremental delay)	Y N
	Does the CP2 meet ECOP threshold (>25% structures warrant replacement) and result in a more timely mitigation method preferred (e.g., OH)?	Y N
	If alternatives fall within a 100% range, is there additional benefit to choosing an alternative that is not the top ranked RSE?	Y N

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Inform: PSPS - Brunswick 1110 - LR 94768 - PM [REDACTED] - Morgan Ranch																																																												
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Brunswick 1110 (0.34 miles)</th> <th>No System Hardening</th> <th>Overhead Hardening</th> <th>Under-Grounding</th> <th>Hybrid</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Project Scope Risk Reduced After Mitigation</td> <td>-</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.04</td> <td>0.03</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Project Scope Residual Risk Value</b></td> <td><b>0.086</b></td> <td><b>0.01</b></td> <td><b>0.00</b></td> <td><b>0.01</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall Miles Installed</td> <td>0.34 Existing OH</td> <td>0.34</td> <td>0.06</td> <td>0.38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall Miles Removed</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>0.12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OH System Hardening Cost</td> <td>Risk-mile</td> <td>Risk-mile</td> <td>Risk-mile</td> <td>Risk-mile</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UG System Hardening Cost</td> <td>Risk-mile</td> <td>Risk-mile</td> <td>Risk-mile</td> <td>Risk-mile</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Line Removal Cost</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Capital Cost (TIER Class 5)</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average O&amp;M Cost (per year)</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NPV @ 6.0% discount rate</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Brunswick 1110 (0.34 miles)	No System Hardening	Overhead Hardening	Under-Grounding	Hybrid	Project Scope Risk Reduced After Mitigation	-	0.02	0.04	0.03	<b>Project Scope Residual Risk Value</b>	<b>0.086</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	Overall Miles Installed	0.34 Existing OH	0.34	0.06	0.38	Overall Miles Removed	-	-	-	0.12	OH System Hardening Cost	Risk-mile	Risk-mile	Risk-mile	Risk-mile	UG System Hardening Cost	Risk-mile	Risk-mile	Risk-mile	Risk-mile	Line Removal Cost	-	-	-	-	Total Capital Cost (TIER Class 5)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Average O&M Cost (per year)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	NPV @ 6.0% discount rate	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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<b>Primary Filter</b>	\$ NPV per unit of risk (RSE) PSS Preference (Ingress/Egress/Fire history)	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory																																																								
<b>Secondary Filter</b>	Strike Tree Potential Ingress / Egress PSPS Score (170 units * 18 events) Execution timeline (2021, 2022, 2022+) Other (Operational Considerations, etc.)	High Fall-In Risk Satisfactory	High Fall-In Risk Satisfactory	No Fall-In Risk Preferred 2024 (0%) 2022	Moderate Fall-In Risk Satisfactory 2024 (0%) 2022+																																																							
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**Supporting Detail for Recommended Alternative (Tier 1, Level 1, 2021)**

- Public Safety Specialist: Fuel type broken up between grass and residential landscaping. Population density is considered moderate to heavy. There is no fire history around this project area. Inferior action to be taken based on increased risk of ignition on tagged equipment.
- Strike Tree Potential: 80 total strike tree potentials in the CZP.
- Egress Considerations: Main routes of travel for ingress and egress would be Sierra College Drive. Ingress and egress into and out of the area by way of Sierra College Drive or Ridge Road would not be an issue.
- PSPS Mitigation: If in-PA removal is approved would eliminate PSS shutdown.
- Execution Timeline: Land/Biz/Cultural/Constructability: UG Hardening could be accomplished by 12/31/2021. Spotted owl near project area.
- Note: 0.34 miles of project reflects the project miles for the alternative (OH & Hybrid) scope in Tier 1 area. Mileage for OH scope is only 0.021 mi for preferred scope in Tier 1 area.

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**Inform: REMG – Placerville 2106 - LR 1104 - PM [REDACTED]**

**Mitigation Decision Tree**

The Mitigation Decision Tree diagram illustrates a process for evaluating mitigation options. It starts with a general assessment of the area's impact and then branches into specific mitigation strategies such as PSPS, Tree Strike, and ENSP. Each branch leads to a series of questions and outcomes, ultimately leading to a preferred mitigation method.

Key Questions		Outcome
<b>PSPS</b>	Is this an area that is impacted directly by PSPS (>8 Frequency or >1,200 Cust Impact)?	Y N 15 events 15 cust impact
	Are there any critical customers within zone necessary to protect?	Y N
<b>Tree Strike</b>	Is OH hardening an acceptable mitigation using distribution line exclusion?	Y N N/A
	Is the area being considered for HFRRA Add/Remove? Ingress/Exgress conditions identified by PSPS pole locations can be mitigated by utilizing insulating wrapped or composite poles?	Y N
<b>ENSP</b>	Moderate (6-14) or high (15+) strike tree potential areas in the segment?	Y N Moderate (6-14)
	Are there any significant dependency or constructability limitations in the areas of impact? (Threshold 2+ year incremental delay)	Y N
Does the CP2 meet ECOP threshold (>25% structures warrant replacement) and result in a more timely mitigation method preferred (e.g., OH)?		
If alternatives fall within a 100% range, is there additional benefit to choosing an alternative that is not the top ranked RSF?		
<b>Remote Grid Preferred</b>		

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**Inform: REMG – Placerville 2106 - LR 1104 - PM [REDACTED]**

#2106-2104 (0.76 miles)		No System Hardening	Overhead Hardening	Under-hardening	Remote Grid
Project Scope Risk Reduced After Mitigation		0.02	0.03	0.03	
Project Scope Residual Risk Value	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	
Overall Miles Installed	0.70 Existing OH	0.7	0.7	0	
Overall Miles Removed				0.70	
OH System Hardening Cost	[REDACTED] risk-mile	-			
UG System Hardening Cost	[REDACTED] risk-mile	-			
Line Removal Cost	[REDACTED] risk-mile	-			
Total OH Risk Score (AACE Class 5)					
Average OH Cost (per year)					
MPU @ 4.5% discount rate					
<b>Primary Filter</b>	\$ NPP per unit of risk (RSE) RSS Preferences (Ingress/Egress/Fire history)		Non-satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
<b>Secondary Filter</b>	Strike Tree Potential Ingress / Egress PSPS Mitigation (1 cutts * 15 events) Execution timeline (2021, 2022, 2022+) Other (Operational Considerations, etc.)	Moderate (6-14) Non-satisfactory 68 (0%)	Moderate Fall-in Risk Non-satisfactory 68 (0%) 2021	No Fall-in Risk Satisfactory 34 (50%) 2022+	Low Fall-in Risk Satisfactory 17 (25%) 2022
<b>Recommended</b>					

**Supporting Detail for Recommended Alternative (EDRS Link: 2020-2338):**

- Public Safety Specialist: The fuel types for this project area were not noted on the previously held field scoping meeting. Population density for this project area is all considered low. Numerous fires have occurred in this area.
- Strike Tree Potential: Moderate (6-14) tree strike potential in this segment suggests UG or Remote Grid hardening is required.
- Ingress/Egress Considerations: No major egress concern.
- PSPS Mitigation: Remote Grid would allow PSPS mitigation.
- Execution Timeline (Land/Bio/Cultural/Constructability): No known construction or EIS constraints

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**Inform: PSPS - Mountain Quarries 2101 - TS 6953 - PM**

**Mitigation Decision Tree**

The Mitigation Decision Tree diagram illustrates a process for selecting the most effective mitigation strategy. It starts with a question about PSPS impact and moves through several decision points involving Tree Strike, PSD, and ENSP, leading to specific mitigation actions such as OH hardening, tree removal, or hybrid accounts.

Key Questions		Outcome
PSPS	Is this an area that is impacted directly by PSPS (>8 Frequency or >1,200 Cust Impact)? Are there any critical customers within zone necessary to protect? Is OH hardening an acceptable mitigation using distribution line exclusion? Is the area being considered for HTRA Add/Remove?	Y N Y N Y N Y N
PSPS	Ingress/Egress concerns identified by PSPS can be mitigated by utilizing insulating wrapped or composite poles.	Y N Ingress/Egress route limited
Tree Strike	Moderate (0-14) or high (15+) strike tree potential areas in the segment.	Y N Moderate tree strike potential
PSD	Are there any significant dependency or constructability limitations in the areas of impact? (Threshold: 2+ year incremental delay) Does the CP2 meet ECOP threshold (>25% structures warrant replacement) and result in a more timely mitigation method preferred (e.g., OH)?	Y N Y N
ENSP	If alternatives fall within a 100% range, is there additional benefit to choosing an alternative that is not the top ranked RSE?	Y N Hybrid accounts for Egress/Egress and Tree Risk Hybrid Preferred

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**Inform: PSPS - Mountain Quarries 2101 - TS 6953 - PM**

Mountain Quarries 2101 (5.72 miles)		No System Hardening	Overhead Hardening	Underhardening	In-Place
Project Scope Risk Reduced After Mitigation		15.65	24.99	22.27	
<b>Project Scope Residual Risk Value</b>	<b>25.247</b>	<b>9.59</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>2.98</b>	
Overall Miles Installed	5.72 Existing OH	5.72	6.36	5.96	
Overall Miles Removed		-	-	-	
OH System Hardening Cost	risk-mile	-	-	-	
System Hardening Cost	risk-mile	-	-	-	
Live Removal Cost	risk-mile	-	-	-	
Total Capital Cost (AACE Class 5)					
Average O&M Cost (per year)					
NPV @ 8.8% discount rate					

Primary Filter	\$ NPV per unit of risk (RSE) [Non-residential ingress/egress/fire history]	Non-satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	
Secondary Filter	Strike Tree Potential Ingress / Egress PSPS Mitigation (65 cuts * 7 event) Execution timeline (2021, 2022, 2022+) Other (Operational Considerations, etc.)	High Fall-in Risk Non-satisfactory 453 (0%)	Moderate Fall-in Risk Non-satisfactory 453 (0%) 2021	No Fall-in Risk Satisfactory 453 (0%) 2022+	Low Fall-in Risk Satisfactory 453 (0%) 2022

Recommended

**Supporting Detail for Recommended Alternative [FERS Routing 2021-10751]:**

- Public Safety Specialist:** Fuel in the project area are grass, oak woodland and grey pines with patches of brush and scrub oak. Fuel loading is low in the project area, but transition to recent fire in some areas of the project area and adjacent areas to the south. The topography is rolling foothills and ridge top at approximately 1000 ft elevation. There have been no recent fires; however, project area is surrounded by recent fires from the Trailhead Fire (2016), the Mammoth Fire (2009) Cold Fire (2008) and the Custer Fire (2005).
- Strike Tree Potential:** 254 total strike tree potential in the CZ.
- Egress Considerations:** Main roads are Hwy 391 and Hwy 49. Both roads are two lanes paved with no shoulder that would be quickly become inundated in the event of a mass evacuation or rapidly expanding wildfire incident.
- PSPS Mitigation:** 7 operations for PSPS in last 10 years. Approximately 4 miles to get to power source to accommodate PSPS resiliency.
- Execution Timeline [Land/Wild/Cultural/Constructability]:** California red-legged frog; targeted pre-activity survey may be required for overland and in-ic section of the project.

**Inform: PSPS – PM# [REDACTED] – Bangor 1101 CB - Microgrid**

**Mitigation Decision Tree**

The Mitigation Decision Tree diagram illustrates a process for identifying critical areas and selecting mitigation methods. It starts by determining if there is an area impacted directly by PSPS (>6 Frequency or >1hr Critical Impact). If yes, it checks for critical customers within zone necessary to protect. If no, it moves to PS. If critical customers are present, it checks if OHL hardening is an acceptable mitigation using distribution line deviation. If no, it moves to PS. If yes, it checks if the area is considered for IFRB Add/Remove. If no, it moves to PS. If yes, it checks if PSO's greatest concern identified by PSP professionals cannot be mitigated by replacing fluorescent or tapped or composite poles. If no, it moves to PS. If yes, it checks if Moderate (6-14) or high (15+) strike tree potential areas in the segment. If no, it moves to PS. If yes, it checks if there are significant dependency or constructability limitations in the areas of impact. If no, it moves to PS. If yes, it checks if the CXO's current ECRP recommend >90% structures warrant replacement and result in a more timely mitigation method preferred (e.g. OHL). If no, it moves to PS. If yes, it checks if alternatives fall within a 100% range, and if additional benefit to choosing an alternative that is not the top ranked RER? If no, it moves to PS. If yes, it leads to the "ALL UG Preferred" outcome.

Key Questions		Outcome
PSPS	Is there an area that is impacted directly by PSPS (>6 Frequency or >1hr Critical Impact)?	Y N Over 1200 cust.
PSPS	Are there any critical customers within zone necessary to protect?	Y N Fire Department, telecom & Community Center
PS	Is OHL hardening an acceptable mitigation using distribution line deviation?	Y N N/A
PS	Is the area being considered for IFRB Add/Remove?	Y N
PS	PSO's greatest concern identified by PSP professionals cannot be mitigated by replacing fluorescent or tapped or composite poles	Y N
PS	Moderate (6-14) or high (15+) strike tree potential areas in the segment	Y N
PS	Are there any significant dependency or constructability limitations in the areas of impact? (There are 2 types of dependencies)	Y N
EASOP	If the CXO's current ECRP recommend >90% structures warrant replacement and result in a more timely mitigation method preferred (e.g. OHL)?	Y N
EASOP	If alternatives fall within a 100% range, is there additional benefit to choosing an alternative that is not the top ranked RER?	Y N
		ALL UG Preferred

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Inform: PSPS – PM# [REDACTED] – Bangor 1101 CB - Microgrid																																											
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<p><b>Supporting Detail for Recommended Alternative (EHS Routing [001_0844]) :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Safety Spacing: Located in the Bangor area, the area is primarily oak woodland, mixed brush and scattered conifers, primarily Grey Pine. The large fires in the Bangor have been driven by lightning, human factors, and lightning driven fire. The area includes and Wall and wind driven, fall period fires such as the October Wind Complex fires of 2017.</li> <li>Strike Tree Potential: 19 total strike potential trees in the CZ. (Low (0.1) tree strike potential)</li> <li>Egress Considerations: Ingress and egress for first responders and residents depending upon fire location and spread would be by one or more roadways.</li> <li>PSPS Mitigation: Project is driven by keeping critical customers such as the fire department, telecom building, and community center energized during a PSPS event.</li> <li>Execution Timeline (Land/Bldg/Cultural/Constructability): OH hardening will require coordination with transmission line. Monitoring may be required for UG trenching. Field work is anticipated to take less than 1 week.</li> <li>Note: Battery microgrid will be installed in the substation to keep critical customers energized.</li> </ul>																																											

**Workplan change request details - 11 projects added (13.5 mi) and 2 projects removed (3.3 mi)**

Order	Project	Rationale/details
	CWSP - PINE GROVE 1102 - LR1222 - PH 2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19 poles installed</li> <li>• Recommend that this project be moved to "Keep" status</li> </ul>
	CWSP - STANISLAUS 1702-UR1888-PH 1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17 poles installed</li> <li>• All poles installed, ceasing this project in UHCC status</li> <li>• Requests to move to "Keep" status</li> </ul>
	RECON 2300 FT - NUNS CANYON - DUNBAR 1101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtaining this permit required several years of discussion with the CDFW and messaging that the work is critical to the wildlife project and the safety of the community and the nation plan and will be on the hook for implementing and paying for it regardless of whether or not this project moves forward</li> <li>• Requests to move to "Keep" status</li> </ul>
	CWSP - BRUNSWICK 1103-UR30070-PH 2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project has 19 to keep 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.5</li> <li>• 0</li> <li>• All of these projects are in CDRS</li> <li>• 2.1 &amp; 2.2 are 75% complete</li> <li>• Requests that this project have 2.3 [REDACTED] be moved to "Keep" status with the other phases.</li> </ul>
	RECON-6 SPANS CAMP ONE TEN MILE FT BRAGG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is a project for which we have applied for a Coastal Development Permit with the agency, which has been one year behind on the project already. It is anticipated that the permit will be issued in early 2021. This permit took 2 years to obtain, and many negotiations have taken place. It is felt that if the permit is issued, the critical nature of the work, the agency has recently agreed to use an emergency status exemption, and the CDFW to approve the project, with the understanding that a longer CEAR process would prevent our ability to perform critical wildlife work.</li> <li>• Requests to move to "Keep" status</li> </ul>
	OH RECONDUCTR ROB ROY 2105 - 5026CC117	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is a project for which we have applied for a Coastal Development Permit with the Santa Cruz County and have had been working with them for the last year, in progress with Santa Cruz since Feb 2019. CDFW permit underway since Aug 2020. Permits issued by Santa Cruz since Aug 2020. Permits issued by CDFW since Aug 2020. Permits issued by OH since Aug 2020.</li> <li>• Requests that this project be moved to "Keep" status to preserve relationship with CDFW and Santa Cruz county</li> </ul>
	OH RECONDUCTR - ROB ROY 2105 - 5027CC118	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is a project for which we have applied for a Coastal Development Permit with the Santa Cruz County and have had been working with them for the last year, in progress with Santa Cruz since Feb 2019. CDFW permit underway since Aug 2020. Permits issued by Santa Cruz since Aug 2020. Permits issued by CDFW since Aug 2020. Permits issued by OH since Aug 2020.</li> <li>• Requests that this project be moved to "Keep" status to preserve relationship with CDFW and Santa Cruz county</li> </ul>

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Workplan change request details - 11 projects added (13.5 mi) and 2 projects removed (3.3 mi)		
Order	Project	Rationale/details
Request to Review	CWSP-STANISLAUS 1702-UR1888-PH 2.3 PSPS-Cleyton 2215 – CB HALF MOON BAY 1102 - FUCO 1245 / REPL OH CWSP-MIWUK 1702-LR0018-PH 1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 easements have been acquired for this project.</li> <li>4th easement underway with an expected cost of \$100k.</li> <li>Want to confirm 'Remove' status in light of easement status.</li> <li>3 easements - with city of Walnut Creek alternate accepted - 1 with Sausal Mt. District some language classifications still unclear. Want to confirm 'Keep' status in light of easement status.</li> <li>No other critical reasons for considering this project.</li> <li>Want to confirm 'Remove' status in light of easement status.</li> <li>COEUR's permitting analysis has been completed.</li> <li>Want to confirm 'Remove' status due the nature of the location point.</li> <li>This Phase 1 is in multiple sites in between Phase 1.2 and 1.3 both of which are massive and have been hindered.</li> <li>Want to confirm the 'Remove' status right at the leading edge performed on the phases on each end of this portion of mainline.</li> </ul>
Remove	CWSP-MIWUK 1701-OCHB-PH 1.5 CWSP-BRUNSWICK 1103-UR1220-PH2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In COEUR and only 4 poles installed.</li> <li>1 location missed during land review that will require redesign of the project or imminent domain. Have been pursuing land rights since summer of 2020.</li> <li>Suggested that the project be moved to the remove list and we have COEUR either frame the 5 poles around the existing line if practical or remove the poles and close out the project.</li> <li>PM team was told to keep this phase but told to remove Phase 1 [REDACTED] Phase 3 [REDACTED] &amp; Phase 4 -</li> <li>no work has started on phase 2</li> <li>Suggest that either all phases are moved to 'Keep' status or move phase 2 to 'Remove' status.</li> </ul>